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A

Pocket Dictionary;

OR COMPLETE

ENGLISH EXPOSITOR:

SHEWING READILY

The Part of Speech to which each Word belongs; its true Meaning, when not self-evident; its various Senses, if more than one, placed in proper Order; and the Language, from whence it is derived, pointed out immediately after the Explanation.

ALSO

The Technical Terms are clearly explain'd; every Word is so accented, that there can be no Uncertainty as to the Pronunciation;

AND THE

Names of the Cities and principal Towns, their Distance from LONDON, their Market Days, and Fairs, according to the NEW STYLE, are alphabetically interspers'd; with other useful Articles.

To render this Book complete, many modern Words are introduced, which are not to be found in other Dictionaries; and to make it more concise and portable, such Words are omitted, as being neither properly English, nor ever used by good Authors, would only serve to mislead and embarrass the Learner.

A WORK entirely new, and designed for the YOUTH of both Sexes, the LADIES and PERSONS in Business.

To which is prefix'd

AN INTRODUCTION,

Containing an History of the ENGLISH Language, with a compendious Grammar:

And a Recommendation of the Manuscript Copy,
In a LETTER from Dr. BEVIS to the Publisher.

Μέγα Βιβλίον, μέγα Κακόν.

The SECOND EDITION, greatly improved.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. NEWBERRY, at the Bible and Sun, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

MDCCLVII.



Some ACCOUNT of this
 WORK, in a Letter from Dr.
BEVIS to the Bookseller.

S I R,



YOU desire my opinion of the manuscript English dictionary you were pleased to put into my hands some weeks ago; which I now venture to give you after a careful perusal; and you may believe with candour, as I am quite ignorant of the author and his name.

Compilations of this kind, when well executed, have been ever allowed to be of singular service, and accordingly several of them have appeared from time to time in English; for they are capable of continual improvement, by correcting what may be found amiss in former ones, retrenching what is

no longer useful, or adding whatever may conduce to render them more perfect and compleat,

Mistakes as to the meaning of words must needs have a mischievous influence on those who set themselves upon acquiring a just knowledge of a language, and rely on a dictionary for their expostor. Your author, I find, has been very scrupulously accurate in restoring the genuine signification of a great number that had been misinterpreted by former writers; at the same time avoiding a fault some have fallen into, of explaining terms by others equally difficult, or by their synonyms: and where the same word has various significations, he has been careful to give them all in their proper order, beginning with the most obvious and general, and distinguishing them by 1, 2, 3, &c; but he has judiciously suppress'd the significative and metaphorical meanings, as too apt to mislead and perplex.

He has rejected all obsolete, bad, low and despicable words; the etymologies he has likewise omitted, being of no use to those who aim at English only; he has however indicated by an initial letter from what language the word is derived when
it

it is not of our own growth, and he takes the same method to signify of what part of speech it is. Thus the size of the volume is considerably reduc'd, without parting with any thing of consequence.

He has been very exact in spelling and accenting; points essential to a just orthography and pronunciation.

And whereas our mother tongue has within half a century been much refined and changed, whether by discharging antiquated words, coining new ones, or adopting them from abroad; our author has kept up to these alterations, and inserted a great number of technical terms, which he has so explained as to render them intelligible even to those unacquainted with the arts to which they belong.

He has introduced here and there several articles, which though they are not of a philological kind, will yet be found of importance in the concerns of life; such as the names of all towns of note in England, their distances from London, and the days of their markets, and fairs according to the new regulation of the style; the names and true value of all foreign species, &c.

To conclude, each of our later English dictionaries may be allowed to have some excellencies that are peculiarly its own: but there was still wanting one formed on such a plan as might unite and concentrate them all in a small compass, a thing the great Mr. LOCKE long ago recommended, and which, in my humble judgment, our author has happily executed in this his work; which if made public, cannot fail of being an inestimable benefit to the youth of this kingdom, and to others who have miss'd of a literary education.

I am, S I R,

Yours, &c.

Sept. 5, 1752.

J. BEVIS.



A CONCISE

ENGLISH Grammar;

WITH

A short Historical Account of the Genius
and Progress of that Language.



THE power of giving sounds to thought, a voice to the silent language of the heart, and of expressing all that the mind can conceive by combination of intelligible tones addressed to the ear, is one of the most amazing, and at the same time one of the greatest privileges of our nature: and closely connected with this, as the most valuable of all human discoveries, is the art of impressing these thoughts on the eye in legible characters. By the former we are rendered capable of social intercourse, of receiving and conveying ideas, of enjoying the endearments of friendship, and the communications of wisdom: by the latter we converse where the ear is far out of the reach of sound, and transmit our thoughts to the remotest parts of the earth; we treasure up what might otherwise escape our memories, become acquainted with the actions of former ages and distant countries, with all the learning of the ancients and improvements of the moderns, and can read the laws which the Great Creator of the Universe has given for the government of

our passions, and the regulation of our conduct. Without the first, we should have been solitary in the midst of crowds, excluded from every kind of knowledge except what fell under our immediate notice; and should have been confined to dull and tedious efforts of intimating our desires by signs and gestures. Without the last we might indeed enjoy the benefit of conversation, but then we should be held in ignorance and perplexed in error; we should obtain but a very imperfect knowledge of the present time, and could receive no information as to the past, but from partial accounts handed down by tradition. In short, without the first we could scarcely be accounted rational, and but for the last we should have been as ignorant as the wild illiterate Indians.

It has been observed, that language is to the mind what painting and sculpture are to the sight: However the difference in favour of the former is extremely great. The most finished pieces of imagery are at best but dull and unaffecting, when compared with the energy of words. By such masterly productions of art we have indeed the object presented before us, but language can set it in all varieties of view, under every combination of circumstances.

The idea of an universal language, could such a one possibly obtain, should seem to imply something highly beneficial to the human race: but eternal unerring wisdom, either for advantage or punishment, has determined against it, and appointed to every nation a particular tongue, and to each district its peculiar dialect.

Having said thus much of language in general, it is requisite that we now give a succinct account of our own, point out the various changes it has undergone, and by what means it has arrived at its present perfection.

As we have many reasons to conclude that this country was originally peopled from the adjacent coast of France, the ancient Gaul, we are thence to infer, that the British language eighteen hundred years ago was the same as that dialect of the Gaulish called the Celtic. But about half a century before the Christian Æra, Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, and in the reign

of Claudius a Roman colony was planted in the south east parts of England, and finally under Domitian, the whole nation became a Roman province; when those Britons, who refused to submit to the foreign yoke, retired into Wales, in hopes of retaining their liberty, and carried their language along with them. From this period the Latin tongue was gradually introduced, and mixed in all other parts of the land with the British, which those first Conquerors were never able to suppress.

At length the Roman legions were called home; and then the Scots and Picts making an irruption into the north parts of England, king Vortigern, about the year 400, invited the Saxons to his assistance. These allies came over with several of their neighbours, under the conduct of Hengist and Horsa, and having subdued the Scots and Picts, had the isle of Thanet assigned them at first as a reward for their service, and afterwards the whole county of Kent, which they governed about three hundred and fifty years, till growing powerful and dissatisfied with their narrow limits, they at length took possession of all the country on this side the Welsh mountains, and divided it among themselves into seven kingdoms, called the Saxon Heptarchy. Thus the British tongue, before mixed with the Latin, was almost abolished, and many of the Britons obliged again to take refuge in Wales, while the usurpers laid the foundation of new laws, and a new language.

In this situation England continued till about the year 800, when it was invaded by the Danes, who after being several times repulsed, established themselves in the northern and eastern parts, where their power increasing, they at length, after a contest of two hundred years, made themselves the sole masters of England; and by this means the language became tinged with the Danish: but as their government was of no long duration, it did not make so great an alteration in the Anglo-Saxon, as the next revolution, when the whole was again subdued by William duke of Normandy, afterwards called William the Conqueror; for the Normans, as a monument of their conquest, endeavoured to make their language as universally received as possible.

Thus

Thus the English tongue, which was anciently pure British or Welsh, became a mixture of a little British, a great deal of Latin, a yet far greater part of Anglo-Saxon, some Danish, and abundance of Norman French : but since that time the revival of arts and sciences has added greatly to its imbellishment. These have introduced a vast variety of words from the Greek, Latin, Italian and modern French ; our poets have added grace and harmony to their numbers, and our prose writers have strengthened and improved their periods, by selecting the most musical, expressive, and strongest terms from every known language ; so that notwithstanding its being a compound of such heterogeneous ingredients, it is become the most copious and significant of any in Europe, adapted to all subjects, and expressive of every sentiment with elegance and propriety.

We come next to give a short account of what parts the English tongue consists, taken in a grammatical light : by which it will appear to be extremely simple in its composition, and free from the many rules which render others difficult to the learner : for though grammar is the same in all languages, except the Chinese, (if that may deservedly be called one) yet every grammar ought to be adapted to the genius of the language to which it gives precepts.

Without going into a critical dissertation on the letters of the alphabet, and the proper manner of dividing syllables, we shall immediately enter upon the parts of speech, which may be distinguished into these four. Nouns substantives, Nouns adjectives, Verbs, and Particles.

Noun Substantives, or Names, are words whereby things, whether sensible or intelligible, are express'd. In the following Dictionary they are marked with (S.) by way of abbreviation. They are divided into common, proper, and personal. The common comprehends a whole kind or species, as *man* is a name that belongs to all men, *city* to every city, and *river* to every river. The proper serves to distinguish particular things, as *John* is the name of a particular man, *London* of a certain city, and the *Thames* of a particular river. The personal, or
 pronoun,

pronoun, is used to avoid the repetition of other names; as *I* instead of my name; *thou* or *you*, instead of your name; *he* and *she*, instead of the name of the person of whom we are speaking; and *it*, when we mention a thing that has no distinct sex. Thus in speaking of my self, I use the word *I*; if more than one speak of themselves, they use the word *we*; in speaking to another, we use *thou* or *you*; in speaking to more than one, we say *ye* or *you*; if we speak of a person to whom we do not address our discourse, we say *he* or *she*; and of a thing without sex, *it*; and if of more persons or things than one, we say *they*.

Here it is worthy of remark, that *who*, *which* and *what*, are sometimes called personal interrogatives, as being frequently used in asking questions, in which case *who* is only used in speaking of persons, and *which* or *what* of either persons or things, as *Who is that lady? What man came in? What place do you chuse?* It must also be observed, that *who*, *which* and *that*, are frequently called relatives, from their having a relation to some foregoing word, as *the man who wrote that book*; where *who* refers to man; in this case, *who* is only applied to persons, *which* to things, and *that* to either persons or things.

In the English language, personals are the only nouns that are expressed differently, when placed before and after a verb; as, *I, thou, he* or *she*, which are called the three persons singular, are placed before the verb, and *me, thee, him* and *her*, are placed after it; as also *we, ye, they*, called the three persons plural, precede the verb, and *us, you, him, her* and *them*, follow after it.

Substantives have two numbers, the singular and the plural: the singular which expresses only one person or thing, is frequently distinguished by *a, an, one*, or *the* going before, as *a bird, a king, an arm* or *the arm*; and the plural is generally known by its ending in *s*, as *birds, kings, arms*; but when the singular ends with *ch, sh, fs* or *x*, then *es* must be added, as *churches, dishes, asses, foxes*. To this general rule there are however a few exceptions, as those singulars which end in *f* or *fe*, have their plurals ending in *ves*, as *loaf, loaves; wife, wives; calf, calves*: though *dwarf, hoof, handkerchief, mischief, proof, relief,*

relief, reproof, roof, scarf, wharf, are made plural by adding only *s*, as are words ending in *ff*, except *slaves*. Again, some words are entirely changed in the plural, as *foot* makes *feet*; *goose*, *geese*; *chick*, *chickens* or *chicken*, *tooth*, *teeth*; *man*, *men*; *woman*, *women*; *child*, *children*; *brother*, *brethren* or *brothers*; *ox*, *oxen*; *louse*, *lice*; *mouse*, *mice*; *penny*, *pence*; *cow*, *kine* or *cows*. Some words have no plural, as *corn*, *wheat*, *rye*, *barley*, *chaff*, *bran*, *meal*, *beer*, *vinegar*, *honey*, *butter*, *tar*, *pitch*, *wool*, *dust*, *hunger*, *thirst*, *people*, *off-spring*, &c. of this class are also the virtues and vices, as *justice*, *temperance*, *hatred*, *envy*, &c. and abstract qualities, as *happiness*, *misery*, *wisdom*, *paleness*, *contempt*, *grief*, &c. Others have the same ending in both numbers, as *deer*, *sheep*, &c. And others have no singular, as *bellows*, *bowels*, *breeches*, *tongs*, *scissars*, *snuffers*, *folks*, *wages*, *thanks*, &c.

In most other languages the masculine and feminine genders being applied to inanimate things, give no small trouble to the learner; but with us they are only applied to their proper and necessary use, that is, to distinguish the sexes, in which we either use two words, as in *man*, *woman*; *boy*, *girl*; *brother*, *sister*; *duck*, *drake*; *goose*, *gander*; or by putting another word expressive of the sex before the name, as in *man servant*, *maid servant*; *male child*; *female child*; *cock sparrow*, *hen sparrow*; *he goat*, *she goat*. In some few words, the female is distinguished from the male, by changing the termination into *ess*, as *count*, *countess*; *heir*, *heiress*; *prince*, *princess*; or into *ix*, as *administratrix*, *executrix*, *testatrix*. They are also known by the personal names *he*, *him*, used in speaking of males; *she*, *her*, used in referring to females; and *it*, when we refer to inanimate things. But there are four or five words in the language, which may be considered as exceptions to this rule; for we sometimes use the word *sun* in the masculine gender, and the *moon*, the *church*, and a *ship*, are of the feminine.

Instead of cases, and the various terminations and declensions used in Latin, we have only the articles *a*, *an*, *the*, *of*, *to*, *by*, *from*, *with*, &c. to distinguish the several circumstances of the noun, either when alone, or when joined to an adjective; except in the genitive case, which we sometimes form by adding *'s* to the noun, as for *the son of the king*,

king, we write *the king's son*; we also say, *Charles's watch*, *James's book*, &c.

Adjectives, distinguished in the following dictionary by (A.) express the qualities or properties of the substantive, as *fine*, *good*, *wise*, *excellent*, *foolish*, *sweet*, &c. which must have a substantive joined to them to make them understood, as a *fine garden*, a *good woman*, a *wise man*, &c. And these in the English tongue have neither number, case nor gender, but are joined to nouns, either masculine or feminine, singular or plural without altering their terminations, as a *good man*, a *good woman*, a *good house*, *good men*, &c. And though in most other languages they are placed after the substantive, in English they are placed before it, as in the above examples; in poetry, however, this order is sometimes changed, as *O bard divine!* the principal peculiarity of this part of speech is, that qualities admit of degrees of comparison, which things do not: and of these there are properly but two, called the comparative and the superlative, both formed from the quality in its positive state, which expresses simply and absolutely the state of the name, without relation to the like quality in any other: as *wise*, *bright*, *fair*, *vile*: the comparative degree, by comparing one thing with another, expresses the quality somewhat increased or diminished, and is formed by adding *er* to the positive, as *wiser*, *brighter*, *fairer*, *viler*: and the superlative degree expresses absolutely the superiority of one above or beyond the other, as *wisest*, *brightest*, *fairest*, *vilest*. The degrees of comparison are also frequently formed by adding *more* or *most*, without altering the termination of the adjective, as *more wise*, *most wise*; which serves to vary the turn of expression, and is often esteemed more elegant than barely altering the termination: this is particularly the case in words of two, three or more syllables; thus *more beautiful*, *most beautiful*; are more elegant than *beautifuller*, *beautifullest*. Thus *extraordinary*, *remarkable*, and most other long words, have their degrees of comparison, always expressed by *more* and *most*, for we never say *extraordinarier*, *extraordinariest*. We have, however, a few irregulars, which cannot be brought under these rules; in which the degrees of comparison are formed in different words, as *little*, *less*, *least*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *good*, *better*, *best*; *much* or *many*, *more*, *most*.

It must be observed, that nouns or names are sometimes used as adjectives or qualities, as a *gold watch*, a *diamond ring*, a *silver candlestick*. And that a quality is used as a name, and is to be considered as a substantive, whenever it is taken in an abstracted or universal sense.

Some grammarians have ranked the words *my, mine; thy, thine; his, hers; our, ours; your, yours; their, theirs*; under the class of qualities derived from personal names, and called them personal possessives; and also *this, that, the, same*, which are called demonstratives, because they shew what particular person or thing we mean, as *this horse, that house*. *This* and *that*, in the plural number, make *these* and *those*.

A *Verb* or affirmation, marked in the following dictionary with (V.), is a word which expresses what is affirmed or said of things; and is usually reckoned of two kinds, the auxiliary verb, and the verb itself, both of which have persons, numbers, and tenses or times. The persons, which are distinguished by a personal name going before them, vary their termination only in the singular number, as in *I live, thou livest, he lives or liveth, we live, ye live, they live*. The affirmations have but three tenses or times, the present, the past, and the future; or in other words, the thing doing, done, or to be done. The present tense is expressed by the affirmation itself, as *I dance*; the past time generally ends in *ed*, as *I danced*; and the future is formed by adding the auxiliary verb *shall* or *will*, as *I shall dance*; and as there are but two tenses or times expressed by the affirmation, its various changes are signified by the nine following auxiliary affirmations, viz. *do, will, shall, may, can, must, ought, have, am* or *be*, which being placed before other affirmations, signify time, resolution, power, liberty, necessity, duty, &c.

It must be observed, that when one of these auxiliaries is put before another affirmation, the auxiliary only alters its termination in expressing the persons, as *I am living, thou art living, he is living, we are living, &c.* *I do live, thou dost live, he doth or does live, &c.*

As some are apt to mistake the use of *shall* and *will*, the signs of the future tense, it must be observed that when we only
simply

simply foretell, we use *shall* in the first person, and *will* in the rest; but when we promise, threaten or engage, we use *will* in the first person, and *shall* in the others.

We have said, that the affirmation generally expresses the past time by adding *ed* to the present; but there are a pretty many words which cannot be reduced to this rule; the most common irregularity is the changing the *d* into *t*, and omitting the vowel, as in *mist* for *mixed*; the others are too many to be all here enumerated; such as I am awake, I awoke; I bear, I bore, I have borne; I see, I saw; I swim, I swam; I spin, I spun; I teach, I taught; I tread, I trod, I have trodden; I weep, I wept; I write, I wrote, I have written.

The affirmation has sometimes the particle *to* placed before it; and when it is thus used, it is always joined with another affirmation; and has then the power of a name or substantive.

Particles, marked in the following dictionary with a (P.) are such words as denote some circumstances, or quality of an action, join words or sentences, or express some sudden emotion of the soul, and these comprehend all that are commonly known by the names of *Adverb*, *Conjunctions*, *Prepositions* and *Interjections*: words which, though of different natures, ought to be reduced to one class, since they always retain their form, and are subject to none of the variations of other parts of speech.

The use of adverbs is to denote some circumstance or quality of the word to which they are joined, which is frequently to an affirmation, as I love her *dearly*, and as many of these are derived from qualities, they, like them, admit of degrees of comparison, as *happily*, *more happily*, *most happily*; *wisely*, *more wisely*, *most wisely*: these always end in *ly*. Adverbs are also divided into those of time, as *now*, *already*, *yesterday*, *often*, *always*, *seldom*, &c. Into those of place, as *here*, *there*, *hither*, *above*, *below*, &c. Into those of number, as *first*, *second*, *third*, *once*, *twice*, &c. Into those of quantity, as *more*, *less*, *enough*, *too much*, &c. Into those of affirmation, as *yea*, *yes*, *truly*, &c. Into those of negation, as *no*, *not*, *nay*, &c. Into those of doubting, as *perhaps*, *peradventure*, &c.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join sentences together, and shew the manner of their dependance on one another ; as *and, also, or, nor, either neither.*

Prepositions are particles set before other words, to shew the relation which the subsequent word has to some other that precedes it, as *at, against, among, between, from, for, in, of, with, &c.*

Interjections are imperfect words, mostly monosyllables, that denote some sudden emotion or passion of the mind, and being expressed by a kind of involuntary impulse, have no connection with any other part of a sentence ; as *ah! alas! strange! pish! foh! bush! bark! &c.*

Of these four parts of speech every sentence is compounded, and on the proper choice of words, and the disposition and manner of placing them, all the elegance, harmony, and force of language consist.



ABBREVIATIONS *in this* WORK.

<i>A.</i>	Arabic	<i>I.</i>	Italian
<i>(A.)</i>	Adjective	<i>L.</i>	Latin
<i>B.</i>	British	<i>L. S.</i>	Present Lower Saxon
<i>Belg.</i>	Belgick or Dutch	<i>(P.)</i>	Particle
<i>C. Br. or W.</i>	Welsh	<i>(S.)</i>	Substantive
<i>Ch.</i>	Chaldee	<i>S.</i>	Saxon
<i>D.</i>	Danish	<i>Sc.</i>	Scotch
<i>Du.</i>	Dutch	<i>Sp.</i>	Spanish
<i>F.</i>	French	<i>Syr.</i>	Syriac
<i>G.</i>	Greek	<i>T.</i>	Teutonic, or ancient
<i>H.</i>	Hebrew	<i>(V.)</i>	Verb (German)

A COMPLEAT Pocket Dictionary.

A B

A. An article placed before nouns of the singular number; as, *a* horse, *a* plant. When it comes before a word beginning with a vowel, it is changed into *an*; as, *an* elephant, *an* egg. When it precedes an *h*, it is also turned to *an*; as, *an* honour. But when it comes before an *h* that hath a distinct sound, it is written, but not pronounced, as *an* history, *an* hare; which are read *a* history, *a* hare. 2. *A* is placed before a participle or a participial noun; as, *a* hunting, *a* walking, *a* riding. 3. Sometimes it denotes proportion; as, a shilling *a* day, ten pounds *a* year. 4. In some words it is redundant, as *a-rise*, *a-wake*, *a-weary*.

A'BACUS, (S.) 1. A counting table, 2. A term in architecture for the uppermost part of the capital of a pillar. *G.*

ABA'FT, or **Aft**, (P.) A sea term for behind, towards the stern.

To ABA'NDON, (V.) 1. To forsake entirely, 2. To give up one's self without restraint, 3. To desert. *F.*

ABA'NDONED, (A.) 1. Forsaken, 2. Given up, 3. Wicked in the highest degree.

ABA'SE, (V.) To humble or bring low. *F.*

ABA'SEMENT, (S.) A being brought low; depression.

ABA'SH, (V.) To make ashamed, to confound. *F.*

ABA'TE, (V.) To lessen or diminish. *F.*

ABA'TEMENT, (S.) A making less, either in quality, quantity, or number. *F.*

ABB, (S.) The yarn on a weaver's warp, among clothiers.

AB'BA, (S.) A Syriac word which signifies Father.

A'BBACY, (S.) The rights and privileges of an abbot.

A'BBESS, (S.) The governess of a nunnery. *F.*

A'BBEY, (S.) A house of religious retirement, either for men or women. *F.*

A'BBOT, (S.) The superior of an abbey in which there are none but men. *H.*

A B

A'BBOTSBURY, (S.) A town in Dorsetshire, 133 miles from London; with a market on Thursdays. It has a fair on July 10.

ABBR'EViate, (V.) to shorten. *L.*

ABBREVIATION, (S.) A contraction of one or more words.

ABBREVIATURE, (S.) 1. A mark used for shortening, 2. A compendium or abridgement.

ABBREUVOIR, (S.) Among masons, the joint or juncture of two stones. *F.*

A'BDICATE, (V.) 1. To resign, 2. To withdraw from. *L.*

ABDICATION, (S.) The act of abdicating, resignation. *L.*

ABDO'MEN, (S.) The lower belly. *L.*

ABDU'CENT, (A.) Muscles which draw one part from another. *L.* **ABDUCTORS**, the same.

A'BELE-TREE, (S.) A kind of white poplar.

A'BERFORD, or **Aberforth**, (S.) In the West-Riding of Yorkshire, has a market on Wednesdays, and is 180 miles from London. Its fairs are the last Wednesday in April, the last Wedn. in May, the last Wedn. in October, and the Wedn. after St. Luke, Oct. 18.

ABERGAVE'NNY, (S.) In Monmouthshire, South-Wales, is 142 miles from London. Its market is on Tuesdays. Its fairs are May 14, and the first Tuesday after Trinity.

ABERISTWITH, (S.) In Cardiganshire, South-Wales, is 229 miles from London, and has a market on Mondays. No fair.

ABE'RRANCE, (S.) An error, a deviation from the right way. *L.*

ABERRATION, (S.) A wandering, a deviation from the common track. *L.*

ABE'T, (V.) 1. To set on, 2. To assist, or encourage.

ABE'TMENT, (S.) 1. The act of abetting, 2. An unlawful assistance.

B **ABE'T-**

ABE'TTOR, or Abetter, (S.) An accomplice.

ABE'VANCE, (S.) In Law, goods in expectation, but not in possession. *F.*

ABHO'R, (V.) To hate, to loath. *L.*

ABHOR'RENCE, (S.) Hating, loathing. *L.*

ABHO'RRENT, (A.) 1. Struck with abhorrence, 2. Contrary to, foreign, inconsistent with.

ABI'DE, (V.) 1. To stay, 2. To dwell, 3. To endure, 4. To abide by or defend a person, 5. To abide by a thing, or persevere in it.

A'BJECT, (A.) Mean, wretched. *L.*

ABI'LITY, (S.) 1. Power, 2. Wealth, 3. Capacity, 4. Skill. *L.*

A'BINGDON, (S.) A large town in Berkshire, 55 miles from London; with a market on Mondays and Fridays. Its fairs are the first Monday in Lent, June 20, Sept. 19, and Dec. 11.

ABINTE'STATE, (S.) The heir of one who dies without a will. *L. T.*

ABJURA'TION, (S.) Renouncing by oath. *L.*

ABJU'RE, (V.) 1. Solemnly to disown an opinion, 2. To swear the realm. *L.*

ABLA'CTATE, (V.) To wean from the breast. *L.*

ABLACTA'TION, (S.) One of the methods of grafting.

ABLAQUEA'TION, (S.) Opening of the ground about the roots of trees. *L.*

ABLA'TION, (S.) A taking away. *L.*

A'BLATIVE, (A.) 1. That which takes away, 2. In Grammar, the last of the six cases of Latin nouns, &c. *L.*

ABLEGA'TION, (S.) A sending away on some employment. *L.*

A'BLEPSY, (S.) 1. Blindness, 2. Inconsiderateness. *G.*

ABLU'TION, (S.) 1. The ceremony of washing or bathing among the Mahomedans, 2. A rinsing or cleansing, 3. The cup given without consecration in Romish churches. *L.*

ABNEGA'TION, (S.) An absolute denial. *L.*

ABO'A'RD, or on Board, (P.) In a ship.

ABO'DE, (S.) An abiding place, dwelling.

ABO'LISH, (V.) 1. To destroy, 2. To repeal; or annul. *L.*

ABOLI'TION, (S.) The act of abolishing. *L.*

ABO'MINATE, (V.) To hate, or abhor.

ABOMINA'TION, (S.) A hateful and detestable thing, pollution. *L.*

ABORI'GINES, (S.) The primitive inhabitants of a country. *L.*

ABO'RITION, (S.) A miscarriage, any thing brought forth long before its time.

ABO'RITIVE, (A.) 1. Brought forth before the time, 2. Unsuccessful. *L.*

ABO'VE, (P.) 1. Higher in place, over head, 2. More in number or quantity; 3. Higher in rank, power, excellence, 4. Too high for, too proud for, 5. In the regions of heaven, 6. From above, from a higher place, from heaven.

ABOU'ND, (V.) To have plenty of. *L.*

ABOU'T, (P.) 1. Round, encircling, 2. near to, 3. Relating to, 4. Engaged in, 5. About to fly, within a small time of flying, 6. To bring about, to bring to the state or place desired, 7. To go about a thing, to prepare to do it.

ABRACADA'BRA, A word formerly used as a charm against agues.

ABRA'SION, (S.) A wearing away, a rubbing off. *L.*

ABREA'ST, (P.) Side by side.

ABRF'DGE, (V.) To express in fewer words. *F.*

ABRI'DGMENT, (S.) The substance of a book, writing, or thing; restraint. *F.*

ABROA'CH, (A.) In a posture to run out.

ABROA'D, (P.) 1. From home, 2. In foreign parts, 3. Round about.

A'BROGATE, (V.) To repeal or abolish. *L.*

ABRU'PT, (A.) 1. Sudden, hasty, 2. rude, unseasonable, 3. Broken, craggy. *L.*

A'BSCISS, (S.) A formation of matter in any part of the body.

ABSCI'ND, (V.) To cut off.

ABSCI'SSA, (S.) Part of the diameter of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex and semi-ordinate. *L.*

ABSCO'ND, (V.) To hide one's self. *L.*

A'BSENT, (A.) 1. Not present, 2. Unattentive. *L.*

ABSENTE'E, (S.) A person who neglects coming to do the duty he has chose to execute.

ABSO'LVE, (V.) To acquit, pardon. *L.*

A'BSOLUTE, (A.) 1. Complete, 2. Unconditional; as, an absolute promise,

3. Not relative; as, an absolute space,

4. Not limited; as, an absolute power,

5. Free, independent, without restriction.

ABSOLU'TION, (S.) A remission of sins pronounced by a priest; acquittal. *L.*

A'B-

- A'BSONANT**, (A.) *Contrary* to reason. *L.*
- ABSO'RRE**, (V.) To suck, or dry up. *L.*
- ABSO'RRENTS**, (S.) *Medicines* that dry up, or *sheathe* the acid *juices* of the body.
- ABSO'RPT**, (A.) Swallowed up. *L.*
- ABSTA'IN**, (V.) To refrain from. *L.*
- ABSTE'MIOUS**, (A.) Moderate in eating and drinking. *L.*
- ABSTE'RGENT** *Medicines*, (S.) Such as *etc* of a cleansing quality. *L.*
- A'BSTINENCE**, (S.) A fasting from, or a moderate use of food. *L.*
- ABSTRA'CT**, (V.) 1. To separate, 2. To reduce into a small compass. *L.*
- ABSTRU'SE**, (A.) Difficult, obscure. *L.*
- ABSU'RD**, (A.) 1. *Contrary* to reason, 2. *Ridiculous*. *L.*
- ABU'NDANCE**, (S.) Great plenty. *L.*
- ABU'SE**, (V.) 1. To misuse, 2. To rail at, 3. To injure or hurt. *L.*
- ABUT'MENT**, (S.) That which borders upon another. *F.*
- ABY'SS**, (S.) 1. A bottomless pit, an unmeasured depth, 2. The body of waters supposed to be at the centre of the earth, 3. That in which any thing is lost. *G.*
- ABYSSI'NES**, (S.) A people of Ethiopia, who are Christians of the Greek church.
- ACA'CIA**, (S.) A drug from Egypt not unlike the inspissated juice of *sloe*s. *L.*
- ACATALECTIC**, (S.) A verse which has the complete number of syllables. *G.*
- ACCE'ND**, (V.) To kindle or set on fire. *L.*
- ACCE'DE**, (V.) To agree, to assent to. *L.*
- ACCE'LERATE**, (V.) To hasten. *L.*
- A'CCE'NT**, (S.) 1. Tone or manner of speaking, 2. The giving an emphasis to certain syllables, 3. A mark over a vowel, to shew in what manner it is to be pronounced, 4. In Music, the modulation of the voice, so as to express the passions. *L.*
- ACCE'PT**, (V.) To receive, to take. *L.*
- ACCE'PTABLE**, (A.) That may be received with pleasure.
- ACCEPTA'TION**, (S.) 1. Reception whether good or bad, 2. The state of being acceptable, regard, 3. The meaning of a word. *L.*
- ACCE'SS**, (S.) 1. Admittance to a person or place, 2. The fit, or return of a periodical disease. *L.*
- A'CCESSARY**, (A.) He that being not the chief agent in a crime, contributes to it. *L.*
- ACCE'SSIBLE**, (A.) 1. Easy of access, 2. Whatever may be approached to.
- ACCE'SSION**, (S.) 1. A coming to, 2. An increase.
- A'CCESSORY**. See ACCESSARY.
- A'CIDENT**, (S.) 1. Casualty, chance, 2. A philosophical term, used in opposition to substance, 3. In Grammar, the property of words.
- ACCLAMA'TION**, (S.) Shouting for joy. *L.*
- ACCI'PIENT**, (S.) A receiver. *L.*
- ACCI'TE**, (V.) To call, to summon.
- ACCLI'VITY**, (S.) The ascent of a hill; as *Declivity* is the descent. *L.*
- ACCLO'Y**, (V.) 1. To crowd, to stuff full, 2. To fill, to satisfy.
- ACCO'MMODATE**, (V.) 1. To furnish, 2. To adapt one thing to another, 3. To make up a difference. *L.*
- ACCO'MPANY**, (V.) To go along with.
- ACCO'MPLICE**, (S.) One that has a hand in another's crime. *F.*
- ACCO'MPLISH**, (V.) To finish, to complete, to fulfil. *F.*
- ACCO'MPLISHED**, (A.) 1. Completed, 2. A person adorned with many natural and acquired perfections.
- ACCO'MPT**, (V.) To reckon, or cast up.
- ACCO'RD**, (V.) To agree, consent, or unite. *F.*
- ACCO'RD**, (S.) 1. A compact, an agreement, 2. Harmony, symmetry, 3. Musical note.
- ACCG'ST**, (V.) To come up and speak to, to address, to salute. *L.*
- ACCO'UNT**, (S.) 1. A computation of debts and expences, 2. The state or result of a computation, 3. Distinction, dignity, rank, 4. Regard, consideration, 5. A relation, narrative, 6. Explanation, assignment of causes. *F.*
- ACCO'UNT**, (V.) 1. To reckon, 2. To believe, 3. To explain, or account for, 4. To answer for practices.
- ACCO'UNTABLE**, (A.) 1. Liable to give an account, 2. Easily accounted for.
- ACCO'UNTANT**, (S.) One versed in casting up accounts.
- ACCO'UTRE**, (V.) To dress, or equip. *F.*
- ACCO'UTREMENTS**, (S.) Habits and warlike furniture. *F.*
- ACCRE'TION**, (S.) The act of growing to another, so as to increase it. *L.*
- ACCRE'W**, or **Accrue**, (V.) 1. To accede to, 2. To increase, 3. To arise from. *F.*

ACCUMULATE, (V.) To amass together, to heap up. *L.*

ACCURACY, (S.) Exactness. *L.*

ACCURSED, (A.) 1. One that is cursed or doomed to misery, 2. Execrable, hateful, detestable.

ACCUSE, (V.) 1. To lay to a person's charge, 2. To inform against. *L.*

ACCUSATION, (S.) A charge, an impeachment.

ACCUSATIVE Case, (S.) In Grammar, the fourth case of nouns in the Latin tongue. *L.*

ACCUSTOM, (V.) To use one's self to.

ACEPHALOUS, (A.) Without an head. *G.*

ACERBITY, (S.) 1. Sourness, 2. Harshness of taste, 3. Sharpness of temper. *L.*

ACE'SCENT, (A.) That which has a tendency to sourness. *L.*

ACE'TOUS, (A.) Sour. *L.*

ACHE, or **Ach**, (S.) A bodily pain. *S.*

ACHORES, (S.) One of the kinds of a scald head. *G.*

A'CID, (A.) Sour, sharp. *L.*

ACIDITY, (S.) Sharpness, sourness.

ACIDULÆ, (S.) cold mineral waters. *L.*

ACIDULATE, (V.) To make a liquor a little sharp or sour. *L.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, (S.) 1. Owning, 2. Thankfulness, 3. Rewarding. *S.*

A'CME, (S.) The height of any thing, as of a distemper. *G.*

A'CONITE, (S.) 1. Poison in general, 2. wolf's-bane, an herb. *G.*

A'CORN, (S.) The seed of an oak.

ACQUSTICKS, (S.) 1. Medicines to help the hearing, 2. Theory of sounds. *G.*

ACQUA'INT, (V.) To inform, or make familiar with. *F.*

ACQUA'INTANCE, (S.) 1. One with whom we converse, 2. Familiar knowledge.

ACQU'EST, (S.) Acquisition, the thing gained. *F.*

ACQU'ESCE, (V.) To yield, or agree to.

ACQU'IRE, (V.) To attain, or purchase. *L.*

ACQUISITION, (S.) An attainment, a purchase. *L.*

ACQU'IT, (V.) To discharge, to free from. *F.*

ACQU'ITTAL, (S.) A being discharged from the suspicion of an offence.

ACQU'ITTANCE, (S.) A discharge in writing. *F.*

A'CURE, (S.) A measure of land, 40 poles

or perches in length, and four in breadth, or 160 square poles, containing 4840 square yards.

A'CRID, (A.) Things that have a sharp, pungent, biting taste. *L.*

A'CRIMONY, (S.) 1. Sharpness, corrosiveness, 2. Sharpness of temper, severity. *L.*

ACROAMA'TIC, (A.) Pertaining to any kind of deep learning. *G.*

ACRO'NICAL, (A.) In Astronomy, such stars as rise at sun-set, and set when the sun rises. *G.*

ACRO'STICK, (S.) Verses in which the lines begin with a letter of a person's name, title, &c. *G.*

ACT, (V.) 1. To perform, 2. To imitate or mimic, 3. To feign, 4. To put in motion.

ACT, (S.) 1. A deed of performance, 2. A decree, 3. The thesis publicly maintained in an university by a candidate for a degree, 4. The principal divisions of the drama, 5. An act of faith is the last part of the process of the inquisition.

A'CTION, (S.) 1. Gesture in delivery, 2. Motion, opposed to rest, 3. A battle, 4. A suit at law, 5. A share in a company's stock. *L.*

A'CTIONABLE, (A.) Whatever may give cause for an action in law.

A'CTIVE, (A.) 1. Nimble, agile, quick, brisk, lively, 2. That which has the power or quality of acting, 3. That which acts, as opposed to *passive*. *L.*

ACTIVITY, (S.) 1. Nimbleness, sprightliness, 2. The space wherein any thing extends its power, is called the *sphere of its activity*.

A'CTOR, (S.) 1. A doer, or performer, 2. A stage-player.

A'CTRESS, (S.) A woman that acts on the stage, or that performs any thing.

A'CTUAL, (A.) Real, true, positive, and that which comprises an action.

A'CTUARY, (S.) The register who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of the court.

A'CTUATE, (V.) To put in motion. *L.*

ACU'MEN, (S.) A sharp point; figuratively, a quickness of wit or understanding. *L.*

ACU'TE, (A.) 1. Keen or sharp, 2. Ingenious, 3. Quick in reply, 4. Violent. *L.*

ACUTE Angle, Every angle that is less than a quarter of a circle.

ACUTE *Accent* is expressed thus [^u], and shews where the voice is to be raised.

ACUTE *Fever*, A fever that comes on with violence, and runs its course in seven or fourteen days.

A'DAGE, (S.) A proverb or old saying. *L.*

ADA'GIO, (A.) A term in musick to mark a slow time. *L.*

A'DAMANT, (S.) A diamond. *L.*

ADAMA'NTINE, (A.) Whatever is very hard and impenetrable. *L.*

A'DAMITES, (S.) A sort of heretics, who in imitation of Adam, before the fall, went naked to their assemblies, and had their women in common. *H.*

ADAM'S APPLE, (S.) A prominency in the upper part of the throat.

ADA'PT, (V.) 1. To fit, 2. To apply to, 3. To proportion. *L.*

ADA'PTED, (V.) Accommodated or proportioned.

ADD, (V.) To join or put to, to augment. *L.*

A'DDER, (S.) A viper, a poisonous serpent. *Du.*

A DDICE, or **Adze**, (S.) A tool used by coopers and other artificers. *S.*

ADDICT, (V.) 1. To be inclined to, 2. To give one's self up to. 3. To devote, to dedicate. *L.*

A'DDITAMENT, (S.) Any thing added to another.

ADDITION, (S.) 1. Joining to, increasing, 2. An advantage, 3. In Arithmetick, the finding one number equal to two or more numbers taken together, 4. In Law, a title given to a man over and above his christian and surname.

ADDITIONAL, (A.) Added to, or over and above.

A'DDLE, (A.) 1. This term was originally applied to eggs which produce nothing. Whence it comes to signify, 2. Foolish, simple. *S.*

ADDRE'SS, (S.) 1. Skill, or dexterity, 2. Speaking, or writing, to a person, 3. A remonstrance, or petition. *F.*

ABDRE'SS, (V.) 1. To make application to, 2. To prepare, 3. To direct to.

ADDU'CENT, (A.) A term applied to those muscles that draw two parts of the body nearer each other. *L.*

ADDU'CTORS, (S.) Muscles which draw nearer together those parts of the body to which they are joined.

ADE'PT, (S.) One thoroughly skill'd in his art or profession. *L.*

A DEQUATE, (A.) Equal to, proportionate.

A'DEQUATENESS, (S.) Equality, agreeableness with. *L.*

ADHE'RE, (V.) To cleave, join, or stick fast to. *L.*

ADHE'RENCE, (S.) Sticking fast to, or strenuously maintaining the interest of another.

ADHE'RENT, (S.) One that adheres to a party, or takes part with another.

ADHE'SION, (S.) A sticking to.

A'DJACENT, (A.) Near, or bordering upon. *L.*

ADIA'PHOROUS, (A.) Neutral. *G.*

AD'JECTIVE, (S.) In Grammar, a word expressive of some quality of the substantive. *L.*

ADIEU, (P.) Farewel. *F.*

ADJOIN, (V.) To lie close to. *L.*

ADJOURNMENT, (S.) Putting off to another day. *F.*

A'DIPOUS, (A.) Fatty. *L.*

A'DIT, (S.) A passage under ground. *L.*

ADJU'DGE, (V.) To pass sentence, to decree. *L.*

ADJUDICATION, (S.) A judgment or decree.

A'DJUNCT, (S.) Any thing joined to another that does not essentially belong to it. *L.*

ADJURE, (V.) 1. To charge solemnly, 2. To put a man to his oath. *L.*

ADJUST, (V.) 1. To make fit, 2. To set in order, 3. To balance an account, 4. To make up a difference. *F.*

A'DJUTANT, (S.) 1. An assistant, 2. An officer in the army who assists a superior.

ADJU'TOR, (S.) A helper. *L.*

ADMEA'SUREMENT, (S.) The act or practice of measuring according to rule.

ADMENSURATION, (S.) The act of measuring to each his part. *L.*

ADM'INICLE, (S.) Help, support. *L.*

ADMINI'CLAR, (A.) That which gives help. *L.*

ADMINISTER, (V.) 1. To give, to afford, to supply, 2. To act as agent in any employment or office, 3. To administer justice, 4. To administer the sacraments, 5. To administer an oath, 6. To administer physick, 7. To contribute, to bring supplies, 8. To perform the office of an administrator. *L.*

ADMINISTRATION, (S.) 1. The act of administering, 2. The management of

affairs, 3. Those to whom the care of publick affairs is committed, 4. Distribution, exhibition, dispensation.

ADMINISTRATOR, (S.) One who manages the affairs of a person who died without a will.

ADMINISTRATRIX, (S.) A woman who has administered, in consequence of a will.

ADMIRAL, (S.) 1. The chief commander of a fleet of ships, 2. An officer who has the government of the king's navy, 3. The ship which carries the admiral. *F.*

ADMIRALTY, *Lords of the*, (S.) Officers appointed for the management of naval affairs. *F.*

ADMIRALTY Office, (S.) The court where all maritime affairs are adjusted.

ADMIRATION, (S.) A wondering, admiring. *L.*

ADMIRE, (V.) 1. To wonder at, 2. To be in love with. *L.*

ADMIT, (V.) 1. To let in, 2. To permit or suffer, 3. To agree to. *L.*

ADMITTANCE, or **Admission**, (S.) Having access to, or leave to enter.

ADMIX, (V.) To mingle one thing with another. *L.*

ADMONISH, (V.) 1. To put in mind of, 2. To advise, 3. To rebuke. *L.*

ADMONITION, (S.) Reproof, exhortation, counsel.

ADO, (S.) 1. Trouble, difficulty, 2. Tumult, bustle, business.

ADOLESCENCE, (S.) The flower of youth, from 14 to 25 years of age. *L.*

ADOPTION, (S.) Choosing one for a son and heir, who is not so by nature. *L.*

ADORABLE, (A.) Fit to be worshipped and admired.

ADORE, (V.) 1. To worship and reverence, 2. To pray to. *L.*

ADORN, (V.) 1. To beautify, 2. To dress. *L.*

ADRI'FT, (P.) Floating at random.

ADROIT, (A.) Ingenious, dexterous. *F.*

ADSCITIOUS, (A.) That which is taken in to compleat something else. *L.*

ADVANCE, (V.) 1. To go forward, 2. To pay beforehand, 3. To promote, 4. To lift up, 5. To improve, to grace, to heighten, 6. To propose, to offer to the public. *F.*

ADVANCE Guard, The foremost division of an army.

ADVANCEMENT, (S.) Progress, promotion, improvement.

ADVANTAGE, (S.) Benefit, profit; superiority; opportunity; convenience; favourable circumstances. *F.*

ADVENT, (S.) The time appointed by the church as a preparation for the feast of our Saviour's nativity. *L.*

ADVENTITIOUS, (A.) 1. Coming from without, 2. Happening by chance. *L.*

ADVENTURE, (S.) 1. An enterprise, 2. A hazard. *F.*

ADVENTUROUS, (A.) Bold, daring, hazardous.

ADVERB, (S.) In Grammar, a word joined to a verb to express the manner, time, &c. of an action. *L.*

ADVERSARY, (S.) An enemy. *L.*

ADVERSE, (A.) 1. Opposite or contrary, 2. Afflictive, 3. Personally opponent. *L.*

ADVERSITY, (S.) Poverty; affliction; distress; misfortune.

ADVERT, (V.) To mark, attend, or take heed. *L.*

ADVERTENCY, (S.) Attention, consideration, or regard.

ADVERTISE, (V.) 1. To inform, 2. To give publick intelligence. *F.*

ADVICE, (S.) 1. Counsel, 2. Information, 3. Prudent consideration. *F.*

ADVISE, (V.) 1. To give advice, 2. To consult, 3. To inform, 4. To consider.

ADULATION, (S.) Flattery, fawning.

ADULATORY, (A.) Flattering.

ADULT, (A.) Grown up to man's estate. *L.*

ADULTERATE, or **Adulterated**, (A.) Corrupted, counterfeited, or mixed with something worse. *L.*

ADULTERER, (S.) A man guilty of adultery.

ADULTERESS, (S.) A woman guilty of adultery.

ADULTERY, (S.) The sin of incontinence in married people. *L.*

ADUMBRATE, (V.) To shadow out; to give a slight likeness. *L.*

ADUNA'TION, (S.) Union; the state of being united. *L.*

ADUN'CY, (S.) Crookedness. *L.*

ADVOCATE, (S.) 1. One who pleads another's cause, 2. An intercessor for pardon. *L.*

ADVOU'TRY, (S.) Adultery. *F.*

ADVOWEE, or **Avowee**, (S.) A person who enjoys an advowson. *F.*

ADVOWISON, (S.) A right which the patron has to present to a benefice. *F.*
Advowson Appendant, A right of presentation depending on a manor, as an appurtenance thereto.

Advowson in Gross, An absolute right of presentation, not belonging to any manor.

ADU/ST, (A.) Burnt, parched up. *L.*

ADU/STIBLE, (A.) Combustible.

A/DYTUM, (S.) A sanctuary in Pagan temples, into which none but the priests were admitted. *G.*

Æ/GILOPS, (S.) An ulceration of the lachrymal gland in the greater corner of the eye. *G.*

ÆNI/GMA. See **ENIGMA**.

Æ/RIAL, (A.) Belonging to the air. *G.*

ÆRO/LOGY, (S.) The doctrine of the air. *G.*

Æ/ROMANCY, (S.) Divination by the air. *G.*

ÆRO/METRY, (S.) A measuring of the air. *G.*

ÆRO/SCOPY, (S.) An observation of the air. *G.*

Æ/THERIAL, (A.) Belonging to the air; the heavens; the sky. *G.*

Æ/THIOPS-MINERAL, (S.) A medicine prepared with sulphur and quicksilver. *G.*

Æ/TITES, (S.) The eagle-stone. *G.*

AFFAB/LITY, (S.) Courteousness, kindness, and easiness of address. *L.*

AFFAIR, (S.) Any business or concern.

AFFE/CT, (V.) 1. To incline to, 2. To hanker after, 3. To have a value for, 4. To move the passions, 5. To study the appearance of any thing with some degree of hypocrisy, 6. To imitate in an unnatural and constrained manner. *L.*

AFFECTA/TION, (S.) A ridiculous unnatural behaviour, frequently arising from a desire to please.

AFFE/CTED, (A.) 1. Seized with a distemper, 2. Studied, or over curiously done, 3. Moved or touched.

AFFE/CTION, (S.) Love, kindness, 2. With physicians, disorder or affliction, as the *hypochondriac affections*, 3. With naturalists, properties, as the *affections of matter*, 4. Passion of any kind, 5. Zeal, 6. Lively representation in painting. *L.*

AFFE/CTIONATE, (A.) Kind, full of affection.

AFFE/TT'O, or *Affettuoso*, (A.) In Mu-

sick, performed in a tender moving manner. *L.*

AFFI/ANCE, (S.) 1. Trust, confidence, 2. A contract of marriage. *L.*

AFFIDA/VIT, (S.) A deposition or witnessing a thing upon oath.

AFFI/NITY, (S.) 1. Kindred and alliance by marriage, 2. Agreement or conformity. *L.*

AFFIRM, (V.) 1. To assert and maintain, 2. To ratify a judgment.

AFFIRMA/TION, (S.) The positive asserting a thing; confirmation. *L.*

AFFI/RMATIVE, (A.) Positive, peremptory; dogmatical.

AFFIX, (V.) 1. To fasten or fix upon, 2. To post up, 3. To subjoin. *L.*

AFFLA/TION, (S.) A blowing or breathing upon. *L.*

AFFLI/CT, (V.) 1. To grieve, 2. To bring low or weaken, 3. To torment. *L.*

AFFLI/CTION, (S.) Sorrow, trouble, calamity.

AFFLI/CTIVE, (A.) Whatever causes affliction or pain.

AFFLUENCE, (S.) 1. Plenty, riches, abundance, 2. A flowing to any place. *L.*

AFFLUENT, (A.) 1. Plenteous, abounding, 2. Flowing to any part.

AFFLUX, (S.) A flowing or gathering together. *L.*

AFFO/RD, (V.) 1. To give or yield, 2. To produce. *S.*

AFFRAID, (V.) To be in fear. *F.*

AFFRA/NCHISE, (V.) To make free. *F.*

AFFRA/Y, (S.) A fray, a noise, a quarrel. *F.*

AFFRIGH/T, (V.) To put in fear; to terrify. *S.*

AFFRO/NT, (V.) 1. To meet face to face, to encounter, 2. To offer an open insult, to offend avowedly. *F.*

AFFRO/NT, (S.) An injury, or abuse.

AFFRO/NTIVE, (A.) Injurious, or abusive.

AFFU/SION, (S.) A pouring in or upon.

AFLO/AT, (P.) Floating.

AFOO/T, (P.) 1. On foot, not on horseback, 2. In action; as, a *design is afoot*.

AFO/RE, (P.) 1. Before, nearer, 2. Sooner in time, 3. In time past, 4. In front.

A/FRICA, (S.) One of the four grand divisions of the terraqueous globe, lying south of Europe, being about 4320 miles in length from N. to S. and 4200 in breadth from E. to W.

A G

AFT, (P.) 1. Later, 2. Behind.
AFTER-BIRTH, (S.) A membrane that contains the child in the womb, which is brought away just after the infant is born.
AFTER-MATH, (S.) The grass that grows after the field has been mowed.
AFTER-PAINS, (S.) Pains felt after childbirth.
AFTERNOON, (S.) Past 12 at noon.
AGA, (S.) 1. Master or lord, a Turkish officer, the captain of the Janizaries, 2. The deputy governor of a town.
AGAIN, (P.) 1. A second time, once more, 2. On the other hand, 3. On another part, 4. Besides, 5. *Again and again*, a frequent repetition.
AGAINST, (P.) 1. Contrary, opposite, 2. In contradiction to any opinion, 3. Contrary to rule, 4. Opposite in place.
AGAST. See **AGHAST**.
AGATE, (S.) An inferior kind of precious stone. *G*.
AGE, (S.) 1. The duration of life, 2. A hundred years, 3. A long space of time, 4. The latter part of life, 5. The time of any race of men; as, *the race of heroes*, 6. A succession or generation of men. *F*.
AGENCY, (S.) 1. Acting, 2. Doing business for another, 3. The reward paid for such business. *L*.
AGENT, (S.) 1. That which acts upon bodies, 2. A factor, 3. A resident, or inferior ambassador.
AGGLOMERATE, (V.) To wind round in a bottom. *L*.
AGGLUTINATE, (V.) 1. To glue or stick one thing to another, 2. To thicken fluid bodies. *L*.
AGGRANDIZE, (V.) 1. To increase or augment, 2. To raise or advance. *F*.
AGGRAVATE, (V.) 1. To heighten or make worse, 2. To incense or inflame. *L*.
AGGRAVATION, (S.) Enlarging, stirring up to anger.
AGGREGATE, (V.) To gather together.
AGGREGATE, (S.) The total sum of all the numbers added together. *L*.
AGGRESS, (V.) To assault first. *L*.
AGGRESSOR, (S.) One that first begins a quarrel or assault.
AGGRIEVE, (V.) To injure. *L*.
AGHAST, or **AGAST**, (A.) Struck with horror, as at the appearance of an apparition. *S*.
AGILE, (A.) Nimble, alert, active. *L*.

A I

AGILITY, (S.) Swiftnefs, liveliness, dexterity.
AGIO, (S.) The difference between the current money, and the stock in a foreign bank. *I*.
AGISTMENT, (S.) A modus or composition. *F*.
AGITATE, (V.) To move, stir up, toss, excite. *L*.
AGITATION, (S.) Motion, stirring, tossing, disturbance of mind.
AGITATOR, (S.) A manager of an affair.
AGMONDESHAM, (S.) In Buckinghamshire, 29 miles from London. It has a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are on Whit-Monday and Sept. 19.
AGNAIL, (S.) A whitlow. *S*.
AGNATION, (S.) Descent from the same father in a direct line. *L*.
AGNIZE, (V.) To acknowledge, or own.
AGNUS CASTUS, (S.) The chaste tree. *L*.
AGNUS DEI, (S.) The lamb of God, a lamb holding a cross stamp'd upon a piece of white wax, which being blessed by the pope, passes for a sacred relick. *L*.
AGONY, (S.) Anguish or violent pain of body or mind; the pangs of death. *G*.
AGREE, (V.) 1. To allow, 2. To be of the same opinion, 3. To suit each other's temper, 4. To make a bargain or agreement, 5. To reconcile. *F*.
AGREEABLE, (A.) 1. Acceptable, pleasant, 2. Convenient.
AGREEMENT, (S.) 1. Union or relation, 2. A reconciliation, 3. A contract.
AGRICULTURE, (S.) Husbandry, tillage, or the improvement of land. *L*.
AGROUND, (P.) 1. A vessel's being unable to move for want of water, 2. *To be aground*, to be non-plu'd. *S*.
AGUE, (S.) A well-known disease. *F*.
AGUISH, (A.) Chilly, belonging to an ague.
AH, (P.) A sudden exclamation, most frequently denoting compassion and complaint.
AID, (V.) To help or assist. *F*.
AID DE CAMP, (S.) An assistant in camp, a field officer. *F*.
AIL, (V.) To be out of order. *S*.
AIL, or **AILMENT**, (S.) A slight indisposition.
AIM, (V.) 1. To strive to hit a mark, 2. To design or intend. *F*.

AIR,

AIR, (S.) 1. A fluid invisible body, necessary to the life of animals and vegetables, 2. The state of the air with regard to health, 3. A small gentle wind, 4. Any thing light or uncertain, 5. The open weather, 6. Vent; emission into the air, 7. Publication, exposure to the publick, 8. Poetry; a song, 9. Music, whether light or serious, 10. The mien or manner of the person, 11. An affected or laboured manner of gesture, 12. Appearance. *L.*

AIR, (V.) 1. To bring a person or thing into the air, 2. To dry before the fire, 3. To warm liquors by the fire.

AIR-Bladder, (S.) In fishes, by the help of which they rise and fall in the water.

AIR-Hole, (S.) A hole to admit air.

AIR-Pump, (S.) A machine by means of which the air is drawn out of a glass-vessel.

AIRINESS, (S.) Liveliness, briskness, gaiety.

AIRING, (S.) A short journey.

AIRY, (A.) 1. Belonging to the air, 2. Cool, 3. Light or without solidity, 4. Full of life, 5. Fluttering; full of levity.

AIT, (S.) A small island in a river.

A/LABASTER, (S.) A kind of soft white marble. *G.*

ALA/CRITY, (S.) Cheerfulness. *L.*

ALAMO'DE, (A.) 1. A thin filk, 2. Fashionable. *F.*

ALA/RM, or Alárum, (S.) 1. A sudden sight, 2. A clock to wake people at a certain hour, 3. A signal on the sudden arrival of an enemy. *F.*

ALARM-Post, (S.) The ground to which each regiment is to repair in case of an alarm.

ALA/RM, (V.) To affright, or surprize.

ALA/Y, (S.) In hunting, putting fresh dogs in the cry.

St. A/LBANS, (S.) A large town in Hertfordshire, 20 miles from London; With a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are March 25, June 17, and September 29.

A/LBION, (S.) The ancient name of this island. *L.*

ALBU'GO, (S.) A white superficial spot in the transparent cornea of the eye. *L.*

ALCA'DE, or Alcáid, (S.) A name given to the governor of a city in Barbary. In Spain the judge of a city.

A/LCAHEST, (S.) An universal dissolvent,

A/LCAHOL, or A/lcohol, (S.) In Chemistry, the pure refined substance separated from the grosser part, particularly a pure rectified spirit.

A/LCAHOLIZE, (V.) To separate the pure from the grosser part.

ALCALIZA'TION, or Alkalizátion, (S.) The impregnating a liquor with alkaline salt.

A/LCHYMY, (S.) 1. The pretended art of transmuting metals, and making the philosopher's stone, 2. A kind of mix'd metal used for spoons.

A/LCORAN, or Koran, (S.) The book of Mahomet's law. *Arab.*

ALCO'VE, (S.) 1. A place with rails, &c. for a bed of state, 2. An open summer-house in a garden. *F.*

A/LDBOROUGH, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 88 miles from London; it has a weekly market on Saturdays. Its fairs are March 1, May 1.

A/LDER, (S.) A tree that grows commonly in watry grounds. *Tex.*

A/LDERMAN, (S.) An associate of the chief magistrate of a city or borough. *S.*

ALE, (S.) A drink made of malt. *S.*

A/LECONNER, (S.) An officer in London appointed to examine the measures of pots used in alehouses. *Tex.*

ALE'CTO, (S.) The name of one of the Furies.

ALE'CTRYOMANCY, or Aléctro-mancy, (S.) An ancient divination by means of a cock. *G.*

A/LEGAR, (S.) Sour ale or beer. *S.*

A/LEHOOF, (S.) Ground ivy.

ALE'MBICK, (S.) A chemical vessel for distillation. *A.*

ALE'RT, (S.) Brisk, lively. *F.*

A/LESBURY, or Aylebury, (S.) The largest market town in Buckinghamshire, 44 miles from London; with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are the Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 14, Sept. 25.

ALEXA'NDRINE, (S.) In Poetry, a measure that consists of two syllables more than the common heroick verse; so called from a poem wrote in that measure by a Frenchman in praise of Alexander.

ALEXIPHA'RMICKS, (S.) Remedies to exel poison, by producing sweat. *G.*

ALEXITE'RIALS, (A.) Medicines to expel poison. *G.*

A/LGEBRA, (S.) The art of literal ar.th-

arithmetick, 1. Algebra numeral gives the solution of arithmetical problems only in numbers; and 2. Algebra specious, by the letters of the alphabet. *A.*

ALGEBRA'IST, (S.) One skilled in algebra.

ALGORITHM, (S.) The art of computation by the four chief rules of arithmetick, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

ALHOLLANTIDE, (S.) All Saints day, the first of November.

A'LIAS, (P.) Also, otherwise. *L.*

A'LIEN, (S.) A stranger, or foreigner. *L.*

A'LIENATE, (V.) 1. To estrange one's affections from, 2. To sell or give away.

ALIENATION, (S.) The act of alienating.

*ALIMENT, (S.) Food, nourishment. *L.*

ALIMENTARY, (A.) Feeding, nourishing.

A LIMONY, (S.) Maintenance, support, allowed to a wife when parted from her husband. *L.*

A'LIQUANT Part, (S.) In Arithmetick, such a part of a number as, when repeated, cannot measure it without some remainder. *L.*

A'LIQUOT Part, (S.) Such a part as will exactly measure it when repeated, without any remainder.

ALISA'NDERS, (S.) The herb lovage. *L.*

A'LKALHEST, (S.) In Chemistry, an universal dissolvent.

A'LKALI, (S.) In Chemistry, the fixed salt of any plant, or any body that ferments with an acid. *A.*

ALKA'LIZATE, (V.) To make bodies alkaline, or to partake of the properties of an alkali.

ALKE'RMES, (S.) A confection wherein kermes berries are the basis.

ALL, (A.) Every one, every thing, the whole. It is much used in composition; as, *all-knowing, all-seeing, &c.*

ALLA'Y, or Allóy, (S.) Any sort of metal mixed with a purer sort. *F.*

ALLA'Y, (V.) 1. To debase any metal by mixing with it one of less value, 2. To ease or assuage, 3. To cut up a pheasant.

ALLE'DGE, (V.) To affirm, to produce a proof or excuse.

ALLEGATION, (S.) 1. Alledging or proving, 2. Quoting an authority. *L.*

ALLEGIANCE, (S.) Fidelity, or duty to the king. *F.*

ALLEGORICAL, (A.) Belonging to, or partaking of the nature of an allegory.

A'LLEGORIZE, (V.) 1. To use allegories, 2. To explain a subject by giving it an allegorical meaning. *G.*

A'LLEGORY, (S.) A continued metaphor. *G.*

ALLEGRO, (A.) In Musick, signifies that it is to be performed in a brisk lively manner. *I.*

ALLE'VIATE, (V.) To ease, or assuage.

A'LLEY, (S.) 1. A narrow passage, 2. A walk in a garden. *F.*

ALLIANCE, (S.) 1. Kindred, 2. Confederacy or league, 3. Relation by marriage. *F.*

ALLIES, (S.) States who have entered into a league for their mutual defence. *F.*

ALLIGATION, (S.) 1. Joining together, 2. A rule in Arithmetick, which teaches to adjust the price of compounds, formed of several ingredients of different value.

ALLIGATOR, (S.) An amphibious creature in the East and West Indies, called also a crocodile.

ALLISION, (S.) A striking one thing against another. *L.*

ALLO'DIAL, or Allóidian, (A.) Free from fines and services. *S.*

ALLO'NGE, (S.) In fencing, a pass or thrust. *F.*

ALLO'T, (V.) 1. To appoint, 2. To grant or bestow, 3. To distribute by lot.

ALLO'W, (V.) 1. To acknowledge, 2. To approve of, 3. To give, 4. To permit, 5. To grant, to yield, 6. To authorize, 7. To admit, 8. To make abatement, or provision.

ALLO'WANCE, (S.) 1. An indulgence, 2. Pension, 3. A deduction, 4. Sanction, licence, 5. Admission without contradiction.

ALLO'Y. See ALLAY.

ALLU'DE, (V.) To refer, to have an eye to a thing without direct mention.

ALLUMINATE, (V.) To decorate or adorn. *F.*

ALLURE, (V.) 1. To entice or decoy, 2. To cajole or wheedle. *L.*

ALLUREMENT, (S.) A temptation or decoying.

ALLUSION, (S.) Any thing that refers to something else. *L.*

ALLY, (S.) One united to another by some connection or agreement.

ALMACANTARS, (S.) Circles of the sphere

Sphere drawn parallel to the horizon, called *Circles of height*.

A'LMANACK, (S.) A book or sheet containing the days of the months, eclipses, &c.

A'LMOND, (S.) 1. A fruit so called, 2. A furnace used by refiners for separating metals.

A'LMONDS of the throat, improperly called *Almonds of the ears*. The true name is *Tonsils*.

A'LMONER, or **A'lmner**, (S.) One who distributes the alms given by a king, prince, or nobleman. *F*.

ALMS, (S.) Charitable benefactions given to the poor. *F*.

A'LNWICK, (S.) A town in Northumberland, 268 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Palm-Sunday Eve, May 12, (or, if it falls on a Sunday, the Saturday before) the last Monday in July, first Tuesday in October, and Saturday before Christmas.

A'LOES, (S.) The inspissated juice of a plant of the same name. The best is called *surcotrine aloes*; the worst *borse aloes*. There is likewise a wood called aloes, which is brought from the East Indies.

ALO'FT, (P.) On high, above. *S*.

ALOO'F, (P.) 1. Close to the wind, 2. At a distance.

ALO'PECY, (S.) The falling off of the Hair. *G*.

ALOU'D, (P.) Loudly.

A'LPHABET, (S.) All the letters of a language. *G*.

ALPHABETICAL, (A.) According to the order in which the letters stand in the alphabet.

A'LRSFORD, (S.) A town in Hampshire, 60 miles from London; it has a market every Thursday. It has a fair on June 24.

A'LSTON MORE, (S.) in Cumberland, 250 Miles from London. It has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are last Thursday in May, and first Thursday in September.

A'LTAR, (S.) A place on which sacrifices were offered. *H*.

A'LTR, (V.) 1. To change, 2. To transform. *L*.

ALTERA'TION, (S.) Change.

A'LTRATIVES, (S.) Medicines which imperceptibly change the constitution from a state of sickness to that of health.

ALTERCA'TION, (S.) Wrangling, disputing. *L*.

ALTE'RNATE, (A.) By turns; reciprocal. *L*.

ALTE'RNATE *Angles*, In Geometry, two acute angles made by a right line cutting two parallel lines.

ALTE'RNATE *Proportion*, The ratio of antecedent to antecedent, and consequent to consequent, in any proportion.

ALTE'RNATION, (S.) A regular changing by turns.

ALTE'RNATIVE, (S.) 1. One of two propositions offered, of either of which we may make choice, 2. Choice, option.

ALTE'RNATIVELY, (P.) Interchangeably, by turns.

AL'TIEN, (S.) A piece of Russian money worth 3d. sterling.

ALTI'METRY, (S.) The art of measuring heights.

A'LTITUDE, (S.) Height, elevation. *L*.

A'LTON, (S.) In Hampshire, 50 miles from London. Its market is on Saturdays, and has a fair Sept. 29.

A'LTRINGHAM, (S.) In Cheshire, 150 miles from London. It has a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are Aug. 5, Nov. 2.

A'LTUS, or **Alto**, (S.) In musick, the counter tenor. *L*.

ALU'DELS, (S.) In Chemistry, pots or glasses without bottoms, used in subliming any matter.

A'LUM, (S.) A mineral salt. *L*.

AMAI'N, (P.) A sea term, much, very fast, vigorously.

AMA'LGAMATE, (V.) In Chemistry, to mix mercury with any metal, and reduce it to a kind of paste.

AMALGAMA'TION, (S.) The dissolving metals by mercury or quicksilver.

AMANUE'NSIS, (S.) A clerk, one that writes what another dictates. *L*.

AMA'SS, (V.) To collect together. *F*.

A'MATORY, (A.) relating to love. *L*.

AMA'ZE, (V.) To surprize or astonish. *S*.

A'MAZONS, (S.) Warlike women who it is said inhabited a country near the river Thermodon in Asia. *G*.

AMBA'GES, (S.) Circumlocutions, running wide from the subject. *L*.

AMBA'SSADOR, (S.) A person sent by one prince or state to another, to treat about some important business. *F*.

AMBA'SSADRESS, (S.) The wife of an ambassador; a woman sent on a message.

AM-

A'MBER, (S.) A yellow transparent bituminous substance. *G.*

A'MBERGRESE, (S.) A fragrant drug. *F.*

AMBIDEXTER, (S.) 1. A person who uses both hands alike, 2. A knave that plays on both sides, 3. In Law, a juror who takes money of both parties for his verdict. *L.*

AMBIDEXTROUS, (A.) One expert at foul practices.

A'MBIENT, (A.) Encompassing about, particularly applied to the air, which encompasseth all bodies. *L.*

AMBIFARIOUS, (A.) Having a double meaning. *L.*

AMBIGUITY, (S.) Obscurity, or what may be taken in different senses. *L.*

AMBIGUOUS, (A.) Obscure, doubtful, uncertain.

A'MBIT, (S.) In Geometry, the line or lines by which a figure is bounded. *L.*

AMBITION, (S.) An immoderate desire of honour, wealth, or power. *L.*

AMBITIOUS, (A.) 1. Full of ambition, 2. Eager, desirous.

A'MBLE, (V.) To pace, to make a mincing step. *F.*

A'MBLESIDE, (S.) A town in Westmoreland, 250 miles from London. Its market is on Fridays. Its fairs are Wednesday after Whit Sunday, and Oct. 29.

AMBLYGON, (S.) Any plain figure whose sides make an obtuse angle. *G.*

AMBLYGONIAL, (A.) Obtuse angled.

AMBROSIA, (S.) 1. According to the poets, the food of the gods, 2. The herb called the oak of Jerusalem. *G.*

AMBROSIAL, (A.) Belonging to ambrosia, sweet.

AMBULATION, (S.) Walking. *L.*

AMBUSCADE, or Ambush, (S.) A lying in wait to surprize unawares. *F.*

A'MEL, (S.) Enamel. *F.*

A'MEN, (P.) So be it, may it be as I have said. *H.*

AME'NABLE, (A.) 1. Responsible, 2. In Law, a woman's submitting to the authority of her husband. *F.*

AME'ND, (V.) 1. To correct, improve, or repair, 2. To reform, 3. To recover from sickness. *L.*

AME'NDE HONORABLE, (S.) The making an open recantation, frequently attended with many circumstances of disgrace; as when in France a person is sentenced to go in his shirt, with a touch in his hand, and a rope about his neck, to

beg pardon of God, the king, and the court. *F.*

AME'NDMENT, (S.) 1. A change from bad for the better, 2. Reformation of life, 3. Recovery of health, 4. In Law, the correction of an error committed in a process.

AME'NDS, (S.) Recompense, or satisfaction.

AME'NITY, (S.) A delightful situation.

AME'RCE, (V.) To fine. *F.*

AME'RCEMENT, or Amérciament, (S.) A fine laid at the discretion of the court.

AME'RICA, (S.) So called from Americus Vesputius, one of the four grand divisions of the globe, lying West from Europe and Africa, and extending in length from N. to S. 7000 miles, and in some places near 3680 miles broad.

AME'SS, or Amice, (S.) An ornament worn by the Romish priests on their shoulders when they say mass. *F.*

A'METHYST, (S.) A precious stone of a deep violet colour, bordering on purple.

A'MIABLE, (A.) 1. Lovely, 2. Amiable numbers are such as are mutually equal to each others aliquot parts. *F.*

A'MIABLENESS, (S.) Loveliness, desirableness.

A'MICABLE, (A.) 1. Friendly, 2. Peaceable. *L.*

A'MIENT, (S.) A Roman gold coin in value 17s. 1d.

A'MITY, (S.) Friendship, affection. *L.*

A'MMA, (S.) In Surgery, a truss.

A'MMON, (S.) A name given to Jupiter.

AMMO'NIAC, *Gum*, (S.) The concreted juice of a plant brought from the East Indies, useful in medicine.

AMMO'NIAC, *Sal* or *Salt*; a factitious salt made in Egypt, from whence it is brought to us.

AMMUNITION, (S.) All sorts of warlike stores and provisions. *F.*

A'MNESTY, (S.) An act of oblivion, or general pardon. *G.*

AMORO'SO, (S.) A lover, a gallant. *I.*

A'MOROUS, (A.) 1. Loving, 2. Naturally inclined to love, 3. Belonging to love.

AMO'RT, (A.) 1. Dead, extinguished, 2. Heavy, dull, melancholy. *F.*

AMOU'NT, (S.) 1. The value of a thing, 2. The total of an account.

AMOURS,

AMOUR'S, (S.) Love intrigues. *F.*
AMPHIBIOUS, (A.) Living either on land, or in water. *G.*
AMPHIBOLOGICAL, (A.) Doubtful, indeterminate. *G.*
AMPHIBOLOGY, (S.) An obscure way of writing or speaking, so that a sentence will admit of two opposite meanings. *G.*
AMPHISCII, (S.) The inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, whose shadows fall different ways at different times of the year. *G.*
AMPHITHEATRE, (S.) An edifice either round or oval, with rows of seats, and an area in the middle. *G.*
AMPLE, (A.) 1. Large, wide, extended, 2. Great in bulk, 3. Unlimited; without restriction, 4. Liberal, large, without parsimony, 5. Large; splendid, 6. Diffusive; not contracted. *L.*
AMPLIFICATION, (S.) An enlarging.
AMPLIFY, (V.) 1. To enlarge, to extend, 2. To illustrate. *L.*
AMPLITUDE, (S.) 1. Extent, 2. Largeness, greatness, 3. Capacity, 4. Splendor, grandeur, 5. Copiousness, abundance, 6. In Astronomy, an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the true East and West point thereof, and the centre of the sun or star at its rising and setting. *L.*
AMPTHILL, (S.) A town in Bedfordshire, 43 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are on May 4, and Dec. 11.
AMPUTATION, (S.) A cutting off a limb, or other part of the body. *L.*
AMULET, (S.) An appended remedy, a charm carried about a person to preserve him from harm. *F.*
AMUSE, (V.) 1. To divert the attention, 2. To entertain, 3. To feed with vain promises. *F.*
AMUSEMENT, (S.) Any thing that amuses the mind. *F.*
AMYGDALATE, (A.) Made of blanch'd almonds. *G.*
ANNA, (P.) Of each an equal quantity.
ANABAPTISTS, (S.) A sect who believe that no one ought to be baptized till he can give an account of his faith.
ANACAMPTICK, (A.) Reflecting back. *G.*
ANACATHARTICKS, (S.) Medicines that cause vomiting. *G.*
ANACEPHALÆOSIS, (S.) A summing up what has been said before. *G.*

ANACHORITE, (S.) A monk who leaves his convent for a more solitary life. *G.*
ANACHRONISM, (S.) Placing an event much earlier or later than it really happened. *G.*
ANACLASTICKS, (S.) The doctrine of refracted light; dioptricks. *G.*
ANACREONTICK Verses, (S.) Verses in imitation of those wrote by the poet Anacreon. *G.*
ANADIPLOISIS, (S.) Reduplication; a figure in rhetoric. *G.*
ANAGRAM, (S.) A transposition of the letters of a name or sentence, so as to make other words or sentences. *G.*
ANAGRAMMATIST, (S.) A writer of anagrams.
ANALEPTICK, (A.) Restorative. *G.*
ANALEPTICKS, (S.) Restorative medicines, used to recover the body when wasted by sickness or want of food. *G.*
ANALOGY, (S.) The resemblance that one thing bears to another. *G.*
ANALYSIS, (S.) 1. A resolution of a thing into the parts of which it is composed, and from thence shewing the possibility or impossibility of a proposition, 2. The chemical reduction of metals, &c. to their first principles, 3. The dissecting a human body. *G.*
ANALYTICK, or **analytical**, (A.) Belonging to an analysis.
ANAMORPHOSIS, (S.) Deformation; perspective projection, in such a manner that in one point of view it shall appear deformed, and in another an exact representation. *G.*
ANANAS, (S.) An Indian fruit, commonly called the pine-apple.
ANAPHORA, (S.) A figure wherein several clauses of a sentence are begun with the same word. *G.*
ANARCHY, (S.) Disorder, confusion without government. *G.*
ANASARCIA, (S.) A kind of dropsy. *G.*
ANASTOMOSIS, (S.) The insculcation of the vessels. *G.*
ANASTOMATICKS, (S.) Such medicines as, by widening the orifices of the vessels, cause a free circulation of the blood. *G.*
ANASTROPHE, (S.) A figure whereby words, which should have preceded, are postponed. *G.*
ANATHEMA, (S.) 1. A curse, or excommunication.

communication, 3. An accursed person or thing. *G.*

ANATHEMATIZE, (V.) To curse or excommunicate.

ANATOCISM, (S.) Compound interest, interest upon interest. *G.*

ANATOMIST, (S.) One skilled in

ANATOMY, (S.) 1. The art of dissecting animal bodies, in order to discover the structure of their parts, 2. A skeleton, a meagre person. *G.*

ANCESTORS, (S.) Predecessors, forefathers. *L.*

ANCHOR, (S.) 1. An iron instrument to prevent a ship from being driven from the place where she rides, 2. A measure of five gallons, 3. A thing which confers stability. *F.*

ANCHOR, (V.) 1. To cast anchor; to lie at anchor, 2. To stop at, to rest on.

ANCHORAGE, (S.) Fit ground to cast anchor in.

ANCHORITE, or **A'nhoret**, (S.) A hermit, one that leads a solitary life in a desert for the sake of devotion, and to be out of the reach of temptation. *G.*

ANCHOVY, (S.) A small fish pickled and brought from the Mediterranean. *I.*

ANCHYLOPS, (S.) A swelling between the corner of the eye and the nose. *G.*

ANCIENT, or **A'ntient**, (A.) Old, aged, long, past, former. *F.*

ANCIENTS, or **A'ntients**, (S.) 1. Men of ancient times, 2. Such as have served all the offices of the parish they live in, 3. Seniors, 4. Flags set in the stern of a ship. *F.*

ANCIENTLY, (P.) Long ago.

ANKLE, or **A'nkle**, (S.) The joint which parts the leg and the foot. *S.*

ANDIRONS, (S.) Irons at the end of a fire-grate, on which the spit turns.

ANDOVER, (S.) A town in Hampshire, 66 miles from London; it has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on Midlent-Saturday, May 12, and Nov. 16. Near to it, on the 10th of October, is kept Weyhill fair, esteemed one of the greatest in England.

ANDROGYNAL, (A.) Belonging to a will-gill, or an hermaphrodite. *G.*

ANECDOTES, (S.) Memoirs of the manners, transactions, and secret affairs of princes and great men, or others. *G.*

ANEMOGRAPHY, (S.) A description of the winds. *G.*

ANEMOMETER, (S.) An instrument contrived to measure the wind. *G.*

ANEMONY, (S.) The name of a flower.

ANEMOSCOPE, (S.) An instrument invented to foretel the change of the wind. *G.*

ANGEL, (S.) (i. e.) 1. A messenger, one of those beings employed in executing the orders of the divine providence, 2. The word is sometimes used in a bad sense; as, *angel of darkness*, 3. In the style of love, a beautiful person, 4. A gold coin of ten shillings value. *G.*

ANGEL SHOT, (S.) Two half cannon bullets linked together by a chain.

ANGE'LICA, (S.) A plant so called. *L.*

ANGE'LICAL, (A.) Like an angel.

ANGER, (S.) Repentment, rage, displeasure; redness and smart of a fore. *S.*

ANGER, (V.) To provoke or displease.

ANGINA, (S.) The quinsy. *L.*

ANGIOGRAPHY, (S.) Description of the vessels of a human body. *G.*

ANGIOMONOSPERMOUS, (A.) Such plants as have but one seed in the seed-vessel or pod. *G.*

ANGLE, (S.) 1. In Geometry, the space between two lines intersecting each other, 2. An instrument to take fish, 3. A nook or corner. *L.*

ANGLE, (V.) To fish with a fishing-rod. *S.*

ANGLESEA, (S.) An island in North Wales, containing 74 parishes, two market towns, and sending one member to parliament.

ANGLICISM, (S.) The English idiom. *F.*

ANGRED, (A.) Provoked, displeased.

ANGUISH, (S.) An acute pain in the body or mind. *F.*

ANGULAR, (A.) Any thing that has corners or angles. *L.*

ANHELATION, (S.) 1. Panting, 2. Fetching the breath quick. *L.*

ANHELOUS, (A.) 1. Out of breath, 2. Inclining to an asthma.

ANIMADVERSION, (S.) 1. Observation, consideration, 2. Remark, or criticism, 3. Severe censure, 4. Punishment. *L.*

ANIMADVERT, (V.) 1. To examine into, 2. To remark or criticise, 3. To punish. *L.*

ANIMAL, (S.) A body endued with life, motion, and sense; not spiritual. *L.*

ANIMALCULE, (S.) An insect so small.

as to be scarce visible to the naked eye. *L.*
A'NIMATE, (V.) 1. To give life to, 2. To encourage or embolden. *L.*
A'NIMATED, (A.) Enlivened, quickened, encouraged.
ANIMO'SITY, (S.) 1. Heat or rage, 2. Aversion or hatred.
A'NNALIST, (S.) A writer of
A'NNALS, (S.) A history of things done from year to year. *F.*
ANNEA'L, (V.) 1. To paint on glass or earthen ware, 2. To anoint with oil. *S.*
ANNEA'LING, (S.) The art of painting or staining glass, &c.
ANNE'X, (V.) To unite or add one thing to another. *L.*
ANNI'HILATE, (V.) 1. To reduce to nothing, 2. To destroy, 3. To annul. *L.*
ANNI'HILA'TION, (S.) Taking away the existence of any created being. *L.*
ANNIVE'RSARY, (S.) 1. A certain day appointed to be kept yearly in commemoration of some event, 2. (A.) Annual.
ANNO DOMINI, (S.) or *A. D.* In the year of our Lord. *L.*
ANNO'ATION, (S.) A remark, note, or observation. *L.*
ANNO'Y, (V.) To molest, prejudice, or hurt. *F.*
ANNO'YANCE, (S.) Any thing disagreeable or prejudicial. *F.*
A'NNUAL, (A.) Yearly, every year. *L.*
ANNU'ITY, (S.) A yearly pension, an income for a term of years. *L.*
ANNU'L, (V.) To abolish or repeal. *F.*
A'NNULAR, (A.) Like a ring. *L.*
ANNUNCIA'TION, (S.) The delivery of a message; it is particularly applied to the festival of Lady Day, March 25. kept in remembrance of the angel's message to the Virgin Mary, concerning our Saviour's birth.
A'NODYNES, (S.) Remedies that alleviate or take away any pain.
ANO'INT, (V.) 1. To pour oil or ointment upon, 2. To besmear.
ANOMALI'STICAL, (A.) Irregular. *G.*
ANO'MALOUS, (A.) Unequal, irregular. *G.*
ANO'MALY, (S.) Inequality or irregularity.
ANO'NYMOUS, (A.) Nameless. *G.*
A'NOREXY, (S.) Want of appetite.
ANO'THER, (A.) 1. Not the same, 2. One more, 3. Any other, 4. Not one's self, 5. Widely different.

A'NSATED, (A.) Having handles. *L.*
A'NSWER, (V.) 1. To speak in return to a question, 2. To speak in opposition, 3. To be accountable for, 4. To vindicate or justify, 5. To give an account, 6. To correspond to, to suit with, 7. To satisfy any claim or petition, 8. To act reciprocally upon, 9. To stand as a correlative to something else, 10. To bear proportion to, 11. To perform what was intended, 12. To comply with, 13. To appear to any authoritative summons.
A'NSWERABLE, (A.) 1. That to which a reply may be made, 2. Obligated to give an account, 3. Correspondent, 4. Proportionate, 5. Suitable, suited, 6. Equal, 7. Relative, correlative.
ANT, (S.) An emmet, or pismire. *S.*
ANTA'GONIST, (S.) One that contends for the mastery; contrary. *G.*
ANTA'RTICK Circle, (S.) One of the circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator, 23 deg. 30 min. distant from the South pole. *G.*
ANTARCTICK Pole, (S.) The South pole.
ANTECEDA'NEOUS, (A.) Going before. *L.*
ANTECE'DENT, (S.) That which goes before.
A'NTECHAMBER, or **Antichamber**, (S.) An outer chamber, where people wait till a great man is to be spoke to. *F.*
A'NTEDATE, (V.) To date before the time. *F.*
ANTEDILU'VIAN, (A.) Whatever was before the flood. *L.*
ANTEMERIDIAN, (S.) Before noon. *L.*
A'NTEPAST, (S.) A foretaste. *L.*
ANTEPENU'LTIMA, (S.) The last syllable but two.
ANTEPILE'PTICKS, (S.) Medicines good for convulsions. *G.*
ANTE'RIOR, (A.) Something before another. *L.*
A'NTHEM, (S.) A divine song. *G.*
ANTHESPHO'RIA, (S.) Festivals celebrated by the antient Greeks in honour of Proserpine.
ANTHESTE'RIA, (S.) Festivals of the Athenians in which the slaves were feasted. *G.*
ANTHO'LOGY, (S.) 1. A collection of flowers, 2. A collection of devotions, 3. A collection of poems. *G.*
ANTHROPO'PHAGI, (S.) Canibals or men-eaters. *G.*

- ANTIARTHRITICKS**, (S.) Medicines proper to remove the gout. *G.*
- ANTIASTHMATICKS**, (S.) Medicines proper for the asthma. *G.*
- A'NTICHRIST**, (S.) 1. An adversary to Christ, 2. A seducer who puts himself in Christ's stead. *G.*
- ANTICHRISTIAN**, (A.) Belonging to Antiehrift, or contrary to the laws of Christianity.
- ANTICIPATE**, (V.) 1. To enjoy or suffer beforehand by the help of imagination, 2. To forestal, to prevent by doing before the time. *L.*
- A'NTICK**, (S.) A mimic or buffoon. *F.*
- ANTICLIMAX**, (S.) A sentence in which the latter part sinks lower than the first, contrary to the figure called a *Climax*. *G.*
- A'NTIDOTE**, (S.) A counter poison. *G.*
- ANTIEMETICKS**, (S.) Medicines to prevent vomiting. *G.*
- A'NTILOPE**, (S.) A kind of deer with twisted horns.
- ANTIMONARCHICAL**, or Antimonarchical, (A.) Against monarchy. *G.*
- A'NTIMONY**, (S.) A black shining mineral substance. *L.*
- ANTINEPHRITICKS**, (S.) Medicines against the diseases of the reins and kidneys. *G.*
- ANTINOMIANS**, (S.) A sect who believe that good works do not further salvation. *G.*
- ANTI'PATHY**, (S.) An involuntary hatred or aversion to any thing. It is opposed to *sympathy*.
- ANTIPERISTASIS**, (S.) The opposition of contrary qualities, whereby one is increased or heightened. *G.*
- ANTI'PHRASIS**, (S.) The use of words in a sense opposite to their common meaning. *G.*
- ANTI'PODES**, (S.) Those inhabitants of the earth who walk feet against feet. *G.*
- A'NTIPOPE**, (S.) A false pope set up against one that is duly chosen. *G.*
- ANTIPTO'SIS**, (S.) A figure in Grammar, by which one case is put for another. *G.*
- A'NTIQUARY**, (S.) One skilled in the knowledge of antiquity. *L.*
- A'NTIQUATE**, (V.) To repeal or make void. *L.*
- A'NTIQUE**, (A.) 1. Ancient, not modern, 2. Of genuine antiquity, 3. Of an old fashion, 4. Odd, wild, antick. *F.*
- ANTI'QUITY**, (S.) Antientness. *F.*
- ANTI'SCHII**, (S.) People who live under the same meridian, but under different parallels, equally distant on the North and South from the equator. They have noon and midnight at the same time, but while one has summer, the other has winter. *G.*
- ANTISCORBU'TICKS**, (S.) Medicines against the feurvy. *L.*
- ANTI'THESIS**, (S.) A rhetorical figure by which contraries are opposed to each other; opposition, contrast.
- ANTITRINITARIANS**, (S.) Those who deny the Trinity.
- A'NTITYPE**, (S.) An example like the pattern, or that which is prefigured by a type. *G.*
- ANTIVENE'REALS**, (S.) Remedies against the venereal disease. *L.*
- A'NTLERS**, (S.) Branches of a stag's horns.
- ANTOE'CI**, (S.) Those inhabitants of the earth, who live under the same longitude and latitude, but in different hemispheres.
- ANTONOMA'SIA**, (S.) A form of speech in which for a proper name a dignity is used. As, the *Orator*, for *Cicero*.
- A'NTRE**, (S.) A cavern or den. *F.*
- ANXI'ETY**, (S.) Trouble or perturbation of mind on account of some future event, lowness of spirits. *L.*
- A'NXIOUS**, (A.) Uneasy, careful, doubtful, thoughtful.
- AO'NI'AN Mount**, (S.) The hill of Parnassus in Boeotia, the residence of the Muses. *G.*
- AO'RTA**, (S.) The great artery. *G.*
- APA'CE**, (P.) Quick, swift.
- APA'RT**, (P.) 1. Separate, 2. Private. *L.*
- APA'RTMENT**, (S.) Part of a house occupied by a separate person. *F.*
- A'PATHY**, (S.) Insensibility, a freedom from all passions. *G.*
- APE**, (S.) An animal that has the nearest resemblance to a man. *S.*
- APE**, (V.) To imitate awkwardly.
- A'PEPSY**, (S.) Indigestion. *G.*
- APE'RIENTS**, (S.) Opening medicines. *L.*
- A'PERTURE**, (S.) An opening.
- APE'FALOUS**, (A.) Without flower-leaves. *G.*
- A'PEX**, (S.) The summit, top, or point.
- APH'Æ'RESIS**, (S.) A figure in Grammar that

- that takes away a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word. *G.*
- APHE'LION**, or **Aphélim**, (*S.*) That point of a planet's orbit in which it is at the greatest distance from the sun. *G.*
- A'PHORISM**, (*S.*) A short pithy sentence, a maxim. *G.*
- APHRODISIAC**, (*A.*) Relating to any thing venereal; as, the venereal disease.
- A'PISH**, (*A.*) 1. Having the qualities of an ape, in imitating another person. 2. Foppish, affected. 3. Silly, trifling. 4. Wanton, playful.
- APO'CALYPSE**, (*S.*) A vision, particularly applied to the Revelation of St. John.
- APO'COPE**, (*S.*) A figure which takes the last letter of a syllable away. *G.*
- APO'CRYPHA**, (*S.*) Certain books of doubtful authority joined to the bible. *G.*
- APO'CRYPHAL**, (*A.*) Doubtful, that will admit of dispute.
- A'POGEE**, (*S.*) A point in the heavens, wherein the sun or planet is at its greatest distance from the earth. But it is most properly referr'd to the moon. *G.*
- APO'LLO**, (*S.*) One of the heathen deities, said to drive the chariot of the sun, and esteemed the God of physic, music, poetry, painting, &c.
- APO'LLYON**, (*S.*) The destroyer, a name given to the devil. *G.*
- APO'LOGIZE**, (*V.*) To make a defence or excuse.
- A'POLOGUE**, (*S.*) A moral fable. *G.*
- APO'LOGY**, (*S.*) A defence or excuse. *L.*
- APONEURO'SIS**, (*S.*) A tendon, or its expansion into a membrane. *G.*
- A'POPHTHEGM**, (*S.*) A short instructive sentence. *G.*
- APO'PHYSIS**, (*S.*) The process or protuberance of a bone. *G.*
- A'POPLEXY**, (*S.*) A disease of the brain that suddenly deprives the patient of all sensation. *G.*
- APO'STASY**, (*S.*) A falling away from the religion a man had before made a profession of. *G.*
- APO'STATE**, (*S.*) One who forsakes the truth, or what his former companions think the truth. *G.*
- APO'STATIZE**, (*V.*) To revolt from.
- APO'STLE**, (*S.*) A messenger; the twelve disciples sent by our Saviour to preach the gospel to all nations. *G.*
- APO'STROPHE**, (*S.*) 1. A mark to shew that one or more letters are cut off, expressed thus ['] as *can't* for *cannot*.
2. A figure in Rhetorick, where an orator changing his discourse addresses himself to some absent person or insensible being.
- APO'THECARY**, (*S.*) One who prepares medicines. *G.*
- APOTHE'OSIS**, (*S.*) The deification of men after their death. *G.*
- A'POZEM**, (*S.*) A decoction.
- APPA'L**, (*V.*) To daunt or astonish.
- APPARA'TUS**, (*S.*) The preparation, furniture, and all the instruments necessary for philosophical experiments. *L.*
- APPA'REL**, (*S.*) Raiment, cloathing. *F.*
- APPA'RENT**, (*A.*) 1. Visible, plain, evident. 2. The place in which an object appears, in contradistinction to its real place. *L.*
- APPARITION**, (*S.*) 1. Appearance, 2. A spirit, a phantom. *L.*
- APPA'RITOR**, (*S.*) 1. One who cites to appear before the spiritual court, 2. A beadle of an university. *L.*
- APPE'ACH**, (*V.*) 1. To accuse, 2. To censure or reproach.
- APPE'AL**, (*V.*) 1. To refer to the judgment of another, 2. To remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court. *L.*
- APPE'AR**, (*V.*) 1. To become visible, 2. To seem or look, 3. To make a figure, 4. To stand in the presence of some superior, 5. To exhibit one's self before a court, 6. To become visible, as a spirit, 7. To seem; in opposition to reality.
- APPE'ARANCE**, (*S.*) 1. The figure of a thing, 2. An outside shew, 3. Probability, 4. A pretence, 5. Attendance, 6. The act of coming into sight, 7. Semblance, not reality, 8. Entrance into a place or company, 9. Apparition, supernatural visibility, 10. Presence, mien.
- APPE'ASE**, (*V.*) To pacify. *F.*
- APPE'LLANT**, (*S.*) One who brings an appeal. *L.*
- APPELLA'TION**, (*S.*) A name, or title.
- APPELLEE'**, (*S.*) One who is appealed against.
- APPE'NDAGE**, (*S.*) An addition to any thing. *L.*
- APPE'NDIX**, (*S.*) A supplement added to a book. *F.*
- APPERTA'IN**, (*V.*) To belong. *L.*
- A'PPETENCY**, (*S.*) An earnest desire for.
- A'PPETITE**, (*S.*) 1. The natural desire of food, 2. The desire of sensual pleasure, 3. Violent longing, 4. Keenness of stomach, hunger. *L.*

APPLAU'D, (V.) 1. To praise or highly commend, 2. To praise by clapping the hands. *L.*

APPLAU'SE, (S.) Approbation loudly expressed.

A'PPLE, (S.) 1. A well known fruit, 2. The pupil of the eye.

A'PPLEBY, (S.) A town in Westmoreland, 26 miles from London. Its market is on Saturday. Its fairs are on Whitfun-Eve, Whit-Monday, and August 10.

APPLICA'TION, (S.) 1. Putting one thing to another, 2. Close attendance or study, 3. Addressing a person for a favour, 4. The employment of any means for a certain end, 5. Attention to some particular affair. *L.*

APPLY', (V.) 1. To put one thing to another, 2. To lay medicaments on a wound, 3. To make use of as suitable, 4. To put to a certain use, 5. To use as means to an end, 6. To fix the mind upon, to study, 7. To have recourse to as a petitioner, 8. To endeavour to work upon.

APPOIN'T, (V.) 1. To direct, 2. To nominate, 3. To set a task, 4. To equip. *F.*

APPOINTMENT, (S.) 1. An order, direction, 2. Decree, establishment.

APPO'RTION, (V.) To divide into just proportions. *L.*

A'PPPOSITE, (A.) Fit, to the purpose. *L.*

APPRAI'SE, (V.) To set a value upon. *F.*

APPRAI'SEMENT, (S.) The value set upon any thing.

APPRAI'SER, (S.) One who sets a value on goods.

APPREHE'ND, (V.) 1. To seize upon, 2. To conceive or understand, 3. To suspect, 4. To fear. *L.*

APPREHE'NSION, (S.) 1. Conception, 2. Fearing, 3. Opinion, sentiment, conception, 4. Mere contemplation of things, 5. Suspicion of something, 6. Seizure.

APPREHE'NSIVE, (A.) 1. Quick of apprehension, 2. Fearful.

APPRE'NTICE, (S.) One bound by an indenture to serve another in order to learn an art or trade. *F.*

A'PRICOCK, (S.) A well known fruit. *F.*

APPRIZE, (V.) To inform.

APPROA'CH, (V.) To come near.

APPROA'CHES, (S.) Works cast up to help the besiegers to approach a fortification. *F.*

APPROBA'TION, (S.) Approving. *F.*

APPRO'PRIATE, (V.) 1. To destine, 2. To take to one's own use. *F.*

APPROPRIA'TION, (S.) 1. Appropriating a thing to a particular use, 2. In Law, it is when the profits of a church living are made over to a college or body corporate, and one of the members officiates as vicar.

APPRO'VE, (V.) To like; to make worthy of approbation.

APPROXIMA'TION, (S.) A coming nearer to. *L.*

APPU'LSE, (S.) Striking against any thing, Approach of the moon to the fixed stars. *L.*

APPU'RTENANCE, (S.) A thing that belongs to another. *F.*

A'PRIL, (S.) The fourth month of the year, so called because in this month all things begin to bud and open. *L.*

A'PRON, (S.) 1. A garment worn before, 2. A piece of lead that covers the touch-hole of a great gun. *S.*

APT, (A.) 1. Proper or fit, 2. Naturally disposed, 3. Dexterous.

A'PTITUDE, (S.) Fitness, a natural disposition to do any thing. *L.*

AQUA FORTIS, (S.) A corrosive liquor that will dissolve all metals but gold. *L.*

AQUA'RIOUS, (S.) The water-bearer, one of the 12 signs of the zodiac, ♒, *L.*

AQUA VITÆ, (S.) Brandy.

AQUA'TICK, (A.) Belonging to water. *L.*

A'QUEDUCT, (S.) A pipe or conduit to convey water from one place to another.

A'QUEOUS, (A.) Watery.

A'QUILINE, (A.) Resembling an eagle; when applied to the nose, hooked.

ARA'BIA, (S.) A large country in Asia.

A'RABICK, (S.) The language of Arabia.

A'RABLE, (A.) Land that may be tilled.

A'RACK, or A'rack, (S.) A spirituous liquor distill'd from the juice of the cocoa nut tree and rice.

A'RBITER, or Arbitrator, (S.) 1. A person chosen to decide a difference, 2. A judge. *L.*

A'RBITRARY, (A.) 1. Despotic, absolute, 2. Imperious or haughty, 3. Any thing left to one's own choice.

A'RBITRATE, (V.) To determine or decide, to judge of.

ARBI'TREMENT, (S.) The power given to an arbitrator to decide a matter in dispute. *L.*

A'RBOR,

- A'RBOR**, (S.) In Mechanics, a spindle or axis. *L.*
- A'RBORIST**, (S.) One skilled in the nature and cultivation of trees. *L.*
- A'RBOUR**, (S.) A bower in a garden. *L.*
- ARC**, or **Ark**, (S.) The segment of a circle. *L.*
- ARCA'DE**, (S.) A continued arch. *F.*
- ARCA'NUM**, (S.) A secret. *L.*
- ARCH**, (S.) Any thing raised in form either of a dome or semicircle. *S.*
- ARCH**, (A.) 1. Arrant, crafty, 2. Chief, noble.
- ARCHA'NGEL**, (S.) 1. The chief of the angels, 2. A great city in the Muscovite dominions. *G.*
- ARCHBI'SHOP**, (S.) A bishop who has several suffragan bishops under him.
- ARCHBU'TLER**, (S.) The king of Bohemia bears this office, and presents the first cup at an imperial entertainment.
- ARCHCHA'MBERLAIN**, (S.) An office hereditary in the family of the elector of Brandenburg. He bears the scepter before the emperor, and on some occasions presents a basin and a towel for the emperor to wash.
- ARCHDEA'CON**, (S.) A dignified clergyman whose business it is to visit the parishes within his district, and to enquire into and reform ecclesiastical matters. *G.*
- ARCHDEA'CONRY**, (S.) The extent of an archdeacon's jurisdiction.
- ARCHDU'KE**, (S.) A duke who has the precedence over other dukes, as the archduke of Austria. *F.*
- ARCHDU'TCHESS**, (S.) The wife of an archduke, or the daughter of an emperor of Germany. *F.*
- A'RCHERS**, (S.) Soldiers armed with bows and arrows. In France the archers carry only halberds and carbines. *F.*
- A'RCHES**, (S.) Or court of arches, the archbishop of Canterbury's chief consistory for debating ecclesiastical matters.
- A'RCHETYPE**, (S.) An original according to which another thing is made. *G.*
- ARCHIPE'LAGO**, (S.) A sea filled with a multitude of small islands; the most noted is that called by our seamen the Arches, lying between Asia, Macedonia, and Greece. *G.*
- A'RCHITECT**, (S.) A person skilled in
- A'RCHITECTURE**, (S.) The art of designing and raising all manner of buildings. *L.*
- A'RCHITRAVE**, (S.) The lowest mem-
- ber of the entablature, being that which lies immediately upon the capital. *F.*
- A'RCHIVES**, (S.) The place where old records are kept. *L.*
- A'RCTICK Circle**, (S.) One of the circles parallel to the equator, and 23 degrees and a half from the north pole. *G.*
- ARCUA'TION**, (S.) The act of bending any thing, incurvation, 2. The state of being bent, curvity or crookedness, 3. In Gardening, the method of raising by layers such trees as cannot be raised from seed; bending down to the ground the branches which spring from the offsets.
- A'RDENCY**, (S.) Heat, fervor. *L.*
- A'RDOR**, (S.) 1. Burning heat, 2. Vehemence, eagerness. *L.*
- A'RDUOUS**, (A.) Difficult, lofty. *L.*
- A'REA**, (S.) 1. A space before a building, 2. The superficial content or measure of any figure whatever. *L.*
- AREO'PAGITES**, (S.) Judges instituted by Solon for the trial of malefactors. *G.*
- AREO'PAGUS**, (S.) The place where the Areopagites or Athenian judges assembled. *G.*
- A'RGENT**, (S.) Silver, the white or silver colour used in a coat of arms. *L.*
- A'RGUE**, (V.) To dispute. *L.*
- A'RGONAUTS**, (S.) The companions of Jason in the ship Argo. *G.*
- A'RGUMENT**, (S.) 1. A dispute, 2. A subject, 3. A presumptive proof, 4. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract. *L.*
- ARGUMENTA'TION**, (S.) Reasoning.
- ARGUME'NTATIVE**, (A.) Convincing by reason.
- A'RIANISM**, (S.) The doctrine of Arius, who taught that Christ was not consubstantial with the Father, but the first and greatest of created beings.
- ARYDITY**, (S.) Dryness. *L.*
- A'RIES**, (S.) The ram, one of the 12 signs of the zodiac, denoted by this character ♈. *L.*
- A'RIETATE**, (V.) To butt like a ram. *L.*
- A'RIG'HT**, (P.) Right, well, truly. *S.*
- ARIOLA'TION**, (S.) Sooth-saying.
- A'RISE**, (V.) 1. To rise up, 2. To proceed from.
- ARISTO'CRACY**, (S.) A government administered by a council of nobles. *G.*
- ARISTOCRA'TICK**, or **Aristocratical**, (A.) Belonging to an Aristocracy.

A R

ARITHMETICK, (S.) The art of numbering. *G.*
ARK, (S.) 1. A chest, 2. A ship or boat. *L.*
ARM, (S.) 1. A limb of the human body, 2. A branch of a tree, 3. A creek of the sea, 4. Power. *T.*
ARMS, (S.) All portable weapons. *L.*
ARMA'DA, (S.) A large fleet of ships. *Sp.*
ARMADILLO, (S.) A little West India animal with a skin like armour.
ARMAMENT, (S.) 1. An army or navy, 2. All kinds of warlike stores. *L.*
ARMILLA, (S.) 1. An ornament worn on the wrist or arm, 2. One of the garments worn by kings at their coronation. *L.*
ARMINIANISM, (S.) The doctrine of the Arminians, so called from Jacob Arminius, who held free grace and universal redemption.
ARMIPOTENT, (A.) Powerful in arms.
ARMISTICE, (S.) A short truce. *L.*
ARMORY, (S.) The art of heraldry. *F.*
ARMOUR, (S.) A warlike harness made to cover and defend the body. *L.*
ARMOURER, (S.) 1. A person who makes and sells arms, 2. One that looks after and cleans them.
ARMOURY, (S.) A magazine of arms.
ARMY, (S.) A collective body of soldiers under their proper officers. *L.*
AROMATICK, (A.) Odoriferous, fragrant, spicy. *G.*
AROUND, (P.) Round about, on every side. *T.*
ARRAIGN, (V.) To indict, to bring to a trial. *F.*
ARRANGEMENT, (S.) The disposing of persons or things into due order.
ARRANT, (A.) Notorious, downright.
ARRAS, (S.) A rich tapestry first made at Arras in Flanders.
ARRAY, (S.) Order of battle; dress. *F.*
ARREARS, (S.) The remainder of money unpaid. *F.*
ARREST, (S.) The stopping a person by a legal process. *F.*
ARRET, (S.) A proclamation. *F.*
ARRIÈRE *Guard*, (S.) The rear of an army. *F.*
ARRIVE, (V.) 1. To come to a place, 2. To compass a thing. *F.*
ARROGANCE, (S.) Pride and insolence. *L.*
ARROGANT, (A.) Presumptuous, proud and insolent.

A S

ARROGATE, (V.) To claim to ourselves more than we ought. *L.*
ARROW, (S.) A kind of dart made to be shot from a bow. *S.*
ARSENAL, (S.) A storehouse of arms and ammunition. *F.*
ARSENICK, (S.) A poisonous mineral.
ART, (S.) 1. Skill, 2. Cunning, 3. A trade. *F.*
ARTERY, (S.) A hollow canal which receives the blood from the heart, and disperses it all over the body. *G.*
ARTFUL, (A.) 1. Sly, cunning and dexterous, 2. Well contrived.
ARTHRTICK, (A.) Gouty. *G.*
ARTICHOKE, (S.) A plant well known.
ARTICLE, (S.) 1. A joint of the body, 2. A knob or joint in plants and trees, 3. A condition of a covenant, 4. A head of a discourse, 5. An item in an account, 6. In Grammar it is a word added to the noun to distinguish its gender, &c. *L.*
ARTICLE, (V.) To settle the conditions of an agreement.
ARTICULATE, (A.) Distinct and plain.
ARTIFICE, (S.) A device, or cunning stratagem. *L.*
ARTIFICER, (S.) 1. A workman, 2. An overseer or contriver.
ARTIFICIAL, (A.) According to art, generally applied to an artful imitation of nature.
ARTILLERY, (S.) Ordnance, great guns, mortars, &c. *F.*
ARTILLERY *Company*, A company of volunteer citizens in London, train'd up to military exercises.
ARTISAN, (S.) An artificer. *F.*
ARTIST, (S.) A curious workman. *F.*
ARTLESS, (A.) Without art, simple, undisguised.
ARUNDEL, (S.) A town in Suffex, 55 miles from London; it has a market every Wednesday and Friday. Its fairs are on May 14, August 21, Sept. 25, and Dec. 17.
ARUSPICE, (S.) 1. A soothsayer, one who pretended to foretell future events by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, 2. The art itself. *L.*
ARYTHMUS, (S.) A sinking of the pulse. *G.*
AS, (S.) 1. A Roman coin which was at last reduced to the value of about three farthings, 2. A Roman weight weighing a pound or 12 ounces. *L.*

St. A'SAPH, (S.) A city of Flintshire in North Wales, 212 miles from London. It has a market on Saturdays; and its fairs are on Easter Tuesday, July 15, Oct. 16, and Dec. 26.

ASBE'STOS, (S.) A kind of fissile stone of which cloth is made, which, when foul, is thrown into the fire, where being burnt red-hot, instead of being consumed, it resumes its whiteness. *G.*

ASCA'RIDES, (S.) 1. Small worms sometimes found in the straight gut, 2. The bots in horses. *G.*

ASCE'ND, (V.) To mount, or climb upwards. *L.*

ASCE'NDANT, (S.) 1. In Astronomy, the degree and minute of the sign ascending, 2. Height, elevation, 3. Superiority, influence.

ASCE'NSION DAY, (S.) A festival ten days before Whitsuntide, in commemoration of Christ's ascension into heaven.

ASCE'NT, (S.) The steepness of a hill from the ground; an eminence, rise. *L.*

ASCERTAIN, (V.) To establish, or make certain.

ASCE'TICK, (S.) One who lives a monastic or solitary life. *G.*

A'SCII, (S.) The inhabitants of the torrid zone, who in some seasons of the year have no shadow. *G.*

ASCI'TES, (S.) The dropsy. *G.*

ASCRIBE, (V.) To attribute, or impute. *L.*

ASHA'MED, (A.) Confounded, put to the blush.

A'SHBURN, (S.) In Derbyshire, 108 computed miles from London. It has a market on Saturdays; and its fairs are on Feb. 13, April 3, May 21, July 5, August 16, Oct. 20, and Nov. 29.

A'SHBURTON, (S.) In Devonshire, 191 miles from London. Its market is on Saturdays; and its fairs are the 1st Thursday in March, the 1st Thursday in June, Aug. 10, and Nov. 11.

A'SHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, (S.) In Leicestershire, is 98 miles from London, has a market on Saturdays; and its fairs are on Easter Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, August 24, and Oct. 28.

ASH, (S.) A tree well known. *Dan.*

A'SHES, (S.) The dust of burnt wood, coals, &c.

ASH-FIRE, (S.) In Chemistry, when the containing vessel is covered with ashes,

and the heat communicated to the vessel through the covering.

ASH'FORD, (S.) A town in Kent, 57 miles from London; its market is on Tuesdays; its fairs May 17, and Sept. 9.

ASHO'RE, (P.) On dry land.

ASH WE'DNESDAY, (S.) The first day in Lent, so called from the ancient custom of fasting in sackcloth and ashes.

A'SIA, (S.) One of the four grand divisions of the earth, lying East of Europe and Africa, extending in length from E. to W. 4800 miles, and in breadth from N. to S. 4300.

ASIA'TICKS, (S.) The inhabitants of Asia.

ASI'DE, (P.) 1. Away, 2. Privately, 3. Awry or crooked.

ASK, (V.) 1. To beg or intreat, 2. To demand or enquire. *S.*

ASKA'NCE, or Askant, (P.) Sideways.

ASKE'W, (P.) Awry, crooked; with contempt.

A'SKRIG, (S.) A small town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 175 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are May 11, the first Thursday in June, and October 28 and 29.

ASLO'PE, (P.) Slanting. *Du.*

ASP, or A'spick, (S.) A small venomous serpent.

ASPA'RAGUS, (S.) A well-known plant.

A'SPECT, (S.) 1. Visage, looks, 2. Prospects, or view. *L.*

A'SPER, (S.) A Turkish coin worth five farthings.

ASPE'RITY, (S.) Roughness, sharpness; ruggedness of temper. *L.*

ASPE'RSE, (V.) 1. To besprinkle, 2. To slander or defame.

ASPE'RSION, (S.) 1. A sprinkling, 2. A false and slanderous report. *L.*

ASPHA'LTOs, or Spaltum, (S.) A black brittle substance like pitch, found in the lake Asphaltites in Palestine. *G.*

ASPIRA'TION, (S.) 1. Breathing, 2. A mark over a Greek letter thus ['] which has the force of an *b*, 3. An ardent wish, 4. The pronouncing a vowel with a full breath. *L.*

ASPI'RE, (V.) 1. To draw in one's breath, 2. To pant after and earnestly long for, 3. To desire somewhat higher. *L.*

ASS, (S.) A well-known beast.

ASSAI'L, (V.) To assault; to attack with argument. *F.*

A S

ASSAIL'ANTS, (S.) Those who attack or set upon others. *F.*
ASSA'SSINATE, (V.) To murder in a treacherous manner. *F.*
ASSA'TION, (S.) Roasting. *L.*
ASSAULT, (V.) 1. To set upon, 2. In war, to take a town by assault is to take it by storm. *F.*
ASSA'Y, (S.) Proof, trial. *F.*
ASSA'YER, (S.) An officer of the mint appointed for the due trial of the silver brought thither by the merchants.
ASSE'MBLAGE, (S.) A collection, a number gathered together. *F.*
ASSE'MBLE, (V.) 1. To meet, 2. To call, or summons. *F.*
ASSE'MBLY, (S.) A number of people gathered together. *F.*
ASSE'NT, (S.) Approbation, consent.
ASSE'NT, (V.) To agree to.
ASSE'RT, (V.) To affirm, vindicate.
ASSE'RTION, (S.) A positive affirmation.
ASSE'RTORY, (A.) Positive, affirmative.
ASSE'SS, (V.) To rate or tax. *I.*
ASSE'SSMENT, (S.) A taxation, an assessing.
A'SSETS, (S.) The effects of a deceased person, with which the heir or executor is to pay his debts. *F.*
ASSEVERA'TION, (S.) A solemn protestation. *L.*
ASSIDU'ITY, (S.) Diligence, or constant application. *L.*
ASSIDUOUS, (A.) Diligent. *L.*
ASSIGN, (V.) 1. To make over, 2. To depute or appoint. *L.*
ASSIGNABLE, (A.) Capable of being made over.
ASSIGNA'TION, (S.) 1. A making over, 2. An appointment.
ASSIGNEE, (S.) The person to whom any thing is made over; or who is empowered to act for another.
ASSIGNMENT, (S.) An assigning, or making over.
ASSIMILATE, (V.) 1. To convert to the same nature with another thing, 2. To bring to a likeness or resemblance. *L.*
ASSIST, (V.) 1. To succour or help, 2. To contribute. *L.*
ASSISTANCE, (S.) Aid or help.
ASSISTANT, (S.) A helper or partner in the management of any concern.
ASSIZE, (S.) 1. The sitting of judges to determine causes, 2. An order touching the price, weight, &c. of commodities.

A S

ASSI'ZER, (S.) An officer appointed to inspect into weights and measures.
General **ASSIZES**, (S.) When judges go their circuits.
ASSOCIATE, (V.) To keep company with. *F.*
ASSOCIATE, (S.) A companion, or partner.
ASSOCIA'TION, (S.) An entering into society with others, in order to perform some act; confederacy; partnership.
ASSOCIATION of Ideas, When two or more ideas constantly succeed each other in the mind.
ASSUA'GE, (V.) 1. To mitigate, allay, or pacify, 2. To sink down, or abate, 3. To ease.
ASSU'ME, (V.) 1. To take, 2. To take upon one's self, 3. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly, 4. To suppose something without proof, 5. To appropriate. *L.*
ASSU'MING, (A.) Arrogant, haughty.
ASSUMPSIT, (S.) A voluntary promise to do or pay to, or for, another.
ASSU'MPTION, (S.) 1. The taking any thing to one's self, 2. The supposition of any thing without farther proof, 3. A postulate, the thing supposed, 4. In a religious sense, the taking of any person into heaven.
ASSUMPTIVE, (A.) That may be legally taken.
ASSU'RANCE, (S.) 1. Certain expectation, 2. Secure confidence, trust, 3. Freedom from doubt, certain knowledge, 4. Firmness, undoubted steadiness, 5. Confidence, want of modesty, 6. Spirit, intrepidity, 7. Readiness to hope, or being sanguine, 8. Testimony of credit, 9. Conviction, 10. Insurance. *F.*
ASSU'RE, (V.) 1. To assert positively, 2. To insure.
A'STERISK, or **A'sterism**, (S.) A little star [*] importing that either some words or letters are wanting, or serving as a reference to some note. *G.*
A'STERISM, (S.) In Astronomy, a constellation of fixed stars. *G.*
ASTE'RN, (P.) In the hinder part of the ship; behind the ship.
A'STHMA, (S.) A disease so called; the symptoms of which are a frequent, difficult, and short breathing, with a hissing sound, and a cough. *G.*
ASTHMA'TICK, (A.) Troubled with an asthma.

A T

ASTONISH, (V.) To amaze, or fill with great surprise. *F.*
ASTONISHMENT, (S.) Extreme surprise and wonder.
ASTOUNDED, (A.) Astonished. *T.*
A'STRAGAL, (S.) In Architecture, a ring or circle on the top or bottom of a column wrought in chaplets or beads. *G.*
A'STRAL, (A.) Starry; relating to the stars. *L.*
ASTRA'Y, (P.) Out of the right path.
ASTRE'A, (S.) According to the poets, the Goddess of justice, who in the golden and silver ages lived on earth, but being offended at the vices of men, fled in the iron age up into heaven.
ASTRICTION, (S.) The act or power of contracting the parts of the body. *L.*
ASTRIDE, or **Astriddle**, (P.) Sitting with one leg on one side of any thing, and the other leg on the other.
ASTRINGE, (V.) To bind or shrink up, by bracing the fibres. *L.*
ASTRINGENT, (A.) Binding or making cohesive; contracting.
ASTROGRAPHY, (S.) The science of describing the stars. *G.*
A'STROLABE, (S.) An instrument to take the height and distances of the sun and stars. *G.*
ASTROLOGICAL, (A.) Belonging to
ASTROLOGY, (S.) The pretended art of foretelling future events by the situation of the stars, planets, &c. *G.*
ASTRONOMICAL, (A.) Belonging to
ASTRONOMY, (S.) A science that teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies, their magnitudes, distances, motions, eclipses, and order. *G.*
ASUNDER, (P.) Parted, separate. *S.*
A'SYLUM, (S.) A sanctuary, a place of safety. *G.*
ASYMMETRY, (S.) 1. Incommensurableness, 2. Want of symmetry. *G.*
ASYNDETON, (S.) A figure in Grammar, when a conjunction copulative is omitted. *G.*
ATCHIEVE, (V.) To perform something great and noble. *F.*
ATCHIEVEMENT, (S.) 1. A great or honourable exploit, 2. In Heraldry, the whole coat with every thing that belongs to it. *F.*
A'THANOR, (S.) A digesting furnace, to keep heat for some time.
A'THEISM, (S.) The disbelief of the

A T

existence of a first intelligent cause of all things. *G.*
A'THEIST, (S.) One who disbelieves the being of a God.
ATHEISTICAL, (A.) Belonging to atheism.
ATHE'NIAN, (A.) Belonging to Athens.
ATHERO'MA, (S.) A sort of wen. *G.*
ATHIRST, (P.) Dry or thirsty.
ATHLETICK, (S.) 1. Belonging to the art of wrestling, 2. Strong, vigorous. *G.*
ATHWA'RT, (P.) Across; through.
ATTILT, (P.) 1. With the action of a man making a thrust, 2. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind.
ATLAN'TES, (S.) In Architecture, the figures of men or beasts supporting an edifice. *L.*
ATLAN'TICK Ocean, (S.) The great ocean which divides Europe and Africa from America.
A'TLAS, (S.) 1. Said to be a great astronomer, and the inventor of an instrument called the Sphere, from whence he was said to carry the world on his shoulders, 2. A mountain in Africa, 3. A collection of maps, 4. Large paper, 5. A rich kind of silk.
A'TMOSPHERE, (S.) The sphere of air encompassing the earth. *G.*
A'TOM, (S.) A particle of matter that cannot physically be divided into lesser parts; any thing extremely small. *G.*
A'TOMIST, (S.) One who holds the atomical philosophy.
ATO'NE, (V.) 1. To expiate or recompense, 2. To reconcile.
ATO'NEMENT, (S.) Expiation, appeasing of anger by satisfying a demand.
ATRABILA'RIAN, (A.) Melancholy. *L.*
ATRAMENTAL, (A.) Inky, black. *L.*
ATROCIOUS, (A.) Cruel, heinous. *L.*
A'TROPHY, (S.) A consumption. *G.*
A'TROPOS, (S.) According to the poets, one of the three fatal sisters, that cut the thread of life. *G.*
ATTA'CH, (V.) 1. To bind together, 2. To stop or lay hold of, 3. To apprehend by virtue of a writ, 4. To fix to one's interest. *F.*
ATTA'CHMENT, (S.) 1. The adherence of one person to the interest of another, 2. A seizing a man's person or goods.
ATTA'CK, (V.) 1. To set upon, 2. To charge an enemy in battle. *F.*
ATTA'CK, (S.) An onset or charge.

A T

ATTAIN, (V.) 1. To acquire or obtain, 2. To overtake, 3. To come to, 4. To equal; to reach, 5. To arrive at.

ATTAINABLE, (A.) That may be attained.

ATTAINDER, (S.) In Law, when a man has been found guilty of felony or treason, his blood is then said to be attainted, or corrupted. *F.*

ATTAINMENT, (S.) Acquisition.

ATTAIN'T, (V.) 1. To dishonour or corrupt, 2. To convict, 3. To stain the blood. *L.*

ATTEMPER, or **Attémperate**, (V.) 1. To mix, 2. To temper, qualify, or abate.

ATTEMPT, (V.) 1. To endeavour, 2. To attack; to venture upon. *L.*

ATTEND, (V.) 1. To visit or give attendance, 2. To wait for, 3. To mind what one is about, 4. To go with any one, 5. To listen. *L.*

ATTENDANT, (S.) One who waits upon another. *L.*

ATTENUATE, (V.) 1. To diminish or impair, 2. To make thin. *L.*

ATTEST, (V.) To witness, or affirm. *L.*

ATTESTATION, (S.) 1. A witnessing or affirming, 2. A testimony given in writing. *L.*

ATTICK, (A.) Something belonging to **ATTICA**, or Athens. *G.*

ATTIRE, (S.) 1. Dress and ornaments, 2. In Hunting, the horns of a buck or stag. *F.*

ATTITUDE, (S.) Posture. *F.*

ATTLEBOROUGH, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 93 miles from London. Its market is on Thursdays; and its fairs are April 12, Holy Thursday, and Aug. 15.

ATTORNEY, (S.) A person deputed by another to act for him, particularly to solicit and carry on a suit at law. *L.*

ATTRACT, (V.) 1. To draw to one's self, 2. To allure or entice. *L.*

ATTRAHENT, (A.) That which draws. *L.*

ATTRIBUTE, (S.) A property peculiar to a person or thing. The attributes of the Deity are his omnipresence, omniscience, &c. *L.*

ATTRIBUTE, (V.) 1. To impute, 2. To ascribe to.

ATTRITION, (S.) A rubbing or fretting, 2. Amongst divines, a transient sorrow for sin. *L.*

ATTUNE, (V.) 1. To make any thing

A V

musical, 2. To tune one thing to another.

AVAIL, (V.) 1. To take advantage of, 2. To be profitable or serviceable to. *L.*

AVAILABLE, (A.) 1. That may avail, or turn to good account, 2. Powerful, having force.

AVAU'NT, (P.) Be gone. *F.*

AVA'NT FOSS, (S.) In Fortification, a ditch full of water running round the counterescarp on the outside, at the foot of the glacis. *F.*

AVA'NT GUARD, (S.) The van. *F.*

A'VARICE, (S.) Covetousness, niggardliness, insatiable desire. *L.*

AVARICIOUS, (A.) Covetous, niggardly.

AVA'ST, (P.) Take care, stay, be cautious, stop your hand.

AU'BURNE, (A.) Brown, of a tan-colour. *F.*

AU'CTION, (S.) A publick sale, where he that bids highest is the buyer. *L.*

AUCTIONE'ER, (S.) The manager of an auction.

AUCUPATION, (S.) Fowling, bird-catching. *L.*

AUDA'CIOUS, (A.) 1. Daring, desperate, 2. Saucy, unmannerly. *L.*

AUDA'CIOUSNESS, or **Audacity**, (S.) Boldness, impudence, impertinence.

AU'DIBLE, (A.) That may be distinctly heard. *L.*

AU'DIENCE, (S.) 1. A hearing, 2. A company of hearers, 3. The reception of a man who delivers a solemn message. *L.*

AU'DIENCE COURT, (S.) A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, of equal authority with the court of Arches.

AU'DIT, (S.) 1. A hearing, 2. Examining an account, 3. A final account. *L.*

AU'DITORS of the Exchequer, (S.) Officers that take and settle the accounts. *L.*

AU'DITORY, (S.) 1. An assembly of hearers, 2. The place of hearing.

A'VE MA'RY, (S.) Hail Mary, a prayer used by Papists to the Virgin Mary. *L.*

AVE'NGE, (V.) 1. To revenge, or retaliate an injury, 2. To punish. *F.*

A'VENOR, (S.) An officer who provides oats for the king's horses. *L.*

A'VENUE, (S.) 1. A passage to a place, 2. A walk or vista of trees. *F.*

AVE'ER, (V.) To avouch or assert. *F.*

A'VERAGE, (S.) 1. The value of goods upon a medium, profits and losses considered, 2. Freight money paid to a master of

- of a ship, 3. The allowance made by insurers for goods lost in a storm, 4. A service due from a tenant to his lord.
- AVE'RSE, (A.)** 1. Contrary to, 2. Having no inclination for. *L.*
- **AVE'RSION, (S.)** Antipathy, dislike.
- AVE'RT, (V.)** 1. To turn away, 2. To put by. *L.*
- A'VERY, (S.)** A place where provender is kept for the king's horses.
- AU'GER, or Augar, (S.)** A tool for boring. *Belg.*
- AUGHT, (P.)** Any thing. *S.*
- AUGMENT, (V.)** To increase, or improve. *L.*
- AU'GUR, (S.)** A soothsayer. *L.*
- AU'GURY, (S.)** 1. Foretelling things to come, by the flight, feeding, &c. of birds, 2. An omen or prediction.
- AUGU'ST, (A.)** Noble, imperial, venerable. *L.*
- AU'GUST, (S.)** The eighth month in the year, so called from Augustus Cæsar. *L.*
- A'VIARY, (S.)** A place where birds are kept. *L.*
- AVI'DITY, (S.)** Greediness, eagerness. *L.*
- AU'KWARD.** See **AW'KWARD.**
- AU'LICK, (A.)** Belonging to a prince's court. *L.*
- AUNE, or Awne, (S.)** A wine measure used in Germany, containing about forty gallons.
- AUNT, (S.)** A father's or mother's sister.
- AVOCATION, (S.)** 1. The act of calling aside, 2. The business that calls. *L.*
- AVO'D, (V.)** 1. To shun or escape, 2. To endeavour to escape, 3. To evacuate or quit, 4. To oppose, 5. To retire, 6. To become void or vacant. *F.*
- AVOIRDUPOIS *Weight*, (S.)** A weight of 16 ounces to the pound, and is in proportion to a pound troy as 17 to 14. *F.*
- AVOLA'TION, (S.)** A flying away.
- AVOU'CH, (V.)** To assert or justify. *F.*
- AVO'W, (V.)** 1. To vindicate or assert, 2. To own or profess.
- AVOWEE', or Advowée, (S.)** One who has a right of presentation to a benefice.
- AVO'WRY, (S.)** Justifying a distress for rent, &c.
- AU'RA, (S.)** 1. A gentle gale, 2. An airy exhalation, or vapour. *L.*
- AURE'LIA, (S.)** 1. The first change of an insect before it becomes a fly, 2. The herb golden floramour. *L.*
- AU'RICULE, (S.)** 1. The outside of an ear, 2. Two appendages of the heart, commonly called the deaf-ears. *L.*
- AUR'ICULA, (S.)** A flower so called.
- AUR'FCULAR, (A.)** Belonging to the ear; as *AUR'FCULAR Confession*, is such as is whispered in the ear. *L.*
- AURI'FEROUS, (A.)** Bearing or producing gold. *L.*
- AURO'RA, (S.)** The dawn of the morning, represented by the poets as a beautiful goddess, opening the gates of the East with her rosy fingers, and riding in a golden chariot, as the messenger of the approaching sun. *L.*
- AURO'RA Borealis, (S.)** A luminous meteor visible in the night-time in the northern hemisphere. *L.*
- AU'SPEX, (S.)** A soothsayer, who foretold events by the flight, feeding, &c. of birds. *L.*
- AUSP'ICIOUS, (S.)** favourable, happy, prosperous, fortunate.
- AUSTE'RE, (A.)** Stern, harsh, rugged, rough of taste. *L.*
- AUSTE'RITY, (S.)** Sternness, rigour. *L.*
- AU'STRAL, (A.)** Southern. *L.*
- AUTHENTICITY, (S.)** Genuineness, good authority. *G.*
- AUTHE'NTICK, (A.)** Of good authority. *G.*
- AU'THOR, (S.)** 1. The first cause of a thing, 2. The inventor of an art, or the writer of a book. *L.*
- AUTHO'RITATIVE, (A.)** Supported by power, or the evidence of truth.
- AUTHO'RITY, (S.)** 1. Legal power, 2. Influence, or credit, 3. Power, rule, 4. Support, countenance, 5. Testimony, 6. Credibility. *L.*
- AU'THORISE, (V.)** 1. To give power or authority, 2. To establish any thing by authority, 3. To make any thing legal.
- AUTOGRAPH, (S.)** A particular person's own writing; the original. *G.*
- AUTO'MATON, (S.)** Such instruments as seem to have self-motion, as a clock, watch, &c. *G.*
- AUTOPSY, (S.)** Ocular demonstration. *G.*
- AU'TUMN, (S.)** The time of harvest or vintage, or between summer and winter. *L.*
- AUTU'MNAL, (A.)** Belonging to autumn.

A Z

AVULSION, (S.) The pulling one thing from another. *L.*
AUXILIARY, (A.) Helping, or assisting. *L.*
AWAIT, See **WAIT**.
AWAKE, See **WAKE**.
AWARD, (V.) To give judgment.
AWARD, (S.) A sentence or judgment upon arbitration.
AWARE, (V.) To be upon one's guard.
AWAY, (P.) 1. Absent, 2. From any place or person, 3. Let us go, 4. Begone, 5. Out of one's hand.
AWE, (S.) Dread, fear, reverence.
AWFUL, (A.) Terrible, majestic, venerable.
AWKWARD, (A.) 1. Inelegant, unpolite, untaught, 2. Unready, unhandy, clumsy, 3. Perverse, untoward. *S.*
AWL, (S.) A small pointed instrument for making holes in leather. *T.*
AWNING, (S.) The covering of a boat, or part of a ship, to keep off the sun, wind or rain.
AX, or **Axe**, (S.) An instrument to chop or cleave wood. *T.*
AXBRIDGE, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 130 miles from London. Its market is on Thursday. It has a fair on March 25, and June 11.
AXILLARY, (A.) Belonging to the armpit. *L.*
AXIOM, (S.) A maxim, or self-evident truth. *G.*
AXIS, (S.) An imaginary line passing through the centre of any figure, about which the revolution is performed. *L.*
AXLETREE, (S.) That piece of timber on which the wheel turns.
AXMINSTER, (S.) in Devonshire, is 146 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays: Its fairs are on St. Mark (April 25) on the Wednesday after June 24, and on the first Wednesday after Sept. 29.
AYE, (P.) For ever.
AYRY, (S.) A nest or company of hawks. *T.*
AZIMUTH, (S.) 1. The azimuth of the sun, or of a star, is an arch of the horizon between the meridian of the place, and any vertical circle, wherein the sun or star is placed at that time, which is equal to the angle at the zenith, formed by the meridian and vertical circle, 2. **MAGNETICAL AZIMUTH**, is an arch

B A

of the horizon intercepted between the azimuth, passing through the centre of any heavenly body, and the magnetical meridian, 3. **AZIMUTH**, an instrument used at sea to find the azimuth. *A.*
AZURE, (S.) A fine bright blue. *F.*

B.

B. The second letter in the alphabet, is frequently used as an abbreviation, as, 1. **B. A.** Bachelor of arts, **B. L.** Bachelor of laws, 2. **B.** in music books signifies *basso* or bass, and **B. C.** *Basso continuo*, 3. **B. V.** is sometimes used for the blessed virgin.
BA'BBLE, (V.) 1. To prattle, 2. To talk idly, 3. To tell secrets, 4. To talk much.
BABE, or **BA'BY**, (S.) 1. An infant, 2. A puppet for children to play with.
BA'BLER, (S.) A silly prating person.
BABOON, (S.) A monkey of the largest kind. *F.*
BA'CCHANALS, (S.) 1. The feasts of the heathen god Bacchus, 2. Those who attended these drunken revellings, who ran about in a frantick manner, crowned with ivy and vine-branches.
BA'CCHUS, (S.) The god of wine, mirth and jollity.
BA'CHELOR, or **Bachelor**, (S.) 1. A graduate in an university, 2. A man never married. *L.*
BA'CHELORSHIP, (S.) The degree of bachelor in an university, 2. The being a single man, 3. A knight of the lowest order.
BACK, (S.) The hinder part of a man or beast from the shoulder to the reins, 2. The hinder part of a chair, a house, knife, hand, &c. *S.*
BACK, (V.) 1. To encourage or assist, 2. To mount a horse, 3. To break a horse, 4. To place on the back, 5. To maintain, to strengthen, 6. To justify, to support.
BA'CKBITE, (V.) To slander a person in his absence. *S.*
BACKSLIDE, (V.) To revolt from. *S.*
BACK Stays, (S.) Ropes in the rigging of a ship, to prevent the mast from rocking.
BA'CKWARD, (P.) 1. Towards the back,

back, 2. Averse to, 3. Slow or negligent, 4. From a better to a worse state, 5. Towards something past; the time past.

BA'CON, (S.) Hog's-flesh salted and dried.

BAD, (A.) 1. Ill, not good, 2. Vicious, corrupt, 3. Unfortunate, unhappy, 4. Hurtful, unwholesome, 5. Sick.

BADGE, (S.) A mark or token. *Du.*

BA'DGER, (S.) 1. One who buys corn and sells it again, 2. An animal, called a brock by some.

BA'FFLE, (V.) 1. To confound, 2. To put off, sham, or disappoint a person. *F.*

BAG, (S.) 1. A sack, 2. A pouch.

BAG of *Almonds*, (S.) About three hundred weight.

BA'GATELLE, (S.) A trifle. *F.*

BA'GGAGE, (S.) 1. Necessaries for an army, 2. A trull, or impudent woman. *F.*

BA'GNIO, (S.) A place to bathe and sweat in. *It.*

BA'GPIPE, (S.) A musical instrument consisting of a leather bag and pipes.

BA'HAR, (S.) A weight by which spice is sold in the East-Indies, which at Mocha is 386l. but at Molucca the lesser Bahar is 625lb. and the greater 6250lb. avoirdupois.

BAIL, (S.) 1. A surety, 2. A boundary in forests. *F.*

BAIL, (V.) To be surety for a person arrested or imprisoned.

BAI/LIFF, (S.) 1. The governor of a castle, 2. A magistrate in a corporation, 3. A land steward, 4. An officer appointed to arrest for debt. *F.*

BAI/LIWICK, (S.) A district of land under a bailiff's jurisdiction.

BAI'RAM, (S.) A feast celebrated by the Turks after the fast of Ramezan.

BAIT, (S.) 1. An enticement or decoy, 2. A refreshment in travelling.

BAIT, (V.) 1. To stick a bait over the hook in angling, 2. To fight creatures with dogs, 3. To tease a person, 4. To stop and take refreshment on a journey.

BAKE, (V.) 1. To dress provisions in an oven, 2. To harden with heat. *T.*

BA'KEWELL, (S.) In the peak of Derbyshire, is 142 miles from London, and has a market on Mondays. Its fairs are on Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, Aug. 13, Monday after Oct. 10, and Monday after Nov. 22.

BA'LA, (S.) A small town in Merionethshire in N. Wales, 184 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. It has a fair on May 14, and July 10.

BA'LANCE, (S.) 1. A pair of scales, 2. An even weight, 3. The difference between the debtor and creditor sides in an account, 4. That part of a watch which regulates its motions, 5. The name of one of the celestial signs, marked thus ♎. *F.*

BA'LANCE, (V.) 1. To poise or make even weight, 2. To settle accounts, 3. To weigh and consider, 4. To hesitate.

BA'LESS-Ruby, (S.) A precious stone of a faint red colour.

BALCO'NY, (S.) A kind of gallery in the front of a house.

BALD, (A.) Without hair. *T.*

BA'LDERDASH, (S.) 1. A disagreeable mixture, 2. Mean ridiculous discourse.

BA'LDNESS, (1.) 1. Want of hair, 2. A mean contemptible manner of speaking and writing. *T.*

BA'LDRIK, (S.) 1. A girdle, 2. The zodiac.

BALE, (S.) 1. A pack of merchandize, 2. The handle of a pail. *D.*

BA'LEFUL, (A.) 1. Obnoxious, fatal, 2. Dreadful, woeful. *S.*

BALK, (S.) 1. A disappointment, 2. A beam in a building, 3. A piece of ground left unplowed. *T.*

BALK, (V.) To disappoint, or cross a person's intentions.

BA'LKERS, (S.) Men that give signs which way a shoal of herrings is.

BALL, (S.) 1. Any thing round, *Gr.* 2. A dancing meeting, 3. A globe. *F.*

BA'LLAD, (S.) A song.

BA'LLAST, (S.) Any thing put into the bottom of an empty ship to keep her steady. *F.*

BA'LLISTER, or *Bälluster*, (S.) A small turn'd pillar or rail. *F.*

BALLO'N, or *Balloon*, (S.) 1. A large round short-necked vessel used in chemistry, 2. A ball placed on a pillar, 3. A ball of pasteboard stuffed with combustible matter, which mounts in the air and then bursts. *F.*

BA'LLOT, (V.) To chuse a person into an office by means of little balls of several colours, or by names written on paper and rolled up. *F.*

BALM, (S.) An herb.

B A

BALM, or **Balsam**, (S.) 1. The juice of a tree of a most fragrant smell, 2. Several chemical preparations. *F.*
BA'LMY, (S.) 1. Having the qualities of balm, 2. Producing balm, 3. Soothing, soft, 4. Fragrant, odoriferous, 5. Mitigating, assuasive.
BALSA'MICK, (A.) Healing, refreshing, restorative, fragrant. *F.*
BALUSTRA'DE, (S.) A row of little turned pillars. *F.*
BA'MBOO, (S.) An Indian plant of the reed kind.
BAMBOO'ZLE, (V.) To deceive, to impose upon.
BA'MPTON, (S.) A Town in Oxfordshire, 66 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. It has a fair August 26.
BA'MPTON, (S.) In Devonshire, 167 miles from London. Its market is on Saturdays, and its fairs on Whit-Tuesday and Oct. 24.
BAN, (S.) 1. A curse, *D.* 2. A public notice. *F.*
BANA'NA Tree, (S.) A tree which grows in the South parts of the world, and bears fruit like cucumbers.
BA'NBURY, (S.) A town in Oxfordshire, 75 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are the Thursday after Jan. 17, first Thursday in Lent, Ascension-Day, June 13, August 12, Thursday after Oct. 10, and Oct. 29.
BAND, (S.) 1. Any thing to bind with. 2. A bond or tie, 3. A small piece of ornament worn about the neck by clergymen, &c. 4. A troop or company, 5. In Architecture, one of the divisions of the architrave, 6. Union or connexion. *F.*
BA'NDAGE, (S.) A fillet or roller of linen. *F.*
BA'NDELET, (S.) 1. A little band, 2. An ornament encompassing a pillar like a ring. *F.*
BANDI'TTI, (S.) A set of outlaws, that live in Italy by robbery and plunder. *L.*
BANDOLEE'RS, (S.) Small wooden cases covered with leather, each of them containing powder sufficient for the charge of a musket. *F.*
BA'NDROL, (S.) A little flag or streamer. *F.*

B A

BA'NDY, (V.) 1. To toss a ball, 2. To debate, or discuss, 3. To beat to and fro. *F.*
BA'NDY, (A.) 1. Crooked, 2. A stick to strike a ball with.
BANE, (S.) 1. Poison, 2. Ruin. *S.*
Rats BANE, (S.) Arsenick, a poisonous mineral.
Wolfs BANE, (S.) Aconite, or deadly night-shade.
BA'NGOR, (S.) A bishop's see in Carnarvonshire in N. Wales; it is 236 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are on April 5, June 25, and Oct. 28.
BA'NIANS, (S.) An idolatrous sect among the Indians, who hold a metempsychosis, and will not therefore kill any living creature.
BA'NISH, (V.) To compel a person to leave his own native country. *F.*
BA'NISHMENT, (S.) A being banished.
BANK, (S.) 1. A little hill, 2. The side of the sea, or of a river, *S.* 3. A great shoal of sand in the sea, 4. A public stock of money. *L.*
BA'NKER, (S.) One that trades in money.
BA'NKRUP'T, (S.) A person unable to pay his creditors, and against whom a commission of bankruptcy is issued. *F.*
BA'NNER, (S.) A standard or ensign. *W.*
BA'NNERET, (S.) A knight made in the field.
BA'NNIAN, (S.) A sort of a morning gown.
BA'NNOCK, (S.) An oaten or pease-meal cake.
BANNS, or **Banes**, (S.) Of marriage, the publishing of marriage contracts in the church.
BA'NQUET, (S.) 1. A feast or entertainment, 2. A kind of step at the bottom of a parapet for the soldiers to get upon to fire upon the enemy in the moat, or in the covert way. *F.*
BA'NTER, (V.) To jest, to jeer or play upon, to rally.
BA'NTLING, (S.) An infant.
BA'PTISM, (S.) Washing or dipping, the first sacrament in the Christian church, used for the mystical washing away of sin. *G.*
BAPTISMAL, (A.) Belonging to baptism.
BAR, (S.) 1. A long piece of wood or iron, 2. The place where lawyers plead, and

and criminals stand to be tried, 3. A small room in a publick house, 4. A shallow at the mouth of a harbour, 5. A stoppage or hindrance, 6. In Musick, a line drawn perpendicular through the note lines, 7. A bolt. *F.*

BAR, (V.) 1. To fasten or shut any thing with a bolt or bar, 2. To hinder or obstruct, 3. To prevent, 4. To shut out from, 5. To exclude from a claim, 6. To prohibit, 7. To except, 8. To hinder a suit.

BARB, (S.) 1. A Barbary horse, 2. Any thing that grows in the place of a beard, 3. The points that stand backward in an arrow.

BARB, (V.) 1. To shave off the beard, 2. To cut up a lobster.

BA'R'BACAN, (S.) 1. A fortification, placed before the walls of a town, 2. An opening in the walls through which the guns are levelled. *F.*

BARBA'RIANS, (S.) An unpolite, rude, and uncivilized people.

BA'R'BARISM, (S.) An uncouth manner of speaking or writing. *F.*

BA'R'BAROUS, (A.) 1. Uncivilized, wild, or unpolite, 2. Fierce, inhuman, cruel.

BARBA'RITY, (S.) Inhumanity or cruelty. *F.*

BA'R'BECUE, (S.) A hog dressed whole.

BA'R'BED, (A.) 1. Shaved, 2. Bearded like the point of an arrow. *L.*

BA'R'BEL, (S.) The name of a fresh water fish. *Test.*

BA'R'BER, (S.) One whose trade it is to shave. *L.*

BA'R'BERRY TREE, (S.) A shrub. *L.*

BA'R'BLES, (S.) A disease in the tongues of horses and black cattle. *T.*

BARDS, (S.) Poets among the antient Britons and Gauls, who sung in verse the noble achievements of their heroes. *W.*

BARE, (A.) 1. Naked, 2. Without hair or grass, 3. Lean or bare of flesh, 4. Poor. *S.*

BA'R'GAIN, (S.) 1. An agreement for any thing, 2. The thing bought or sold, 3. Stipulation, 4. An unexpected reply tending to obscenity, 5. An event, an upshot. *F.*

BA'R'GAIN, (V.) To make an agreement.

BARGE, (S.) A large boat, for pleasure or trade. *F.*

BARK, (S.) 1. A small ship with one deck, *F.* 2. The rind of a tree. *Dan.*

BARK, (V.) 1. To peel off the bark from a tree, 2. To yelp, or make a noise like a dog, wolf, or fox, 3. To clamour at. *S.*

BA'RK-BINDING, (S.) A distemper to which trees are subject, and which is cured by slitting the bark.

BA'R'KER, (S.) A servant to a salesman who stands at the door to invite passengers to buy.

BA'R'KING, (S.) A town in Essex, about 8 miles from London. It has a market on Saturdays. It has a fair on October 22.

BA'RKLEY, or Bérkley, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 111 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair May 24.

BA'R'LEY, (S.) A corn chiefly used in making beer.

BARM, (S.) Yeast, to make drink work. *S.*

BARN, (S.) A storehouse for corn, &c.

BA'RNACLE, (S.) 1. A kind of shell fish, 2. A solan goose, *F.* 3. An instrument to hold a horse's nostrils. *S.*

BA'RNARD CA'STLE, (S.) A small town in the county of Durham, 253 miles from London. Its market is on Wednesdays. Its fairs are on Easter Monday, Wednesday in the Whitsun-week, and St. James's day, July 25.

BA'R'NET, (S.) A town in Middlesex, 11 miles from London. Its market is on Mondays. It has a fair on June 24, 25, Oct. 18, 19, and Aug. 24; 25, 26.

BA'R'NSLEY, (S.) A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 159 miles from London; its principal manufacture is wire. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and its fairs are May 12, and Oct. 10.

BA'R'NSTAPLE, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 190 miles from London; with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are on Sept. 19, the Friday before April 21, and the second Friday in December.

BARO'METER, (S.) An instrument to measure the weight of the air, and from thence to ascertain what weather will follow. *G.*

BA'R'ON, (S.) A degree of nobility next below a viscount. *F.*

BARON of the Exchequer, (S.) One of the four judges of that court.

BA'R'ONESS, (S.) A baron's lady. *F.* **BA'**

- BA'RONET**, (S.) A degree of honour next below a baron.
- BA'RONY**, (S.) A lordship that gives title to a baron.
- BA'ROSCOPE**, (S.) An instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. *G.*
- BA'RRACK**, (S.) A house for soldiers to lodge in.
- BA'RRACAN**, (S.) A kind of coarse camlet. *F.*
- BA'RRATOR**, (S.) A wrangler and encourager of law-suits. *F.*
- BA'RRATRY**, (S.) Foul practice in law.
- BA'RREL**, (S.) 1. A measure of wine or oil containing 31 gallons and a half; of ale 32 gallons; and of beer 36. 2. The hollow tube of a gun, &c. 3. A round wooden vessel.
- BA'RREN**, (A.) Sterile, or fruitless. *Belg.*
- BA'RRENNESS**, (S.) Sterility.
- BARRICA'DE**, (V.) To secure one's self by fastening the doors or avenues to a place. *F.*
- BARRICA'DO**, (S.) A defence made in haste, with trees cut down, barrels of earth, carts, &c. *F.*
- BA'RRIER**, (S.) 1. A boundary, 2. A defence, 3. A bar to mark the limits of a place. *F.*
- BARRIERS**, (S.) In Fortification, a kind of rails to stop the horse or foot that would rush in with violence.
- BARRISTER**, (S.) An advocate, or pleader at the bar.
- BA'RRROW**, (S.) 1. A little hill or mount, 2. A machine to carry stones, &c.
- BA'RRROW HOG**, (S.) A boar or male hog gilt.
- BA'RTER**, (V.) To exchange one commodity for another. *F.*
- BASE**, (A.) 1. Of mean parentage, 2. A mean, unworthy, and dishonest action, 3. Metal below the standard, 4. A bastard or base-born, 5. An inferior court, 6. In Musick, deep, grave.
- BASE**, or **Basis**, (S.) 1. The bottom, the ground or foundation of any thing, 2. The smallest piece of ordnance, 3. The name of a sea-fish. *G.*
- BA'SHFUL**, (A.) Shamefaced.
- BA'SIL**, (S.) 1. An herb, 2. The sloping edge of a chisel, ruler, &c. 3. A particular sort of leather made of sheep-skins.
- BA'SILISK**, (S.) 1. A cockatrice, a kind of serpent, said to kill with its very looks and breath, 2. A kind of great gun. *G.*
- BA'SINGSTOKE**, (S.) A town in Hampshire, 48 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and Oct. 10; and on the Downs, Easter Tuesday and Sept. 21.
- BA'SIS**, (S.) 1. The foundation of any thing, 2. The lowest of the three principal parts of a column, 3. That on which any thing is raised, 4. The pedestal, 5. The ground-work. *G.*
- BASK**, (V.) To lie stretched in the sun. *Belg.*
- BA'SKET**, (S.) A well-known utensil.
- BA'SON**, (S.) 1. A reservoir of water, 2. A place near the sea, where ships may ride in safety, 3. A vessel to hold water. *F.*
- BASS**, (S.) 1. A haddock, 2. In Musick, the deepest or lowest part.
- BA'SSA**, or **Bashaw**, (S.) In Turkey, a governor of a town.
- BA'SSET**, (S.) A game at cards so called.
- BASSOO'N**, (S.) A musical wind instrument that serves as a bass to a hautboy.
- BASS RELIE'F**, or **Basso Relievo**, (S.) A kind of carving in which only part of the figures are brought out of the stone.
- BA'STARD**, (S.) 1. Born out of wedlock, 2. (A.) False, counterfeit. *F.*
- BA'STARDIZE**, (V.) 1. To declare a child illegitimate, 2. To adulterate, or counterfeit.
- BASTE**, (V.) 1. To bang or beat a person, 2. To moisten meat while roasting with butter, &c. 3. To tack together with long stitches. *F.*
- BASTI'LE**, (S.) A prison in Paris for state criminals. *F.*
- BASTINA'DO**, (S.) The punishment of beating a person with a stick on the soles of the naked feet; a cudgelling. *S.*
- BA'STION**, (S.) In fortifications, a bulwark raised towards the field. *F.*
- BA'STON**, (S.) An officer of the Fleet prison, who attends the courts with a red staff. *F.*
- BASS VI'OL**, (S.) A musical instrument.
- BAT**, (S.) 1. A small winged animal resembling a mouse, 2. A club to strike a ball with. *S.*
- BATCH**, (S.) Any quantity of bread made at a time.
- BATE**, (V.) To lower the price.
- BATH**, (S.) 1. A place to wash or bathe in, 2. A measure among the Jews, containing 7 gallons and a half of liquids, and

and of dry things 3 pecks and 3 pints.

BATH, (S.) A city in Somersetshire, so called from its several medicinal springs. It is 108 miles from London; its markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and its fairs are Feb. 3, and June 29.

BATHE, (V.) 1. To wash, 2. To soak.

BATTA'LION, (S.) A body of infantry from 5 to 800 men. *F.*

BA'TTEN, (V.) 1. To grow fat, 2. To roll or wallow in, 3. To fertilize. *S.*

BA'TTER, (S.) A consistence made of milk, flower, eggs, &c.

BA'TTER, (V.) 1. To bruise, 2. To assault with bombs, cannon, ball, &c. 3. To beat, or beat down, 4. To wear with beating, 5. To wear out with service. *L.*

BA'TTERY, (S.) A place on which cannon are placed to play upon the enemy, 2. A violent beating a person, 3. The instruments by which a town is battered. *F.*

BA'TTLE, (S.) 1. A fight, an encounter between two armies, 2. A body of forces. *F.*

BATTLE-ARRAY, (S.) Order of battle.

BATTLE-AXE, (S.) A weapon, a bill.

BATTLE-DORE, (S.) An instrument with an handle and a flat blade.

BA'TTLEMENTS, (S.) An indented wall or breastwork. *F.*

BATTOO'N, (S.) 1. A thick short club, 2. A truncheon born by a marshal in an army. *F.*

BA'UBLE, (S.) A trifle, a play-thing for children. *F.*

BA'VINS, (S.) Brush faggots.

BAWD, (S.) A lewd woman, who debauches others for gain.

BA'WDY, (S.) Obscene discourse.

BAWL, (V.) 1. To talk loud, or cry out, 2. To weep aloud.

BA'WTRY, (S.) A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 147 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. It has a fair on Holy Thursday, and Old Martinmas, Nov. 22.

BAY, (S.) 1. A road for ships, *Du.* 2. A dam to stop water, 3. In Masonry, an empty place for a door or window, 4. A light reddish brown colour. 5. A bay of building; a certain quantity so called.

BAY, (V.) To bark as a dog at a thief.

BAY SALT, (S.) Salt made with sea water, in the heat of the sun.

BAY TREE, (S.) The female laurel.

BAY WINDOW, (S.) A window jutting out.

BAY'ONET, (S.) A kind of dagger to fix on the muzzle of a musket. *F.*

BAYS, (S.) 1. A kind of woollen cloth, 2. In Fortification, holes in a breastwork to receive the mouths of the cannon.

BDE'LLIUM, (S.) The gum of a tree in the Levant. *H.*

BEACH, (S.) A shore, or point of land.

BEA'CONS, (S.) Fires kindled, or lights set upon eminences to prevent shipwrecks, or give notice of the approach of an enemy, &c. *S.*

BEA'CONSFIELD, (S.) A small town in Buckinghamshire, 27 miles from London. Its market is on Thursday. It has a fair on Feb. 13, and Holy Thursday.

BEAD, (S.) A small round ball of which necklaces are made, and also rosaries for the catholics to pray with. *S.*

BEAD ROLL, (S.) A list of those persons whose souls are to be pray'd for.

BEA'DLE, (S.) An inferior officer belonging to a court of justice, to a ward, parish, company, &c. *S.*

BEA'GLE, (S.) A sort of hunting dog.

BEAK, (S.) 1. The bill of a bird. 2. The head of a ship, 3. The cock of an alembic. *F.*

BEA'KER, (S.) A large cup with a spout. *F.*

BEAM, (S.) 1. A large piece of timber used in building, 2. The great cross timbers that hold the sides of a ship together, 3. The longest part of an anchor, 4. The pole of a coach, 5. The tongue of a pair of scales, 6. A ray of light, 7. The long feathers of a hawk's wing, 8. The main horns of a stag's head. *S.*

BEAN, (S.) A well known pulse. *S.*

BEAR, (S.) 1. A wild beast, 2. Two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the great and little bear. *S.*

BEAR, (V.) 1. To carry as a burden, 2. To convey, 3. To carry as a mark of distinction, 4. To support, to keep from falling, 5. To carry in the mind, 6. To suffer, 7. To permit, 8. To produce, as a fruit, 9. To bring forth, as a child, 10. To possess, as power or honour, 11. To maintain or keep up, 12. To behave, 13. To bear off, to carry off by force, 14. To bear out, to support, to maintain, 15. To bear up, to stand firm without falling, 16. To bear with, to endure an unpleasant thing. **BEARD**,

BEARD. (S.) 1. The hair of the lips and chin, 2. Sharp prickles growing on the ears of corn, 3. The barb of an arrow, 4. The beard of a horse is that part which bears the curb of the bridle. S.

BEARD, (V.) To oppose to the face.

BEARDLESS, (A.) 1. One that has no visible hair on his chin, 2. Youthful.

BEARER, (S.) 1. A carrier of any thing, 2. One employed in carrying burthens, 3. One who wears any thing, 4. One who carries a corpse to the grave, 5. In Architecture, a brick wall raised up between the ends of a piece of timber.

BEARING, (S.) 1. The site or place of any thing with respect to something else, 2. Gesture, mien, behaviour.

BEAR'S-EAR, (S.) A flower called an auricula.

BEAST, (S.) An animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man, 2. An irrational animal, opposed to man, 3. A brutal savage man. L.

BEASTLY, (A.) 1. Filthy, sluttish, 2. Obscene, impudent.

BEAT, (V.) 1. To strike, 2. To overcome, 3. To punish with stripes, 4. To keep time in musick, 5. To strike a drum, 6. To mix things by long and frequent agitation, 7. To batter with engines of war, 8. To make a path by treading it, 9. To enforce by repetition, 10. To dash as water, 11. To beat down, to lessen the price demanded, 12. To beat up, to attack suddenly, 13. To beat the hoof, to walk, to go on foot. S.

BEAT an alarm, To give notice of some danger by beat of drum.

BEAT a charge, To give a signal by beat of drum to fall upon the enemy.

BEATIFICATION, (S.) The act by which the pope and his consistory declare a person happy after his death. L.

BEATIFICK, or **Beatifical,** (A.) The making happy or blessed.

BEATITUDE, (S.) Blessedness. L.

BEAU, (S.) 1. A gentleman richly dress'd, 2. A top. F.

BEAVER, (S.) 1. An amphibious animal like an otter, 2. A hat made of its fur, 3. The part of the helmet that covers the face. F.

BEAUMARIS, (S.) The chief town in the isle of Anglesea, 242 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are on Feb. 13, Holy Thursday, Sept. 19, and Dec. 19,

BEAU MONDE, (S.) The gay world. F.
BEAU'TEOUS, or **Beautiful,** (A.) Handsome, lovely, charming.

BEAU'TIFY, (V.) To adorn or embellish.

BEAU'TY, (S.) 1. An elegant proportion and symmetry of features joined to a fine complexion, 2. In Architecture, Painting, &c. the harmony and justness of the whole composition.

BECAFI'CO, (S.) A bird like a nightingale, a fig-pecker. Sp.

BECA'LM, (V.) 1. To make calm, 2. To appease, 3. To keep a ship from motion.

BE'CCLES, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 107 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on Ascension-day, St. Peter, (June 29) and Oct. 2.

BE'CKON, (V.) To make a sign with one's finger, &c. S.

BECO'MING, (A.) 1. Fitting, suitable, 2. Ornamental. Ger.

BED, (S.) 1. A place to lie upon, 2. In Gunnery, a thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, 3. A bed of snakes is a knot of young ones, 4. A bed in a garden is a place for flowers, &c. to grow in, 5. The channel of a river, 6. A layer, a stratum, 7. Brought to bed, delivered of a child, 8. To make the bed, to put the bed in order after it has been used.

BEDA'CGLE, (V.) To dawb the bottom of a long garment by trailing it in the dirt. S.

BEDAW'B, (V.) To dawb, to besmear.

BEDE'W, (V.) To wet with dew.

BE'DFORD, (S.) The county town of Bedfordshire, is 47 miles from London, and has a market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are the first Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 5, Aug. 21, Oct. 11, and December 19.

BE'DFORDSHIRE, (S.) An inland county, of about 73 miles in circuit, containing ten market towns, 116 parishes, and sending four members to parliament, two for Bedford and two for the county.

BE'DLAM, or **Bethlehem,** (S.) An hospital for mad people.

BE'DLAM, or **Bédlamite,** (S.) A mad person.

BE'DRIDDEN, (A.) Obligated to keep his bed thro' sickness or age.

BED'STEAD, (S.) The frame on which the bed is placed.

BEDU'NO,

B E

BEDU'NG, (V.) To daub or spread over with dung.
BEE, (S.) 1. A laborious flying insect that makes honey, 2. An industrious person.
BEECH, (S.) A well known tree.
BEE'CHEN, (A.) Made of beech wood.
BEEF, (S.) 1. The flesh of a cow or ox, 2. An ox, bull, or cow. *F.*
BEEF-EATER, (S.) A yeoman of the guard.
BEER, (S.) A liquor made of malt and hops. *S.*
BEE'SOM, (S.) A broom. *L. S.*
BEE'TLE, (S.) 1. The name of several insects, 2. A kind of mallet for driving stakes, &c. *S.*
BEEVES, (S.) Black cattle, oxen.
BEFA'L, (V.) 1. To happen, 2. To come to pass. *S.*
BEFOO'L, (V.) 1. To make a fool of, 2. To call a person so.
BEFO'RE, (P.) 1. Farther onward in place, 2. In the front, not behind, 3. In the presence of, 4. In fight of, 5. In the power of, 6. Preceding in time, 7. In preference to, 8. Prior to, 9. Superior to, 10. Sooner than, earlier in time, 11. To this time, hitherto. *S.*
BEFO'REHAND, (P.) 1. In a state of anticipation, 2. In a state of accumulation; so that more has been received than expended.
BEFOUL, (V.) To daub, to make foul.
BEFRI'ND, (V.) 1. To favour, 2. To assist.
BEG, (V.) 1. To ask alms, 2. To desire earnestly, 3. To take a thing for granted.
BEGE'T, (V.) To produce, to generate.
BE'GGAR, (S.) One who begs for alms.
BE'GGAR, (V.) To reduce to want.
BEGI'RD, (V.) 1. To bind with a girdle, 2. To surround, to encircle, 3. To shut in with a siege; to beleague. *S.*
BE'GLERBEG, (S.) The governor of a Turkish province.
BEGUI'LE, (V.) 1. To deceive, 2. To cozen.
BEGRI'ME, (V.) To daub with grime.
BEHA'LF, (S.) Favour, vindication, support. *S.*
BEHA'VE, (V.) To act, to demean one's self. *S.*
BEHA'VIOUR, (S.) The manner of a person's acting or behaving.
BEHEA'D, (V.) To cut off a person's head. *S.*

B E

BEHE'STS, (S.) 1. Commands, orders, 2. Precepts.
BEHI'ND, (P.) 1. At the back of another, 2. On the back part, 3. Following another, 4. Remaining after the departure of some one else, 5. A thing remaining after the death of another, 6. On the other side of something.
BEHI'NDHAND, (P.) 1. Late in regard to time; as, *he is behindhand with his rent*, 2. When rents are anticipated.
BEHO'LD, (V.) To look upon. *S.*
BEHO'LDEN, (A.) Obligated to.
BEHOO'F, (S.) Advantage, convenience, interest. *S.*
BEHO'VE, (V.) To become; to be the duty of. *S.*
BE'ING, (S.) 1. Existence, 2. A particular state and condition, 3. The person existing.
BELA'BOUR, (V.) To beat severely.
BELA'TED, (A.) Too late, benighted.
BELA'Y, (V.) 1. To lay wait for, 2. In the sea-language, to tie or fasten, 3. To block up.
BELCH, (V.) To break wind upwards.
BE'LDAM, (S.) A decrepit old woman; a hag.
BELEA'GUER, (V.) To besiege; to block up a place. *Du.*
BE'LFRY, (S.) That part of a steeple where the bells are rung. *S.*
BE'LGICK, (A.) Of or belonging to the Low Countries.
BELIE'F, (S.) 1. A persuasion of the truth of any thing, 2. The apostles creed. *S.*
BELIE'VE, (V.) To give credit to.
BELL, (S.) A sounding instrument made of metal. *S.*
BELLE, (S.) A young lady. *F.*
BELLES LETTRES, (S.) Polite literature. *F.*
BE'LL-METAL, (S.) A mixture of tin and copper.
BELLO'NA, (S.) The sister of Mars, and goddess of war.
BE'LLOW, (V.) To roar aloud, or make a noise like a bull. *S.*
BE'LLOWS, (S.) An utensil for blowing fires. *S.*
BE'LLY, (S.) 1. That part of the body which holds the guts, &c. 2. The broad or hollow part of several instruments and utensils. *S.*
BELO'NG, (V.) To appertain to. *Du.*
BELO'VED, (A.) Loved, dear.

BELO'W, (P.) 1. Under in place, 2. Inferior in dignity, 3. Inferior in excellence, 4. Unworthy of, unbefitting, 5. On earth.

BELT, (S.) A kind of girdle.

BELY', (V.) 1. To tell lies of one, 2. To give the lie to, 3. To counterfeit, to feign, 4. To give a false representation of any thing. *S.*

BEMI'RE, (V.) To daub with mire.

BEMOA'N, (V.) To moan over; to lament.

BENCH, (S.) 1. A kind of form to sit upon, 2. A tribunal of justice, 3. An assembly of justices. *S.*

BE'NCHER, (S.) A lawyer of the first rank in the inns of court.

BEND, (V.) 1. To bow, or make crooked, 2. To stoop, 3. To apply one's mind to. *BEND the main-jail*, Make it fast to the yard.

BENEA'PED, (A.) A sea-term for a ship when she has not water enough to carry her out of a dock, or over a bar.

BENEA'TH, (P.) 1. Underneath, below, 2. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity, 3. Unworthy of. *S.*

BENEDI'CTINES, (S.) Monks of the order of St. Benedict.

BENEDI'CTION, (S.) A blessing. *L.*

BENEFAC'TION, (S.) A good-natured deed, or charitable donation. *L.*

BENEFAC'TOR, or **Benefactress**, (S.) He or she who does offices of kindness; a patron. *L.*

BE'NEFICE, (S.) A church-living. *L.*

BENE'FICENCE, (S.) A liberality proceeding from benevolence of heart, or a love of mankind. *L.*

BENE'FICENT, (A.) Kind; doing good.

BENEFICIAL, (A.) Advantageous. *L.*

BENEFICIARY, (S.) A person benefited by another; a pensioner. *L.*

BE'NEFIT, (S.) Advantage. *L.*

BENE'VOLENCE, (S.) 1. Good will, an earnest desire to promote the happiness of others, 2. A voluntary gratuity given by subjects to their king. *L.*

BENE'VOLENT, (A.) Kind, affectionate.

BEN'GHTE, (A.) Overtaken with night; involved in darkness.

BEN'IGN, (A.) 1. Kind, favourable, 2. Wholesome. *L.*

BEN'IGNITY, (S.) 1. Humanity, sweetness of disposition, 2. Salubrity. *L.*

BE'NISON, (S.) A blessing.

BENT, (S.) 1. Tendency, 2. Declivity.

BENT, (A.) 1. Crooked; 2. Propense or inclined to.

BENU'MB, (V.) 1. To deprive of feeling, 2. To stupify or amaze. *S.*

BEQUEA'TH, (V.) To give by will. *S.*

BEQUE'ST, (S.) A legacy.

BEREA'VE, (V.) To deprive. *S.*

BERGAMO'T, (S.) 1. A delicious kind of pear, 2. A fruit resembling an orange, 3. A sort of snuff. *F.*

BE'RGHMASTER, (S.) A chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

BE'RGHMOTE, (S.) A court held to determine matters relating to mines.

BE'RKHAMSTEAD, (S.) A town in Hertfordshire, 30 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Shrove-Monday, Whit-Monday, and St. James's Day, July 25.

BE'RKSHIRE, (S.) An inland county of about 120 miles in circumference, containing 12 market-towns, 140 parishes, and sending 9 members to parliament.

BERLI'N, (S.) A travelling chariot, first used at Berlin, the metropolis of the Prussian dominions.

BE'RNARDINES, (S.) Monks of the order of St. Bernard.

BE'RRY, (S.) The fruit of several trees.

BE'RWICK, (S.) A large town in the county of Northumberland, and the last town in England. It is 339 miles from London, has a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Friday in Trinity-Week.

BE'RYL, (S.) A precious stone of a faint greenish colour. *G.*

BESEE'CH, (V.) To beg, or intreat. *S.*

BESEE'M, (V.) To become, or appear fit. *T.*

BESE'T, (V.) To encompass; to besiege; to way-lay. *S.*

BESHRE'W, (V.) To curse, or wish evil to a person. *T.*

BSIE'GE, (V.) To surround or block up; to beset with armed forces. *F.*

BESMEA'R, (V.) To daub or smear over.

BESMI'RCHED, (A.) Daubed. *T.*

BESMU'T, (V.) To daub with any thing black. *S.*

BESO'T, (V.) To render stupid by drinking strong liquors. *S.*

BESPA'TTER, (V.) 1. To splash, or throw dirt upon, 2. To defame.

BESPA'WL, (V.) To daub with spittle.

BESPEA'K,

BESPEAK, (V.) 1. To speak for any thing beforehand, 2. To engage a person on one's side, 3. To speak to, to address, 4. To forebode, 5. To betoken. *S.*

BESPECKLE, (V.) To cover with spots.

BESPRINKLE, (V.) To sprinkle upon.

BESTIAL, (A.) Beastly, brutish. *L.*

BESTIALITY, (S.) Copulation with a beast. *L.*

BESTIR, (V.) To move briskly, to exert one's self. *T.*

BESTOW, (V.) 1. To give, 2. To lay out. *T.*

BESTREW, (V.) To strew or scatter about; to sprinkle over.

BESTRIDE, (V.) To get astride upon.

BET, (V.) To lay wagers. *T.*

BETAKE, (V.) 1. To addict one's self to, 2. To retire or repair to. *S.*

BETHINK, (V.) To recollect, or call to mind.

BETIDE, (V.) To happen, or befall.

BETIMES, (P.) Early; seasonably.

BETLE, (S.) Water-pepper, an Indian plant.

BETLEY, (S.) A town in Staffordshire, 142 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair July 20.

BETONY, (S.) An herb. *L.*

BETRAY, (V.) 1. To divulge a secret, 2. To be false or unjust to, 3. To deliver up treacherously, 4. To shew, to discover. *F.*

BETROTH, (V.) To contract marriage.

BETWEEN, or **Betwixt**, (P.) 1. In the middle, 2. Belonging to two. *S.*

BETVEL, (S.) 1. A mason's tool, 2. A slant that makes an acute angle.

BETVER, (S.) A small collation between meals, 2. The visor or sight of an helmet. *I.*

BETVERAGE, (S.) Drink; a small treat of wine, ale, &c. on first wearing a suit of cloaths. *I.*

BETVERLEY, (S.) The chief town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, is 179 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are the Thursday before Feb. 14, Holy Thursday, July 5, and Nov. 16.

BETVY, (S.) 1. A herd of roe-bucks, 2. A brood or flock of quails, 3. Three partridges, 4. A company of gossips, 5. A circle of ladies. *I.*

BEWAIL, (V.) To lament or deplore. *S.*

BEWARE, (V.) To take care. *S.*

BEWILDER, (V.) To mislead, puzzle, or deceive.

BEWILCH, (V.) 1. To injure by witchcraft, 2. To please; to charm.

BEWRA'Y, (V.) 1. To disclose or reveal, 2. To foul or defile. *T.*

BEY, (S.) Among the Turks, a governor of a place near the sea.

BEYOND, (P.) 1. On the further side, at a distance, 2. More excellent. *S.*

BE'ZEL, (S.) That part of a ring in which the stone is fixed.

BE'ZZLE, (V.) To guzzle or tipple.

BI'ASS, (S.) 1. A weight on one side of a bowl, 2. A bent or inclination. *F.*

BIB, (S.) A piece of cloth to pin before a child.

BI'BLE, (S.) The book; the holy scriptures, so called by way of eminence. *G.*

BI'BULOUS, (A.) Drinking in. *L.*

BI'CKER, (V.) To wrangle or quarrel.

BID, (V.) 1. To order, 2. To invite, 3. To offer money. *S.*

BI'DDEFORD, (S.) A sea-port town in Devonshire, 197 miles from London, with a weekly market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are Feb. 14, July 18, and Nov. 13.

BIE'NNIAL, (A.) Every two years. *L.*

BIER, (S.) A frame to carry a corpse on.

BIE'STINGS, (S.) The first milk given by a cow after calving.

BIFA'RIOUS, (A.) That has two different meanings; twofold. *L.*

BI'FEROUS, (A.) That bears fruit twice a year. *L.*

BIG, (A.) 1. Great, large, 2. Pregnant, 3. Swollen. *F.*

BI'GAMY, (S.) The having two wives at once. *G.*

BI'GGIN, (S.) Part of the head-dress of a young infant. *F.*

BI'GGLESWADE, (S.) A town in Bedfordshire, 45 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are on Feb. 13, Saturday in Easter week, Whit-Monday, July 22, and Oct. 28.

BI'GOT, (S.) One so blindly wedded to a party or an opinion, as to be incapable of hearing reason. *F.*

BI'GOTRY, (S.) A stiff inflexible adherence to a party or opinion. *F.*

BI'LANDER, (S.) A small vessel, broad and flat, and seldom exceeding 30 tons.

BI'LBERRIES, (S.) Small purple-coloured berries.

BI'LBUES, (S.) 1. A kind of stocks to punish

punish offenders at sea, 2. Rapiers, or swords.

BI'LDSTON, or **Bilston**, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 63 miles distant from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are Ash-Wednesday and Holy Thursday.

BILE, (S.) The gall, or choler. *L.*

BILGE, (V.) To spring a leak.

BI'LINGS-GATE, (S.) Ribaldry; foul language.

BI'LIOUS, (A.) Full of bile, choleric, churlish.

BILK, (V.) To deceive, to bubble, to defraud.

BILL, (S.) 1. A bird's beak, 2. An edged tool for lopping trees, hedges, &c. 3. An advertisement or note, 4. An account of money, 5. A physician's prescription.

BILL of Debt, An obligatory writing, or bond.

BILL of Entry, An account of goods enter'd at the custom-house.

BILL of Exchange, A note ordering the payment of money at a certain place.

BILL of Lading, A deed signed by the master of a ship, whereby he acknowledges the receipt of the merchants goods, and obliges himself to deliver them at the place to which they are assigned.

BILL at Law, A written declaration, expressing the injury the plaintiff has received from the defendant.

BILL of Mortality, A register of births and burials.

BILL of Parcels, An account given by the seller to the buyer, of goods bought, and their prices.

BILL in Parliament, Proposals drawn up to be first considered, and then passed into a law.

BILL of Sale, Is when money is borrowed upon a parcel of goods, and the owner empowers the lender to sell or appropriate them to his own use, if the money is not repaid, with interest, at a limited time.

BILL of Stores, A licence granted at the custom-house to the merchants to carry such stores and provisions custom-free, as are necessary for the voyage.

BILL of Suffrance, A licence granted at the custom-house to a merchant to suffer him to trade custom-free from one English port to another.

BILL, (V.) To kiss, to bill as doves do.

BILLE'RICAY (S.) A town in Essex, 23

miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are July 22, and Oct. 7.

BI'LLET, (S.) 1. A log of wood for firing, 2. A ticket for quartering soldiers, 3. A letter or note, 4. An ingot of gold. *F.*

BI'LLET DOUX, (S.) A love-letter. *F.*

BI'LLIARDS, (S.) A game so called. *F.*

BI'LLOW, (S.) A large rolling wave.

BIN, (S.) A place where corn, pulse, bread or wine is deposited.

BI'NARY, (A.) Two; double. *L.*

BIND, (V.) 1. To confine with bonds, 2. To gird or enwrap, 3. To fasten to any thing, 4. To fasten together, 5. To cover a wound with dressings, 6. To compel, to constrain, 7. To oblige by stipulation, 8. To bind to, to oblige to serve some one, 9. To bind over, to oblige a person to appear. *S.*

BIND, (S.) A species of hops.

BI'NDING, (S.) 1. A fastening, 2. Covering of books with leather, &c.

BI'NOCLE, (S.) A telescope that may be looked through with both eyes.

BIO'GRAPHER, (S.) One who writes the lives of persons. *G.*

BIO'GRAPHY, (S.) A writing the lives of men. *G.*

BI'PAROUS, (A.) Bringing forth two at a birth. *L.*

BIPA'RTITE, (A.) 1. Divided into two equal parts, 2. In Law, a deed between two parties. *L.*

BI'PED, (S.) An animal with two feet. *L.*

BIPE'NNATED, (A.) Having two wings.

BIPE' TALOUS, (A.) Having two flower-leaves. *G.*

BIRCH, (S.) A tree common in England.

BIRD, (S.) A name common to all fowl.

BI'RD-LIME, (S.) A sticky matter used to catch small birds.

BI'RGANDER, (S.) A kind of wild goose.

BI'RMINGHAM, (S.) A town of great trade in Warwickshire, employed in iron manufactures. It is 108 miles from London, and has a weekly market on Thursdays. Its fairs are on Thursday in Whitsun-week, and Oct. 10.

BIRTH, (S.) 1. Nativity, 2. Descent or extraction, 3. Rise or beginning. *S.*

BIRTH, among mariners, 1. A convenient place to moor a ship in, 2. Sea-room for a ship at anchor, 3. A place on board for the mess to put their chests in.

BIRTHRIGHT, (S.) The honour, estate,

or privileges to which a person is entitled by birth.

BIRTHWORT, (S.) An herb so called.

BISE'CT, (V.) To cut or divide into two parts. *L.*

BISE'GMENT, (S.) One of the parts of any thing divided into two. *L.*

BISHOP, (S.) 1. A chief officer in the church, who has the charge of a diocese, 2. Roasted orange, wine and sugar. *Dan.*

Titular Bishop, One who has the title of bishop without a diocese.

BISHOPRICK, (S.) The district under a bishop's jurisdiction.

BISKET, or Biscuit, (S.) 1. A kind of hard bread made to be eaten at sea, 2. A small cake made by confectioners.

BISMUTH, (S.) A mineral substance, or semi-metal. *T.*

BISSEXTILE, (S.) Leap year. *L.*

BISTOURY, (S.) A surgeon's incision-knife. *F.*

BIT, (S.) 1. A small piece of any thing, 2. A silver coin of the value of 7 d. half-penny, current in the West-Indies, 3. A Spanish silver coin worth 7 d. sterling, 4. Part of a horse's bridle.

BITCH, (S.) A female of the dog kind. *S.*

BITE, (V.) 1. To press or pierce with the teeth, 2. To burn the mouth, as pepper does, 3. To cheat, 4. To take the bait, as a fish does.

BITTER, (A.) 1. Of taste, like worm-wood, 2. Severe, or cruel. *S.*

BUTTERN, (S.) 1. A bird of the heron kind, 2. A liquor that runs from salt after it is boiled.

BITUMEN, (S.) A clammy slime like pitch, with a smell like brimstone. *L.*

BITUMINOUS, (A.) Of the nature of bitumen.

BLAB, (V.) To publish what ought to have been concealed. *T.*

BLACK, (S.) 1. The darkest of all colours, 2. A negro, a blackamoor. *S.*

BLACK, (A.) 1. Of a black colour, 2. Dark, 3. Cloudy of countenance, sullen, 4. Horrid, wicked, 5. Disfmal, mournful.

Black Book, A book kept in the Exchequer, containing the orders of that court.

Black-Cattle, Oxen, bulls, cows.

Black-Guard, A dirty boy or fellow.

Black Red, A black wand with a golden iron on the top, carried by the usher of the parliament. All noblemen guilty of any crime are committed to his charge.

BLA'CKEN, (V.) 1. To make black, 2. To darken, 3. To defame or slander.

BLA'CKSMITH, (S.) One who makes many sorts of iron-work.

BLA'DDER, (S.) 1. The vessel in the body that contains the urine, 2. A blister, a pustule. *S.*

BLADE, (S.) 1. The cutting part of a sword or knife, 2. The flat part of an oar, 3. The spire of grass, the young shoots of corn, 4. A spruce young man.

BLAIN, (S.) A pustule; an ulcer or boil.

BLAME, (V.) To find fault with. *F.*

BLAME, (S.) Reproach, fault, scandal.

BLA'MEABLE, (A.) Blame-worthy.

BLA'MELESS, (A.) Innocent, guiltless.

BLA'NCH, (V.) 1. To whiten, 2. To take off the skin from almonds, 3. To palliate. *F.*

BLA'NCHERS, (S.) In the mint, those who anneal, boil, and cleanse the money.

BLA'NDFORD, (S.) A town in Dorsetshire, 107 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on March 7, July 10, and Nov. 8.

BLA'NDISH, (V.) To cajole or flatter.

BLA'NDISHMENTS, (S.) Enticing cajoling speeches; kind treatment. *L.*

BLANK, (S.) 1. A void space in writing, 2. A lottery-ticket of no benefit; not a prize. *F.*

BLANK, (A.) 1. White, 2. Pale and wan; out of countenance.

Blank Verse, Verse without rhyme.

BLA'NKET, (S.) A thick soft kind of woollen cloth. *F.*

BLASPHEME, (V.) To speak evil of God. *G.*

BLA'SPHEMY, (S.) A speaking of God in impious and irreverent language.

BLAST, (S.) 1. A puff of wind, 2. A damage happening to trees and corn, 3. A sound of an instrument of wind music. *T.*

BLAST, (V.) 1. To spoil the fruits of the earth, 2. To disappoint a design, 3. To ruin a man's credit.

BLAZE, (V.) 1. To flame, 2. To divulge. *S.*

BLAZE, (S.) 1. A flame, 2. A white mark on the face of a horse.

BLA'ZON, (V.) 1. To paint a coat of arms, 2. To set forth the good qualities of any one, 3. To explain a coat of arms in proper terms, 4. To embellish, to display, 5. To make publick. *F.*

BLA'ZONRY, (S.) The art of heraldry.

B L

BLEACH, (V.) To whiten in the sun.
BLEAK, (A.) 1. Cold, raw, chilly, 2. Pale. *Du.*
BLEA'R-EYED, (A.) Having the edges of the lids red and turned outwards.
BLEAT, (V.) To make a noise as a sheep or lamb. *S.*
BLED, (V.) 1. To lose blood, 2. To let blood, 3. To drop as blood.
BLE'MISH, (S.) 1. A disagreeable spot or stain, 2. Reproach, disgrace.
BLEND, (V.) To mix together. *S.*
BLESS, (V.) 1. To wish success to, 2. To consecrate to God, 3. To make happy.
BLE'SSEDNESS, (S.) Happiness, felicity.
BLIGHT, (S.) 1. A distemper that affects trees and plants, 2. Mildew.
BLIND, (A.) 1. Without sight, 2. Dark, obscure. *S.*
BLIND, (S.) 1. Any thing set up to prevent our being seen, 2. A false pretence.
BLIND, (V.) 1. To deprive of sight, 2. To deceive, 3. To obscure the understanding.
BLINDNESS, (S.) 1. Want of sight, 2. Ignorance.
BLINK, (V.) To twinkle, or almost shut the eyes. *Dan.*
BLINKARD, (S.) One who blinks.
BLINKS, (S.) In Hunting, boughs thrown across the way where the deer is to pass.
BLISS, (S.) Great happiness, felicity. *S.*
BLISSOMING, (S.) The act of coition between a ram and an ewe.
BLISTER, (S.) A rising of the skin like a bladder. *Du.*
BLISTER, (V.) 1. To apply a blister-plaster, 2. To rise in bladders.
BLITHE, or Blithsome, (A.) Jocund, merry, pleasant. *S.*
BLOAT, (V.) To puff up.
BLOCK, (S.) 1. A large piece of marble, 2. A log of wood, 3. A stupid fellow, 4. In a ship, one of the pulleys on which the running ropes go, 5. The wood on which hats are formed, 6. A wooden head used by peruke-makers, 7. The wood on which criminals are beheaded, 8. An obstruction, a stop. *T.*
BLOCK-TIN, (S.) Unmixed tin.
BLOCKADE, (S.) Encompassing a town with armed troops, so as to render it impossible for it to receive any supplies. *T.*
BLOCKHEAD, (S.) An ignorant stupid fellow.
BLOCKISH, (A.) Lumpish, like a block.
BLO'MARY, (S.) The first forge in an iron-mill.

B L

BLOOD, (S.) 1. The red fluid that circulates through the body, 2. Kindred, lineage, 3. A hot, fiery, debauched man. *S.*
BLOOD-HOUND, (S.) A hunting-dog of an exquisite scent.
BLOOD SPA'VIN, (S.) A soft swelling in a horse's hoof.
BLOO'DSHED, (S.) Murder; spilling of blood, slaughter.
BLOO'DSHOT, (S.) A distemper of the eyes.
BLOO'DY, (A.) 1. Daubed with blood, 2. Cruel, blood-thirsty.
BLOODY Flux, (S.) An exulceration of the guts, with frequent bloody stools.
BLOOM, (S.) 1. A blossom of a tree, 2. The prime of life, 3. The blue that appears upon some fruit. *T.* 4. In iron-works, a square mass of metal two feet long.
BLOOM, or Blossom, (V.) 1. To put forth blossoms, 2. To be in a state of youth.
BLOT, (V.) 1. To drop ink on paper, 2. To stain a man's reputation, 3. To darken.
BLOW, (S.) 1. A stroke, 2. A misfortune, an accident. *B.*
BLOW, (V.) 1. As the wind, 2. To breathe hard, 3. To put forth flowers or blossoms, 4. To blow, as a fly, 5. To pant or puff, 6. To sound an instrument of wind music, 7. To spread by report.
Blow out, To extinguish by wind.
Blow up, 1. To elevate in the air by setting fire to gunpowder, 2. To ruin a person by the discovery of a secret, 3. To distend with wind as a bladder.
Blow upon, 1. To breathe upon, 2. To lessen the value of any thing.
BLOWING HOUSES, (S.) Furnaces for melting and casting tin ore.
BLOWING SNAKES, (S.) A kind of vipers in Virginia, which swell their heads before they bite.
BLOWZE, (S.) A flatteringly woman, with her hair over her eyes.
BLOWZY, (A.) Red-faced, sun-burnt.
BLU'BBER, (S.) 1. The fat of a whale, 2. The name of a sea-fish.
BLU'BBER, (V.) To cry, sob, and make a noise, as a child.
BLU'DGEON, (S.) A short stick, with one end loaded.
BLUE, (S.) A colour, as that of the sky.
BLUFF, (A.) Stern, fierce, big.
BLU'NDER,

BLU'NDER, (V.) 1. To make a gross mistake, 2. To stumble.

BLU'NDERER, (S.) One who commits many mistakes.

BLU'NDERBUSS, (S.) 1. A widemouthed gun, 2. A careless fellow who commits many blunders. *B.*

BLUNT, (A.) 1. A dull point or edge, 2. Plain, unceremonious, 3. Dull in understanding.

BLUNT, (V.) To take off the point or edge.

BLUR, (V.) To smear, to blot.

BLUSH, (V.) To redden either from modesty, shame, or surprize. *Du.*

BLU'STER, (V.) 1. To roar as a boisterous wind, 2. To storm and swagger.

BOAR, (S.) 1. A male swine, 2. A wild hog. *S.*

BOARD, (S.) 1. A plank, 2. A table, 3. A pension, 4. A court of jurisdiction. *S.*

BOARD, (V.) 1. To cover with boards, 2. To keep boarders, 3. To be a boarder, 4. To enter a ship by force or surprize.

BOA'RDER, (S.) One who diets with another.

BOA'RISHNESS, or Boorishness, (S.) An unmannerly and uncivil carriage.

BOAST, (V.) To vaunt, or brag; to magnify.

BOAT, (S.) A small vessel to carry goods or people by water. *T.*

BOA'TSWAIN, (S.) An officer who looks after the long boat, cable, anchor, &c. and sees that the sailors do their duty.

BOB, (S.) 1. A kind of pendent, 2. A short periwig, 3. Words repeated at the end of a stanza.

BOB, (V.) 1. To hit lightly, 2. To cheat or gull, 3. To play backward and forward.

BO'BBI'NS, (S.) Small instruments with which bone-lace is made. *F.*

BOB-TAIL, (S.) 1. A short tail, 2. A kind of short arrow-head.

BO'DDICE, (S.) A sort of stays worn by women.

BODE, (V.) To presage, or prognosticate. *S.*

BO'DKIN, (S.) 1. A pointed iron, 2. An instrument used by women. *W.*

BO'DMIN, (S.) A town in Cornwall, 263 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on Jan. 25, Saturday after Mid-Lent Sunday, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, and Dec. 6.

BO'DY, (S.) 1. The material substance of an animal, 2. Matter as opposed to spirit, 3. A person, a human being, 4. A collective mass, 5. The main army, the battle, 6. A corporation, 7. The main part, 8. A general collection for any art or science, a pandect, 9. Strength; as, *this wine has a good body.*

BOG, (S.) A marshy ground, frequently covered with grass or turf.

BO'GGLE, (V.) To scruple, to hesitate, to waver.

BO'GHOUSE, (S.) A privy.

BO'IARES, (S.) The lords of the Czar of Muscovy's court.

BOIL, (V.) To seeth, or bubble up with heat; to cook by boiling. *L.*

BOI'LING, (S.) The violent agitation that fire excites in fluid bodies.

BOI'SEAU, (S.) A French measure for corn, containing two bushels and about half a peck English measure.

BOI'STEROUS, (A.) 1. Stormy, tempestuous, 2. Turbulent, furious. *S.*

BOLD, (A.) 1. Intrepid, courageous, 2. Confident, assured, 3. Saucy, impudent. *S.*

BOLE A'RMENIC, (S.) A medicinal earth brought from Armenia.

BOLL, (S.) 1. A stalk or stem, 2. A seed pod. *I.*

BOLL of Salt, Two bushels.

BO'LSTER, (S.) 1. A large pillow, 2. A compress to lay on a wound.

BOLT, (S.) 1. A piece of iron, wood, &c. to fasten a door, 2. A fetter, 3. An arrow or dart, 4. Twenty-eight ells of canvas, 5. A thunder-bolt. *S.*

BOLT, (V.) 1. To fasten with a bolt, 2. To sift meal, 3. To fetter, 4. To try, 5. To spring out suddenly.

BO'LTON, (S.) A town in Lancashire, 237 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are on July 19, and Oct. 2.

BO'LTSPRIT, (S.) A mast that stands sloping at the head of a ship.

BO'LUS, (S.) A composition to be taken at one mouthful, of a consistence rather thicker than honey.

BOMB, (S.) A large hollow iron ball charged with powder, nails, &c. to be shot out of a mortar. The largest weigh about 490 pounds.

BOMBA'RD, (V.) To cast bombs into a place.

BOMBARDIER, (S.) The engineer who fires the bombs.

BOMBASINE, (S.) A sort of stuff made of silk and cotton. *F.*

BO'MBAST, (S.) 1. Swelling language void of sense, 2. The cotton tree.

BOMB-CHEST, (S.) A wooden chest filled with bombs and gunpowder, put under ground in order to be blown up into the air with those who stand near it.

BOMB-KETCH, (S.) A vessel built strong for throwing bombs at sea.

BO'NA DEA, (S.) The Good Goddess, worshipped by the Greeks and Romans, and held in great esteem by the Roman ladies. *L.*

BO'NA FIDE, (S.) In good faith, without fraud or deceit. *L.*

BO'NA'NA-TREE, (S.) An American tree, whose leaves are half a yard broad, and a yard and half long.

BO'NA ROBA, (S.) A whore. *Sp.*

BOND, (S.) 1. A band to tie, 2. An obligation in writing, 3. Union, connexion. *S.*

BO'NDAGE, (S.) Slavery, captivity.

BO'NDMAN, or Bóndfman, (S.) One bound for another.

BONE, (S.) A hard substance which affords support to the body. *S.*

BO'NE-LACE, (S.) Lace made of fine thread, with bones or bobbins.

BO'NE-SRAVIN, (S.) A bony excrescence or hard swelling, growing on the fore part of the hock of a horse's leg.

BO'NEIRE, (S.) A fire made in the streets upon days of publick rejoicing. *F.*

BO'NNET, (S.) 1. A sort of cap, 2. A small sail set on the foresail and mainsail, when they are too narrow. *F.*

BO'NNY, (A.) Pretty, genteel, fine, gay.

BOO'BY, (S.) A great ignorant fellow.

BOOK, (S.) 1. A volume in which we read or write, 2. A particular part of a work, 3. Without book, by memory. *B.*

BOOK, (V.) To write any thing down in a book.

BOO'KISH, (A.) Studious; fond of reading.

BOO'KSELLER, (S.) One who deals in books.

BOOK-WORM, (S.) 1. A small insect that breeds in books, 2. A great reader.

BOOM, (S.) 1. A large piece of timber or chain stretched cross a river or the

mouth of a harbour, 2. A long pole to spread out the corner of a sail. *S.*

BOON, (S.) A favour, a gift, a grant.

BOOR, (S.) A clown, a lout. *Du.*

BOO'RISH, (A.) Clownish, or unmanly. *B.*

BOOSE, (S.) Ore and earth mix'd together, as it comes out of the mine.

BOOT, (S.) 1. A leather covering for the leg, 2. That part of a coach under the driver's seat.

To Boot, (P.) Besides, over and above.

BOOTH, (S.) A kind of tent.

BOO'TLESS, (A.) Unprofitable, to no purpose.

BOO'TY, (S.) 1. A prize, plunder, 2. To play booty, to lose by design.

BO'RAGE, (S.) A garden herb.

BO'RAX, (S.) A mineral salt.

BOR'DEL, (S.) A brothel, a bawdy-house.

BOR'DER, (S.) 1. The outward part or edge of any thing, 2. The edge of a country, 3. The outward part of a garment adorned with needle work, 4. A bank raised round a garden, and set with herbs and flowers.

BOR'DER upon, (V.) To be contiguous to.

BORE, (S.) The hollow of a gun or pipe.

BO'REAS, (S.) The North wind. *G.*

BO'REE, (S.) A French dance.

BORN, (V.) Brought into the world.

BO'ROUGH, (S.) A corporate town.

BO'ROUGH-BRIDGE, (S.) A town in the West-riding of Yorkshire, 204 miles from London, with a weekly market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on April 27, June 22, and Oct. 23.

BO'RROW, (V.) To take upon credit.

BO'SCAGE, (S.) 1. A grove, 2. A landscape representing many trees, 3. In Law, such food as woods yield to cattle. *F.*

BO'SKY, (A.) Fuddled; woody.

BO'SOM, (S.) The breast. *S.*

BO'SPHORUS, (S.) A strait or narrow sea, of which the most famous is the Bosphorus of Thrace, or the strait of Constantinople.

BOSS, (S.) 1. A stud in a bridle, 2. A swelling.

BO'STON, (S.) A sea-port town in Lincolnshire, 114 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are on May 4, August 11, and December 11.

BO'SWORTH, (S.) A town in Leicestershire,

Bhire, 104 miles from London, famous for the decisive battle fought between Henry VII. and Richard III. Its market is on Wednesdays; and its fairs are May 8, and July 10.

BOTA'NICK, or Botanical, (A.) Belonging to herbs and plants. *G.*

BO'TANIST, (S.) One skilled in botany, or the knowledge of the virtues of plants.

BOTCH, (S.) 1. A piece of work ill done, 2. A bungling workman, 3. A fore, or swelling.

BO'ICHER, (S.) 1. A mender of old cloaths, 2. A bungling workman.

BO'ITOM, (S.) 1. The lowest part of any thing, 2. The settling of liquor, 3. A valley, 4. A ball of worsted or thread, 5. A vessel for navigation, 6. The ground-work, the foundation.

BO'TTOMLESS, (A.) Without bottom.

BO'TTOMRY, or Bottomree, (S.) Borrowing money upon the bottom of a ship, that is to be paid with interest at the ship's safe return, otherwise the money is lost if the ship be lost.

BOTTS, or Bots, (S.) 1. Worms that breed in the straight gut of a horse, 2. Worms that destroy the grass in bowling-greens, *S.*

BOUDS, (S.) Insects breeding in malt.

BOUGH, (S.) A branch of a tree. *S.*

BOUGHT, (A.) Purchased with money.

BOUND, (V.) 1. To limit, 2. To fly back, 3. To jump, to spring.

BOUND, (A.) 1. Tied, 2. Obligated to perform, 3. Intending to come to any place.

BOUNDARY, (S.) Whatever limits the bounds of a country, parish, &c.

BOUN'DEN, (A.) Obligated to perform.

BOUNDLESS, (A.) Without bounds.

BOUNTEOUS, or Bountiful, (A.) Charitable, generous.

BOUNTY, (S.) Liberality, kindness. *F.*

BOURN, (S.) A brook or river; a limit.

BOUSE, (V.) To drink lavishly.

BOUT, (S.) Trial, essay, time, turn.

BOU'TEFU, (S.) An incendiary. *F.*

BOW, (S.) 1. An instrument for shooting arrows, &c. 2. The fore part of a ship, 3. A bending of the body, 4. A rainbow, 5. An instrument to strike string-instruments of music, 6. The doubling of a string in a ship-knot. *S.*

BOW'ELS, (S.) 1. The intestines, 2. Tenderacfs, fellow-feeling.

BOW'ER, (S.) 1. An harbour, 2. An anchor so called.

BOW'ET, or Bówels, (S.) A young hawk.

BOWL, (S.) 1. A ball of wood to play with, 2. A vessel to drink out of, 3. The large end of a tobacco pipe. *F.*

BOWL, (V.) To play at bowls.

BOWSE (V.) To carouse, to drink hard.

BOW'SER, (S.) A treasurer in an university.

BOW'YER, (S.) A maker or seller of bows.

BOX, (S.) 1. A kind of hard wood, 2. A sort of chest, 3. The receptacle of a screw, 4. A blow with the fist on the head, 5. A seat in the playhouse. *S.*

BOX, (V.) To fight with no other weapons but the fists.

BOY, (S.) 1. A lad, 2. A male child.

BOY'AR, (S.) A Muscovite lord.

BOY'ISH, (A.) Childish, like a boy.

BRA'BBLE, (V.) To clamour, wrangle.

BRACE, (S.) 1. A cramp-iron to fasten beams or stones, 2. The straps of leather upon which a coach hangs, 3. Two tops belonging to the yards of a ship, 4. A mark used in printing or writing to connect several articles together, as *S.*

5. In Hunting, the number two. *F.*

BRA'CED, (A.) Tied down, or well fastened.

BRA'CELET, (S.) An ornament worn on the arm. *F.*

BRA'CHMANS, or Brámins, (S.) A sect of Indian priests or philosophers, who hold the doctrine of transmigration of souls.

BRACK, (S.) A crack, a flaw. *S.*

BRA'CKET, (S.) 1. A kind of stay in timber work, 2. An iron support for a marble slab, &c. 3. The cheeks of the carriage of a mortar. *I.*

BRA'CKISH, (A.) Salty. *B.*

BRA'CKLEY, (S.) A town in Northamptonshire, 57 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are on Wednesday after Feb. 25, 3d Saturday in April, Wednesday after June 22, Wednesday before St. Michael Oct. 10, and Dec. 11.

BRA'DFIELD, (S.) A town in Essex, 49 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. It has a fair on June 12.

BRA'DFORTH, (S.) A town in the West-riding of Yorkshire, 183 miles from London;

don; with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are on March 14, 15, June 28, 29, 30, and Dec. 20, 21, 22.

BRA'DNINCH, (S.) In Devonshire, 177 miles from London; with a market on Saturdays.

BRADS, (S.) Slender nails without heads.

BRAG, (V.) To boast.

BRA'GGARD, or Braggadocio, (S.) A boasting vain-glorious fellow.

BRA'GGET, (S.) A liquor made of honey and spice.

BRAID, (S.) A narrow sort of lace.

BRAID, (V.) To weave or plait the hair.

BRAIN, (S.) 1. The collection of organs and vessels within the skull, from whence sensation and understanding arise, 2. The understanding. S.

BRAIN, (V.) To kill by beating out the brains.

BRAINLESS, (A.) 1. Without brains, 2. Careless, silly, wild, extravagant.

BRAI'NTREE, (S.) A town in Essex, 41 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are on May 8, and Oct. 2.

BRAKE, (S.) 1. Fern, 2. The handle of a ship's pump, 3. An instrument to dress flax or hemp, 4. A baker's instrument to knead dough, 5. A snaffle for horses.

BRA'MBLE, (S.) 1. A black-berry bush, 2. Any rough prickly shrub.

BRA'MINS. See BRA'CHMANS.

BRAN, (S.) The husks of ground corn.

BRANCH, (S.) Any part of a thing issuing from a common stock, as the bough of a tree, a child in a family, a division in a discourse, a small river running out of a larger, the antlers or shoots of a stag's horn. F.

BRANCH, (V.) 1. To spread abroad, or divide into parts, 2. To have horns shooting out.

BRAND, (S.) 1. A piece of burning wood, 2. A mark made with a hot iron. S.

BRAND, (V.) 1. To mark with a hot iron, 2. To mark with a note of infamy.

BRA'NDISH, (V.) To shake to and fro.

BRA'NDON, (S.) In Suffolk, is 78 miles from London. Its fairs are on Feb. 14, June 11, and Nov. 11.

BRA'NDY, (S.) A spirituous liquor distilled from wine. T.

BRA'NGLE, (V.) To squabble, to wrangle.

BRASS, (S.) 1. A metal compounded of copper and lapis calaminaris, 2. Impudence. S.

BRAT, (S.) A contemptuous name for a child.

BRAVA'DO, (S.) An empty boast. Sp.

BRAVE, (A.) 1. Courageous, intrepid, 2. Gallant, genteel, 3. Magnificent, grand. F.

BRAVE, (V.) 1. To dare, 2. To hector or affront, 3. To defy.

BRAVO, (S.) 1. A bully, 2. A man who murders for hire. I.

BRAWL, (V.) To scold aloud. F.

BRAWN, (S.) 1. Boar's flesh sous'd, 2. The fleshy or muscular part of the body, 3. Bulk, muscular strength, 4. A boar.

BRA'WNY, (A.) Strong, full of sinews.

BRAY, (V.) 1. To bruise or pound, 2. To temper printing ink, 3. To make a noise like an ass, 4. To make an offensive noise.

BRAZE, (V.) To cover with brass.

BRA'ZEN, (A.) 1. Made of brass, 2. Impudent.

BRA'ZIER, (S.) A maker or dealer in brass ware.

BRAZI'L, (S.) A dying wood so called, because it is brought from Brazil.

BREACH, (S.) 1. A part of a wall, &c. broke down, 2. A violation of a promise, or of friendship. F.

BREAD, (S.) 1. Food made of wheat, rye, oats, &c. 2. Food in general. S.

BREADTH, (S.) Wideness.

BREAK, (V.) 1. To separate by violence, 2. To burst or open by force, 3. To overcome, to surmount, 4. To batter, to make breaches in, 5. To sink or appal the spirit, 6. To tame or train to obedience, 7. To become a bankrupt, 8. To violate a contract or promise, 9. To infringe a law, 10. To separate company, 11. To open something new, 12. To burst by dashing, as waves on a rock, 13. To open an abscess, 14. To decline in health and strength, 15. To fall out, to be friends no longer, 16. To discard.

BREAK bulk, To take part of a ship's lading out of the hold.

BREAK ground, To open the trenches in a siege, or to begin the works.

BREAK the heart, To destroy with grief.

BREAK the neck, to put the neck out of joint.

B R

BREAK off, To put an end to a thing, to desist suddenly.

BREAK up, To open, to lay open, to separate, to cease, to intermit, to begin holidays.

BREAK from, To separate with some violence.

BREAK in, To enter unexpectedly.

BREAK loose, To get away when detained.

BREAK out, To discover itself in sudden effects, to become dissolute, to have eruptions on the skin.

BREAK, (S.) 1. A pause, an interruption, 2. A line drawn to denote that the sense is suspended.

BREAK'ERS, (S.) Waves broke by rocks or sand-banks.

BREAK'FAST, (S.) The first meal.

BREAM, (S.) A fish. *F.*

BREAST, (S.) 1. That part of a body which contains the heart and lungs, 2. A woman's bosom, 3. That part of a beast that is under the neck, and between the legs, 4. The heart, the conscience, 5. The passions. *S.*

BREA'STPLATE, (S.) Armour for the breast.

BREAST Work, In Fortification, any work raised breast-high.

BREATH, (S.) 1. The air drawn in and discharged by the lungs, 2. Life, 3. A breeze of wind, 4. Respite, pause, relaxation. *S.*

BREATHE, (V.) 1. To draw, to take breath, 2. To live, 3. To rest, 4. To exercise, 5. To utter privately.

BREA'THING, (S.) 1. Aspiration, secret prayer, 2. A breathing-place, vent.

BREA'THLESS, (A.) 1. Out of breath, spent with labour, 2. Dead.

BRE'CKNOCK, or **Brécon**, (S.) The county town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales, is 161 miles from London, and has two weekly markets, the one on Wednesdays, and the other on Saturdays. Its fairs are on May 4, July 5, Sept. 10, and Nov. 17.

BRE'CKNOCKSHIRE, (S.) In South Wales, is about 106 Miles in circumference, has 4 market towns, 61 parishes, and sends 4 members to parliament.

BREECH, (S.) 1. The backside, 2. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

BREE'CHES, (S.) 1. A well known part of apparel worn by men, 2. To wear the breeches is to be master. *S.*

B R

BREED, (V.) 1. To be with young, 2. To bring up or educate, 3. To produce.

BREE'DING, (S.) 1. Pregnancy, 2. The growing of a disease, 3. Civility, education, 4. Manners.

BREEZE, (S.) 1. A gentle gale of wind, 2. A gad-fly. *I.*

BRE'NTFORD, (S.) In Middlesex, is 10 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on May 17, 18, 19, and Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15.

BRE'VIARY, (S.) A prayer-book used by the church of Rome.

BRE'VIATE, (S.) An extract of a deed or writing.

BRE'VITY, (S.) Shortness, conciseness.

BREW, (V.) 1. To make drink, 2. To machinate. *L. S.*

BRE'WIS, (S.) Sea biscuit or crusts of bread boiled in fat pottage.

BRE'WOOD, (S.) A small town in Staffordshire, 127 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. It has a fair on Sept. 19.

BRI'AR, (S.) A prickly shrub. *S.*

BRIBE, (V.) To corrupt with gifts.

BRI'BERY, (S.) The act of bribing.

BRICK, (S.) 1. A long square piece of clay burnt hard, 2. A long narrow loaf.

BRICK Bat, (S.) A piece of broken brick.

BRI'DAL, (A.) Belonging to a bride.

BRIDE, (S.) A new married woman, *S.*

BRI'DEGROOM, (S.) A new married man.

BRI'DEWELL, (S.) A house of correction.

BRIDGE, (S.) 1. A passage built over a river, 2. The bone of the nose, 3. The supporter of the strings of a musical instrument. *S.*

BRI'DGEND, (S.) A town in Glamorganshire, 176 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Holy Thursday, and Nov. 17.

BRI'DGENORTH, (S.) A town in Shropshire, 135 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are the Thursday before Shrovetide, June 30, Aug. 2, and Oct. 29.

BRI'DGEWATER, (S.) A town in Somersetshire; it hath a market on Thursday and Saturday, and is 143 miles from London. Its fairs are the 2d Thursday in Lent, June 24, September 21, and December 19.

BRI'DLE, (S.) A device to hold in and guide a horse, &c. *F.*

BRI'DLE.

B R

B R

BRIDLE, (V.) 1. To put a bridle on a horse, 2. To curb one's passion, 3. To draw the chin to the neck.

BRIDPORT, (S.) A town in Dorsetshire, 14½ miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are April 5, Holy Thursday, and Oct. 10.

BRIEF, (S.) 1. A warrant or breviate of the crown, 2. Letters patent for collecting charitable benevolence, 3. An abstract. *F.*

BRIEF, (A.) Short.

BRIGADE, (S.) Of horse, contains eight or ten squadrons; and of foot, five or six battalions. *F.*

BRIGADIER, (S.) The commander of a brigade. *F.*

BRIGANTINE, (S.) A light pinnace, built to sail well. *F.*

BRIGHT, (A.) Brilliant, shining, clear, witty.

BRIGHTHELMSTON, (S.) A sea-port town in Sussex, 50 computed miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are Holy Thursday and Sept. 4.

BRILLANT, (S.) A diamond artificially cut by a lapidary. *F.*

BRILLANT, (A.) Bright, shining, sparkling. *F.*

BRIM, (S.) The utmost edge.

BRIMMER, (S.) A glass, &c. of any liquor filled up to the brim.

BRIMSTONE, (S.) Sulphur, a yellow mineral. *S.*

BRINDLED, (A.) Of a dunnish red spotted with white; streaked.

BRINE, (S.) 1. Salt and water, 2. The sea, 3. Tears. *S.*

BRING, (V.) To carry to a person or place. *S.*

BRING about, To effect.

BRING forth, To give birth to.

BRING off, To clear.

BRING on, To engage in action.

BRING over, To draw to another party.

BRING under, To subdue.

BRING up, 1. To educate, 2. To bring into practice.

BRINK, (S.) The edge of a river or precipice.

BRINY, or Brinish, (A.) Of a saltish taste.

BRISK, (A.) Alert, lively, sprightly, gay.

BRISKET, (S.) That part of the breast which lies next the ribs. *F.*

BRISTLE, (S.) A strong hair which grows on the back of a boar. *S.*

BRISTLE, (V.) To erect the hair like an enraged boar.

BRISTLY, (A.) Filled with strong prickly hairs.

BRISTOL, (S.) The largest and richest city in England, except London, situate partly in Somersetshire, and partly in Gloucestershire, 115 miles from the metropolis. Its markets are on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and its fairs are Jan. 25, and July 25.

BRISTOL Stone, (S.) A kind of soft diamond found in a rock near Bristol.

BRITISH, (A.) Belonging to Great Britain.

BRITON, (S.) A native of Great Britain.

BRITTLE, (A.) Apt to break. *S.*

BROACH, (V.) 1. To tap a vessel of liquor, 2. To publish or spread abroad, 3. To spit. *F.*

BROAD, (A.) 1. Wide, large in breadth, 2. Obscene, fullsome. *S.*

BROADSIDE, (S.) 1. The discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at once, 2. The side of a ship, 3. A sheet of paper containing one large page.

BROCADE, (S.) A silk wove with flowers of different colours, or intermixed with gold and silver. *F.*

BROCK, (S.) A badger. *S.*

BROCKET, (S.) A red deer of two years old. *T.*

BROCOLI, (S.) A garden plant, first brought from Italy, now well known.

BROGUE, (V.) To catch eels by troubling the water. *F.*

BROGUE, (S.) 1. A kind of shoe, 2. A corrupt dialect. *Irish.*

BROIL, (S.) 1. A quarrel, 2. A tumult or sedition. *F.*

BROIL, (V.) To roast meat by laying it on or over a fire.

BROKAGE, or Brokerage, (S.) Pay or reward given to a broker.

BROKER, (S.) 1. A factor employed by merchants, 2. A procurer of bargains, 3. One who sells old household-goods.

Exchange BROKERS, (S.) Those who make it their business to know the alterations in the course of exchange.

Stock BROKERS, (S.) Those who buy and sell for others shares in the joint stock of a company, &c.

Pawn BROKERS, They who lend money on pawns.

BROMSGROVE, (S.) A town in Worcestershire,

Essex, 93 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are on June 24, and Oct. 1.

BRONCHO'TOMY, (S.) The operation of opening the wind-pipe to prevent suffocation. *G.*

BRONZE, (S.) 1. Brass, 2. A medal. *F.*

BROOCH, (S.) 1. A necklace, 2. A collar of SS. *Du.*

BROOD, (S.) 1. Chickens, &c. hatch'd by a hen at one time, 2. Offspring.

BROOD, (V.) 1. To sit upon eggs, 2. To cover or shadow, 3. To watch.

BROCK, (S.) A rivolet. *S.*

BROOK *An affront*, (V.) To bear it patiently. *S.*

BROOM, (S.) 1. A shrub, 2. An utensil to sweep with. *S.*

BROO'MING, or *Brooming*, (S.) Burning off the filth a ship has contracted with broom or straw.

BROTH, (S.) A liquor in which meat is boiled. *S.*

BRO'THEL, (S.) A stew or bawdy-house.

BROTHER, (S.) A male descendant of the same father and mother. *S.*

Half Brother, (S.) A brother only by the father or mother, and not by both.

BROTHERHOOD, (S.) 1. Brotherly union, 2. A fraternity or sect.

BROW, (S.) 1. The part of the face over the eyes, 2. A small arch of hair over each eye, 3. The edge of any high plate.

Brow Antler, (S.) In Hunting, the start between the stag's head and beam antler.

BROW'BEAT, (V.) To deride with stern looks.

BROWN, (S.) A colour. *S.*

BROWSE, or *Browsewood*, (S.) The sprouts of trees that shoot forth early in the spring. *F.*

BROWSE, (V.) To feed by knapping off the tender sprouts of trees, herbs, &c.

BRUISE, (V.) 1. To break small, 2. To hurt by a hard compressure. *F.*

BRUIT, (S.) A rumour or report. *F.*

BRU'MALE, (S.) Belonging to winter. *L.*

BRUMA'LIA, (S.) A feast held twice a year by the Romans in honour of Bacchus. *L.*

BRUNE'TT, (S.) A woman with a brown complexion. *F.*

BRUNT, (S.) 1. An assault or onset, 2. A cross accident. *T.*

BRUSH, (S.) 1. A faggot of small sticks, 2. A well known utensil, 3. A skirmish or short fight. *F.*

BRUSH, (V.) 1. To clean with a brush, 2. To go along in a hurry, 3. To skim over lightly.

BRUTA'LITY, (S.) Brutishness. *L.*

BRUTE, (S.) An animal void of reason.

BRU'TISH, or *Brutal*, (A.) 1. Cruel, 2. Filthy, 3. Stupid, 4. Gross, carnal.

BU'BBLE, (S.) 1. A bladder of water, 2. A trifle, 3. A fraud, 4. A person defrauded. *Du.*

BU'BO, (S.) A kind of boil in the ker-nelly parts of the body, particularly the groin. *G.*

BUBONOCE'LE, (S.) A rupture in the groin. *G.*

BUCK, (S.) 1. The male of the fallow deer and several other animals, 2. A lye made of ashes to wash cloaths.

BUCKANEE'RS, or *Buccaneers*, (S.) Pirates in the West Indies.

BUC'KENHAM NEW, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 90 miles from London; with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are May 29, and Nov. 27.

BU'CKET, (S.) A kind of pail of wood or leather.

BU'CKINGHAM, (S.) The chief town in Buckinghamshire, is 60 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Monday 6th night after Epiphany, March 7, (if leap-year, March 6.) May 6, Whit-Thurs'day, July 10, Sept. 4. Oct. 2, and Nov. 8.

BU'CKINGHAMSHIRE, (S.) An inland county, 39 miles long, 18 broad, and about 138 in circumference, containing 11 market towns, 185 parishes, and sending 14 members to parliament.

BU'CKLE, (S.) A ring with a tongue to it. *F.*

BU'CKLE, (V.) 1. To fasten with a buckle, 2. To curl hair, 3. To submit to.

BU'CKLER, (S.) 1. A shield, 2. A protector.

BU'CKRAM, (S.) Linen cloth stiffened with gum. *L.*

BUCCO'LICKS, (S.) Pastoral poems. *G.*

BUD, (S.) 1. The first appearance of a young shoot, 2. A blossom or flower before it is opened.

BU'DDESDALE, or *Bottesdale*, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 8th miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. It has a fair on Holy Thursday.

BUDGE, (S.) The dress'd skins of lambs or kids.

BUDGE,

BUDGE, (V.) To move or jog on. *F.*
BUDGE Bachelors, (S.) Poor men clothed in gowns lined with lamb's fur, who wait on the lord mayor of London at his inauguration.

BU'DGET, (S.) A bag or pouch. *F.*

BUFF, (S.) Leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, or any thick hide, for coats, belts, &c.

BUFFET, (S.) A repository for plate. *F.*

BU'FFET, (V.) To beat with the fist.

BUFFOON, (S.) A jester, a droll, a merry-andrew. *F.*

BUG, (S.) A stinking troublesome insect.

BU'GBEAR, (S.) An imaginary monster with which fools frighten children.

BU'GGERY, (S.) The coupling of one man with another, or of a man or woman with a beast. *F.*

BU'GLE, (S.) 1. A wild ox. 2. An herb. 3. A kind of long glass bead. 4. A hunting horn.

BU'GLOSS, (S.) A pot-herb. *G.*

BUILD, (V.) 1. To erect an edifice. 2. To rely upon. *Du.*

BULB, (S.) Any root round, and wrapped over with many coats. *G.*

BULGE, (V.) A ship is said to bulge when she runs on a rock and beats a hole in her bottom.

BULK, (S.) 1. Bigness. 2. A stall before a shop. *T.*

BULK Head, (S.) Any partition made across a ship.

BU'LKY, (A.) Large, big.

BULL, (S.) 1. A beast well known. 2. A blunder in discourse. 3. A brief from the pope. *Du.*

The Golden Bull, (S.) An ordinance made by Charles V. emperor of Germany, on the form of electing an emperor.

Bu'el Feast, (S.) A festival in Spain and Portugal, in which men on horseback armed with lances, &c. encounter wild bulls.

BU'LLACE, (S.) A wild plum.

BU'LLET, (S.) A ball of lead or iron, to be fired from a cannon, musket, &c. *F.*

BU'LLFINCH, (S.) The name of a bird.
BU'LLINGBROOK, or BULLINGBROKE, (S.) In Lincolnshire, 122 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays.

BU'LLION, (S.) Uncoined gold or silver in the mass.

BU'LOCK, (S.) A young bull.

BU'LLY, (S.) A lecturing fellow,

BU'LWARK, (S.) Any work raised for the defence of a place. *T.*

BUM; (S.) The breech. *T.*

BUMBASI'NE. See **BO'MBASI'NE.**

BU'MBAST. See **BO'MBAST.**

BUMP, (S.) 1. A swelling. 2. A thump or blow.

BU'MPER, (S.) A full glass.

BU'MPKIN, (S.) A country clown. *L. S.*

BUNCH, (S.) A cluster, a knob.

BU'NCHEs, (S.) A disease in horses.

BU'NDLE, (S.) A parcel of things bound together. *T.*

BUNG, (S.) A stopper for a barrel. *S.*

BU'NGAY, or Bungey, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 101 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are on May 14, and Sept. 25.

BU'NGLE, (V.) To do any thing in a coddling clumsy manner.

BU'NGLER, (S.) An unskilful workman.

BUN, (S.) A sort of cake.

BUNT, (S.) The middle part of a sail that catches the wind.

BU'NTER, (S.) A rag gatherer.

BUOY, (S.) A log of wood, or a barrel fastened with a line to an anchor, to discover by its floating whereabouts it lies; and also upon sands, as a sea mark.

BU'RDEN, or Bürthen, (S.) 1. A load or weight. 2. Trouble or expence. 3. The chorus of a song. *S.*

BUREAU, (S.) A chest of drawers with a desk to write on.

BU'RGANET, (S.) A kind of helmet. *F.*

BU'RGESS, (S.) 1. A freeman of a borough. 2. One that serves for a borough in parliament. *S.*

BU'RGHER, (S.) A townsman, who has certain privileges.

BU'RGLAR, (S.) A house breaker. *S.*

BU'RGLARY, (S.) The crime of breaking into a house.

BU'RGOMASTER, (S.) A chief magistrate of the towns of Germany and the Low Countries. *T.*

BU'RIAL, (S.) The interment of the dead.

BURLE'SQUE, or Burlesque, (S.) A particular droll manner of writing or speaking. *F.*

BU'RLINGTON, or Bridlington, (S.) A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 205 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on Monday before Whitsuntide, and Oct. 21.

BU'RLY,

BURLY, (A.) Big, heavy, gross.

BURN, (V.) To search, or consume with fire. *S.*

BUR'NHAM-MARKET, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 128 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on March 15, and Aug. 1.

BUR'NISH, (V.) 1. To polish or make bright. 2. To grow. *F.*

BUR'NTWOOD, or Brentwood, (S.) In Essex, is 17 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. It has a fair on July 7.

BURN, (S.) 1. The lobe of the ear. 2. The round knob of horn next the deer's head. 3. Sweet-bread. 4. A roughness on the surface or edge of a piece of metal.

BURR, or Burdock, (S.) An herb.

BUR'ROW, (S.) Holes in a warren, in which rabbits, &c. breed. *T.*

BUR'ROWBRIDGE, (S.) A town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 204 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. It has a fair on April 17, June 22, and Oct. 23.

BURSE, (S.) An exchange, a place for merchants to meet in. *F.*

BUR'SER, (S.) The treasurer of a college or monastery. *F.*

BURST, (V.) To tear open, or shatter in pieces; to break away. *S.*

BURSTEN, (A.) Broken-belly'd. *S.*

BURT, (S.) A fish of the turbot kind.

BUR'TON, (S.) A town in Westmoreland, 244 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays.

BUR'TON STRA'THER, (S.) In Lincolnshire, has a market on Mondays, and is 150 miles from London.

BUR'TON upon **TRENT**, (S.) In Staffordshire, is 123 miles from London, and has a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are on April 5, Holy Thursday, July 16, and Oct. 29.

BURY, (V.) 1. To hide; 2. To inter a corpse. *S.*

BURY-ST. EDMUND'S, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 75 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. It has a fair which begins on Oct. 7, and lasts a fortnight.

BUSH, (S.) 1. Any sort of shrub or low tree. 2. In Hunting, a fox's tail.

BU'SHEL, (S.) A dry measure, containing four pecks, or eight gallons. *F.*

BU'SINESS, (S.) 1. Occupation or employment. 2. The subject of action.

BUSK, (S.) A piece of wood, whalebone, &c. worn by women. *F.*

BU'SKIN, (S.) 1. A sort of shoe or boot, with high heels, and coming up to the middle of the leg. 2. A kind of high shoe worn by country people. *F.*

BUSS, (S.) 1. A vessel used in the herring fishery. 2. A kiss. *B.*

BUST, or Busto, (S.) A statue representing the head, breast, and shoulders of an human body. *I.*

BU'STARD, (S.) A wild turkey.

BU'STLE, (V.) To hurry, to make a great stir. *S.*

BU'SY, (A.) 1. Full of business. 2. Meddling, troublesome. *B.*

BUTCHER, (S.) One who kills cattle, and sells the flesh. *F.*

BUT'CHER, (V.) To murder in a cruel manner. *S.*

BUTLER, (S.) An officer who looks after wine, plate, &c. *F.*

BUTT, (S.) A wine vessel containing 126 gallons. *T.* 2. A mark to shoot at. *F.* 3. A bank or bound. 4. The great end of a musket. 5. A man on whom the company break their jests.

BUTT, (V.) To push with the head or horns. *Du.*

BU'TTER, (S.) Made of cream churned. *T.*

BU'TTER Teeth, (S.) The broad fore teeth.

BU'TTERFLY, (S.) An insect well known.

BU'TTERY, (S.) A place where victuals are set up.

BU'TTOCK, (S.) The haunch or breech.

BU'TTON, (S.) 1. Used for fastening garments. 2. Any knob or ball. 3. The bud of a plant. 4. A sea-urchin. *F.*

BU'TTRESS, (S.) 1. An arch or mass of stone to support a building. 2. A farrier's tool to pare horses' hoofs with. 3. A prop. A support. *F.*

BU'XOM, (A.) Jolly, wanton, brisk, sprightly, gay. *T.*

BUY, (V.) To purchase with money. *S.*

BUYER, (S.) A purchaser, a chapman.

BUZZ, (V.) A word formed from the sound. 1. To make a buzzing noise. 2. To whisper in one's ear. 3. To rumour abroad secretly.

BU'ZZARD, (S.) 1. A kind of large hawk. 2. An ignorant stupid fellow. *F.*

BY AND BY, (P.) In a short time.

BY-BLOW, (S.) A bastard.
BY-ENDS, (S.) Selfish views.
BY-LAWS, (S.) 1. Laws made by courts baron, or courts-leet. 2. Laws made by particular companies.
BY-STANDER, (S.) A looker on.
BY-STREET, (S.) An obscure street.
BY-WALK, (S.) A private walk.
BY-WORD, (S.) A saying, a proverb.
BY-LANDER. See **BI-LANDER**.

C.

C The third letter in the English alphabet, is sometimes, 1. An abbreviation of *centum*, and signifies 100, 2. At other times it stands for *Christi*, as **A. C.** in the year of Christ. 3. **C. C. C.** signifies *Corpus Christi College* in Oxford.

CAB, (S.) A measure among the Jews, containing three pints and a third of our wine measure.

CABA'L, or **Cábala**, (S.) 1. A mysterious doctrine among the Jews, which was pretended to be received by tradition from their fathers, and compiled into a body in the Talmud, 2. A way of discovering secrets from the letters in a word, by which they pretend to unfold all the mysteries in divinity, 3. A private confederacy, 4. A party or gang.

CABA'L, (V.) To plot privately, or make parties. *F.*

CA'BALIST, (S.) One skilled in the mysteries of the cabala.

CABALISTICAL, (A.) After the manner of the cabala.

CA'BALLINE, (A.) 1. Belonging to a horse, 2. Caballine aloes, or horse aloes.

CA'BBAGE, (S.) A plant well known.

CA'BBAGE, (V.) To steal in cutting cloaths.

CA'BBIN, (S.) 1. A hut, 2. A little room in a ship, 3. A tent. *F.*

CA'BINET, (S.) 1. A room or closet in a nobleman's house, 2. A chest of drawers for curiosities, 3. A private room in which consultations are held. *F.*

CABINET Council, (S.) A council held in a private manner.

CA'BLE, (S.) A large rope fastened to the anchor to keep a ship from driving.

Bend the CABLE, (V.) Fasten it to the ring of the anchor.

Unbend the CABLE, Take it away.

CABLE TIRE, (S.) Several rolls of a cable laid one over another.

CACAFUE'GO, (S.) A braggadocio; a spit-fire.

CA'CAO, or **Cácoa**, (S.) An Indian tree, bearing nuts of which chocolate is made.

CACHE'XY, (S.) An ill habit of body, proceeding from a bad disposition of the fluids. *G.*

CA'CKLE, (S.) 1. To make a noise like a hen when she lays an egg, 2. To make a noise like a goose, 3. To laugh, to giggle. *Du.*

CA'CKLER, (S.) 1. A fowl that cackles, 2. A tell-tale, a tattler.

CACO'CHYMY, (S.) The depravation of the humours in the body. *G.*

CACODÆ'MON, (S.) An evil spirit. *G.*

CACO'PHONY, (S.) A bad sound of words. *G.*

CADA'VEROUS, (A.) Belonging to a dead carcase. *L.*

CA'DDIS, (S.) 1. A kind of tape or ribbon, 2. A kind of worm, by some called a straw-worm.

CADE, (S.) A barrel, containing 500 red herrings. *L.*

CADE LAMB, (S.) One brought up by hand.

CADEE', or **Cádi**, (Sr) A magistrate among the Turks and other Eastern nations.

CA'DENCE, (S.) 1. A proper fall of the voice at the conclusion of a sentence, 2. The close or conclusion of a tune, 3. The flow of verses or periods, 4. The tone or sound. *F.*

CADE'T, or **Cadée**, (S.) 1. A younger brother, 2. A young gentleman that serves as a volunteer in the army at his own expence. *F.*

CA'DEW, (S.) 1. A straw-worm, 2. An Irish mantle.

CA'DGER, (S.) A huckster.

CADU'CEUS, (S.) 1. Mercury's snaky staff, 2. The staff carried by the Roman heralds, in token of peace. *L.*

CADU'CUS Morbus, (S.) The falling sickness. *L.*

CA'ERDIFF, (S.) In Glamorganshire, the most beautiful town in South Wales. It has two weekly markets, the one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday, and is 163 miles from London. Its fairs are June 29, Sept. 8, and Nov. 30.

CAER-

CAERFI'LLY, (S.) In Glamorganshire, South Wales, is 122 computed miles from London, and has a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are March 25, Thursday after Trinity, July 19, Aug. 14, and Thursday before Christmas.

CAERMA'RTHEN, (S.) The county town of Caermarthenshire, 206 miles from London, with a weekly market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are June 3, July 10, Aug. 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 9, and Nov. 14.

CAERMA'RTHENSHIRE, (S.) A county in South Wales, has 8 market towns, 87 parishes, and sends two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for Caermarthen.

CAERNA'RVON, (S.) The chief town in Caernarvonshire, is distant about 228 miles from London, and has a weekly market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on Feb. 25, May 16, Aug. 4, and Dec. 5.

CAERNA'RVONSHIRE, (S.) A county of North Wales, in the diocese of Bangor, is 110 computed miles in circuit, contains 6 market towns, 68 parishes, and sends 2 members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for Caernarvon.

CAE'SAR, (S.) A name common to the eleven emperors who succeeded Julius Cæsar. *L.*

CAESA'RIAN Operation, In Surgery, the cutting a child out of the womb, by opening the belly of the mother. *L.*

CAESU'RA, (S.) 1. A cut or gash, 2. A figure in Poetry. *L.*

CA'FTAN, (S.) A Persian garment.

CAG, (S.) A vessel that contains from 4 to 5 gallons.

CAGE, (S.) 1. An inclosure for birds, 2. A place of confinement for thieves or vagrants seized by the watch. *F.*

CAGE Work, (S.) The uppermost carved work in the hull of a ship.

CAI'MACAN, (S.) 1. The governor of Constantinople, who is lieutenant to the grand vizier, 2. An officer who always attends the sultan.

CAI'MAN, (S.) The American name of an alligator or crocodile.

CAJO'LE, (V.) 1. To coax or flatter, 2. To beguile. *F.*

CAI'TIFF, (S.) A miserable slave, an abandon'd wretch. *F.*

CAKE, (S.) A flat loaf, frequently made with eggs, sugar, spice, &c.

CA'LABASH Tree, (S.) The shells of its fruit are used for cups by the negroes.

CALAMINA'RIS Lapis, (S.) The calamine stone, which being mixed with copper turns it into brass. *L.*

CA'LAMINE, (S.) The same. It is used as a great drier in sores and ulcers.

CA'LAMINT, (S.) Mountain mint, an herb. *G.*

CALA'MITOUS, (A.) Miserable, wretched. *L.*

CALA'MITY, (S.) Misery, misfortune.

CALA'SH, (S.) An open travelling chariot. *F.*

CALCINA'TION, (S.) Reducing to powder by means of fire. *F.*

CALCI'NE, (V.) To burn to a calx, or cinder.

CA'LCULATE, (V.) To reckon, or cast up. *L.*

CA'LCULOUS, (A.) Stony, gritty. *L.*

CA'LDRON, (S.) A pot, boiler, or kettle. *F.*

CALEFA'CTION, (S.) Warming or heating either by fire or action. *L.*

CA'LENDAR, (S.) An almanack, or an account of time. *L.*

CA'LENDER, (S.) 1. One whose trade is to calender cloth, 2. The engine used for that purpose, 3. An insect that feeds on corn. *F.*

CA'LENDER, (V.) To smooth and set a gloss upon linen, woollen cloth, &c.

CA'LENDs, (S.) Amongst the Romans, the first day of every month. *L.*

CA'LENTURE, (S.) A burning fever peculiar to sailors in hot climates. *L.*

CALF, (S.) 1. The young of a cow, 2. A male hart of the first year, 3. The fleshy part of the leg. *S.*

Sea CALF, (S.) A large sea fish with a spotted hairy skin.

CA'LIBER, (S.) The diameter of the bore of the barrel of a gun. *F.*

CA'LIBER or **CA'LIPER Compasses**, (S.) An instrument to measure bullets.

CA'LICOE, (S.) A sort of cloth made of cotton, at Calicut in the East Indies.

CA'LIDUCTS, (S.) Pipes used by the ancients to convey heat from one fire to all the parts of a house. *L.*

CALI'GINOUS, (A.) Obscure, dark. *L.*

CALI'GRAPHY, (S.) Beautiful writing.

CA'LIPH, (S.) Among the Saracens, the supreme head both in religious and civil matters. *Arab.*

C A

C A

CA'LIVER, (S.) A sort of small sea gun.
 CA'LIX, (S.) In Botany, the flower-cup. *L.*
 CALK, (V.) To stop up the seams of a ship with oakham, &c.
 CALL, (S.) 1. The action of calling, 2. An invitation, 3. The beat of a drum, 4. A quail pipe, 5. Among Hunters, a lesson blown on the horn, 6. A vocal address, 7. Divine vocation, 8. An impulse, an inward call. *B.*
 CALL, (V.) 1. To summon or invite, 2. To summon judicially, 3. To invoke, to appeal to, 4. To proclaim, to publish, 5. To make a short visit, 6. To excite, to put in action, 7. To stigmatize with some opprobrious denomination, 8. To call in, to resume money at interest, 9. To call over, to read a muster-roll.
 CALLIMA'NCO, (S.) A strong woollen stuff.
 CA'LLING, (S.) 1. Asking aloud for, 2. A trade or employment.
 CALLI'COPE, (S.) One of the Muses, said to preside over heroic poetry. *G.*
 CA'LLOUS, (A.) 1. Hard, that has a thick skin, 2. Insensible. *L.*
 CA'LOW, (A.) Unfledged, naked.
 CA'LLUS, (S.) 1. A hard insensible skin, 2. A glutinous substance issuing from the fractured ends of bones, and serving to folder them together. *L.*
 CALM, (S.) 1. Tranquillity, peace, 2. At sea, when there is not a breath of wind stirring. *F.*
 CALM, (V.) To appease or allay, to pacify.
 CALNE, (S.) In Wiltshire, 87 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are on May 6, and August 2.
 CA'LOMEL, (S.) Corrosive sublimate, often sublimed to render it mild.
 CA'LTROP, (S.) An instrument with four spikes, which being thrown on the ground, one continually stands upright. They are generally thrown in breaches, to annoy the enemy's horse. *S.*
 CALO'TTE, (S.) A cap or coif. *F.*
 CALO'YERS, (S.) Monks of the Greek church. *G.*
 CA'LVINISM, (S.) The doctrines of predestination and reprobation; taught by Calvin and his followers.
 CA'LVINISTS, (S.) The followers of Calvin.
 CALVINISTICAL, (A.) Belonging to the opinions of the Calvinists.

CALU'MNIATE, (V.) To slander, or accuse falsely. *L.*
 CALU'MNIATOR, (S.) A false accuser.
 CA'LUMNY, (S.) A false imputation. *F.*
 CALX, (S.) 1. Lime, chalk, cement, 2. A cinder. *L.*
 CA'MBER-BEAM, (S.) A beam cut hollow, or arching in the middle.
 CA'MBRICK, (S.) A sort of fine linen, first brought from Cambray in Flanders.
 CA'MBRIDGE, (S.) The chief town in Cambridgeshire, and a famous university, having 12 colleges and 4 halls. It is 52 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. It has a fair June 24.
 CA'MBRIDGESHIRE, (S.) Is an inland county of about 130 miles in circuit, containing 9 market towns, 163 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for the town of Cambridge, and 2 for the university.
 CA'MEL, (S.) A beast of burthen, common in the eastern nations. There are three sorts; one has only one bunch on its back, another two, and another is small and swift, used chiefly for quick travelling: this last is called a dromedary. They will continue several days without drinking. *G.*
 CAME'LEON, (S.) A creature like a lizard, that often changes its colour; which, though it has been said to live on air, is found to eat flies. *G.*
 CA'MELFORD, (S.) In Cornwall, is 250 miles from London, and has a market on Fridays. Its fairs are Friday after March 10, May 26, July 17, and Sept. 6.
 CA'MELOPA'RDALIS, (S.) One of the strangest creatures in the world, with a prodigious long neck. It is 16 feet high to the top of the head, and is of the deer kind.
 CA'MERA OBSCU'RA, (S.) An optical instrument used in a darkened chamber, by which external objects are represented on white paper or cloth. *L.*
 CAMISA'DE, (S.) An attack in the night. *F.*
 CA'MLET, (S.) A kind of mix'd stuff made of silk and worsted, or hair and worsted. *F.*
 CA'MOMILE, (S.) An herb. *G.*
 CAMP, (S.) The place where an army lodges in tents. *F.*
 CAMP Volant, (S.) A flying camp, or a body of horse and foot continually in motion. *CAM.*

CAMPAIGN, or *Campain*, (S.) 1. A plain or level country, 2. The time an army continues in the field in one year. *F.*
CAMPA'NIFORM Flower, (A.) A flower in the shape of a bell. *L.*
CA'MPDEN, or *Cimden*, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 86 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are Ash-Wednesday, April 23, July 25, and Nov. 3.
CAMPE'CHY Wood, (S.) Log-wood.
CA'MPHIRE, (S.) A clear white resin of an Indian tree. *L.*
CANA'L, (S.) An artificial river, or a long pond. *L.*
CANA'L-COAL, (S.) A fine sort of coal, which burns like a candle.
CANA'RIES, (S.) Seven islands lying in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Barbary.
CANA'RY, (S.) Wine brought from the Canary islands; sack.
CANA'RY Bird, (S.) A small singing bird, first brought from the Canaries.
CA'NCEL, (V.) 1. To make void, 2. To cross a writing, 3. To efface or obliterate in general.
CA'NCELLATED, (A.) Cross-barred.
CA'NCER, (S.) 1. A crab; one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, expressed thus ☊. 2. A dangerous sore or ulcer.
CA'NDID, (A.) 1. White, innocent, 2. Sincere, upright, ingenuous. *L.*
CA'NDIDATES, (S.) Persons striving for a place. *L.*
CANDITEE'RS, (S.) In Fortification, frames to lay faggots and brushwood on, to cover the workmen.
CA'NDLE, (S.) An useful contrivance to give light, made of tallow or wax. *L.*
CA'NDLEMAS-DAY, (S.) Feb. 2. Being the festival of the purification of the Virgin Mary; so called, because candles are on that day consecrated by the papists. *S.*
CA'NDLESTICK, (S.) An utensil to hold a candle. *S.*
CA'NDOUR, (S.) Mildness, favourableness in judging others. *L.*
CA'NDY, (V.) To crust or preserve with sugar. *F.*
CANE, (S.) 1. An Indian reed, 2. A measure, in Spain, equal to one yard, a quarter and a half; but at Marseilles it is 2 yards and half a quarter of our measure, 3. A plant which yields sugar. *L.*

CANE, (V.) To chastise with a cane or walking-stick.
CA'NIBAL, (S.) A man-eater.
CAN'ICULAR, (A.) Of or belonging to the dog-star. *L.*
CAN'INE, (A.) Dog-like. *L.*
CA'NISTER, (S.) 1. A quantity of tea from 75 to 100lb. 2. A vessel of tin, or silver, to hold tea, 3. A small basket. *L.*
CA'NKER, (S.) 1. A spreading sore in the mouth, 2. The rust of copper, brass, &c. 3. A disease in trees, 4. A wild rose.
CANN, (S.) A wooden drinking-vessel.
CA'NNON, (S.) A great gun, or piece of ordnance. *F.*
CANNON Royal, (S.) A piece of ordnance 12 foot long, and weighing 8000 pounds; its bore is eight inches in diameter; its ball 48 pounds weight, and its charge 32 pounds of powder.
CANNONEE'R, (S.) A gunner, the manager or director of a cannon. *F.*
CANO'E, (S.) A boat made by hollowing the trunk of a tree, and used by the Negroes and Americans.
CA'NON, (S.) 1. A rule or church law, 2. A prebendary who enjoys a living in a cathedral or collegiate church, 3. In Arithmetic, a rule to solve questions, 4. In practical Musick, a short composition in two parts, in which one part leads and the other follows repeating the same notes, 5. Among Horse-men, that part of the bit that goes into the mouth.
CANON Law, (S.) Ecclesiastical law.
CANO'NICAL, (A.) Authentic, according to the canon.
CANONIZA'TION, (S.) The act of putting into the rank of the saints.
CANONRY, or *Canonship*, (S.) An ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church.
CA'NOPY, (S.) A cloth of state, set or carried over the heads of sovereign princes, &c. *F.*
CANO'ROUS, (A.) Musical, tuneful. *L.*
CANT, (V.) To whine or wheedle.
CANT, (S.) 1. A kind of auction, 2. A sort of gibberish, used by beggars and gypsies, 3. A false pretence of love and friendship, 4. Barbarous jargon.
CANTA'TA, (S.) A piece of vocal musick joined with instrumental, composed after the manner of opera's, consisting of grave parts and airs intermixed. *I.*

CA'NTER, (S.) 1. A hypocrite, 2. The gallop of an ambling horse.

CA'NTERBURY, (S.) A very ancient city in the county of Kent, the archbishop of which is primate of all England. It is 56 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays and Fridays. It has a fair September 29.

CANTHA'RIDES, (S.) Spanish flies, used to raise blisters. *L.*

CA'NTHUS, (S.) The corner of the eye.

CA'NTICLES, (S.) 1. The book of Solomon's songs, 2. Songs. *L.*

CA'NTO, (S.) 1. A division in an heroic poem, 2. A song, or the treble part thereof. *I.*

CANTO *Concertante*, (S.) The treble of the little chorus. *I.*

CANTO *Ripieno*, (S.) The grand chorus.

CA'NTON, (S.) A division of a country into small parts. *F.*

CA'NTON, (V.) 1. To divide into small provinces, 2. To retire into quarters, 3. To fortify one's self in a place.

CA'NVAS, (S.) A coarse kind of cloth made of hemp.

CA'NVAS, (V.) 1. To sift or search into a matter, 2. To debate, to controvert.

CAP, (S.) 1. A covering for the head, 2. In a ship, a square piece of timber put over the upper end of the mast. *W.*

CAP of Maintenance, A cap of state, carried before the king, the lord mayor of London, &c. at great solemnities.

CAP a pee, or Cap à pic, (P.) From head to foot. *F.*

CAP-PAPER, (S.) A sort of coarse brownish paper.

CAPABLE, (A.) 1. Capacious, 2. Fit, or able, 3. Endowed with powers equal to any particular thing, 4. Qualified for.

CAPA'CIOUS, (A.) Spacious, ample, extensive. *L.*

CAPA'CITATE, (V.) To render capable, to enable.

CAPA'CITY, (S.) 1. Capaciousness, 2. Ability, understanding, 3. Room, space, 4. Station, condition, character. *L.*

CAPA'RISON, (S.) Trappings, or furniture for a horse. *Sp.*

CAPA'RISON, (V.) To dress with trappings.

CAPE, (S.) 1. A high land running out with a point into the sea, 2. The neck-piece of a cloak, coat, &c. *F.*

CA'PER, (S.) 1. The fruit of an Italian

shrub, 2. A privateer, 3. A skip or jump.

CA'PER, (V.) To skip, or jump up; to dance.

CA'PHAR, (S.) A toll paid by the Christian merchants, who send merchandise from Aleppo to Jerusalem.

CA'PI Aga, (S.) A Turkish officer, who is grand master of the seraglio.

CA'PIAS, (S.) A writ of execution. *L.*

CAPI'LLAMENTS, (S.) Small threads or fibres. *L.*

CAPI'LLARY, (A.) Hairy, or full of small threads and veins. *L.*

CAPILLARY Arteries, The smallest blood-vessels in a human body, much finer than a hair.

CA'PETAL, (S.) 1. In Architecture, the upper and ornamental part of a column or pilaster, 2. The chief city of a nation. *L.*

CA'PITAL, (A.) 1. Relating to the head, 2. Criminal in the highest degree, 3. Chief, principal, 4. Chief, metropolitan, 5. That which affects life.

CA'PITALS, (S.) Great letters.

CAPITA'TION, (S.) Numeration by heads; a poll-tax. *L.*

CA'PITOL, (S.) The temple of Jupiter in Rome, built on the Tarpeian mount.

CAPITULATE, (V.) To treat upon certain terms about the surrender of a place. *L.*

CAPITULA'TION, (S.) The surrendering a town upon certain conditions.

CAPIVI TREE, (S.) A tree in the Spanish West Indies, which yields the balsam of Capivi.

CA'PON, (S.) A cock cut, or gelt. *L.*

CAPOU'CH, (S.) A friar's hood. *F.*

CAPRI'CE, (S.) A freak, a fantastical humour. *F.*

CAPRICIOUS, (A.) Whimsical, unsettled. *F.*

CA'PRICORN, (S.) The horned goat, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac, marked thus, ♈. *L.*

CAPRIO'LE, (S.) In Horsemanship, is when a horse at his full leap, or stretch, strikes his hind legs out as far as he possibly can. *F.*

CA'PSTAN, or Capstern, (S.) A large beam, with holes to put in hand-spikes, made use of to draw up any thing very heavy. *S.*

C A

- CA'PSULA, (S.) In Botany, the case or husk that holds the seed of any plant. *L.*
- CA'PTAIN, (S.) A chief commander of a troop of horse, a company of foot, or ship of war. *F.*
- CAPTAIN *General*, The general or commander in chief of an army.
- CA'PTION, (S.) The taking of a person.
- CA'PTIOUS, (A.) 1. Testy, quarrelsome, 2. Apt to start objections. *L.*
- CA'PTIVATE, (V.) 1. To take captive, to enslave, 2. To charm, to subdue. *L.*
- CA'PTIVE, (S.) A prisoner of war.
- CAPTIVITY, (S.) Bondage, slavery.
- CA'PTURE, (S.) 1. A booty, or prize, 2. In Law, the arresting a person by the authority of a warrant, &c. *L.*
- CAPUCHI'N, (S.) A woman's garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, in imitation of the dress of the
- CAPUCHI'NS, (S.) Friars of the order of St. Francis, having the name from the cowl they wear. *F.*
- CA'PUT *Mortuum*, (S.) In Chemistry, the dry earthy substance left after distillation. *L.*
- CAR, (S.) 1. A stately chariot used in the triumphs of princes, 2. A sort of cart, 3. Charles's wain. *W.*
- CARABI'NE, or Cárbine, (S.) A short gun used by horsemen. *F.*
- CABABINEE'RS, (S.) Among the French, a choice set of horsemen picked out of the common regiments, and carrying carbines. *F.*
- CA'RACK, (S.) A large Portuguese ship.
- CA'RACOL, (S.) 1. A motion made by the cavalry, half round, 2. A winding staircase. *F.*
- CA'RACT, (S.) 1. A weight of 4 grains, used by goldsmiths to weigh gold and precious stones, 2. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.
- CARAMO'SEL, (S.) A Turkish ship of burthen.
- CARAVA'N, (S.) 1. A company of merchants travelling together, 2. A carriage for carrying passengers. *F.*
- CARAVA'NSERAS, (S.) Houses built in Turkey and Persia for the free reception of passengers, where they lie and dress their own provisions gratis.
- CA'RAVAL, or Cárvel, (S.) A light vessel of about 120 tons burthen, with a square poop, rigg'd like a galley, and used in the Mediterranean. *I.*

C A

- CA'RAWAY, (S.) A well known seed produced from a plant of the same name.
- CARBONA'DE, (V.) To cut across and broil upon the coals. *F.*
- CA'RBUNCLE, (S.) 1. A precious stone resembling a burning coal, 2. An ulcer, a blotch, a plague sore. *L.*
- CA'RBUNCLED, (A.) 1. Set with carbuncles, 2. Spotted, deformed with pimples.
- CA'RCANET, (S.) A chain or collar of jewels. *F.*
- CA'RCASS, or Cárcase, (S.) 1. A dead body, 2. The shell of a building, 3. An iron case made to hold combustible matters, and to be shot out of mortars. *F.*
- CA'RCELAGE, (S.) Prison fees. *L.*
- CARCINO'MA, (S.) A cancer. *G.*
- CARD, (S.) 1. To play with, 2. An instrument to dress wool with, 3. A map that describes the sea-coasts, 4. A card with a message written on it, 5. A paper on which the winds are marked. *L.*
- CA'RDAMOMS, (S.) Medicinal seeds.
- CA'RDIA, (A.) Proper to comfort and strengthen the heart. *G.*
- CA'RDIALGY, (S.) The heart-burn. *G.*
- CARDIGAN, (S.) The chief town in Cardiganshire, 198 miles from London; with a weekly market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Feb. 13, April 5, Sept. 8, and Dec. 19.
- CA'RDIGANSHIRE, (S.) A county in South Wales, 94 miles in circumference, containing 4 market towns, 64 parishes, and sending two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardigan.
- CAR'DINAL, (S.) 1. A prince of the Romish church, and next to the pope in dignity; there are 72 who bear this title, 2. A female garment like a cloak, now in vogue.
- CA'RDINAL, (A.) Chief, principal.
- CARDINAL *Points of the Compass*, The East, West, North, and South.
- CARDINAL *Virtues*, Prudence, temperance, justice and fortitude.
- CA'RDINALSHIP, (S.) The dignity or office of a cardinal.
- CA'RDING, (S.) Combing wool with a pair of cards, in order to fit it for spinning.
- CARE, (S.) 1. Heed, caution, 2. Trouble, anxiety, 3. The object of care.

CAREE'N, (V.) To clean, refit, and mend a ship while in the water. *F.*
CAREE'R, (S.) 1. Speed. 2. A race. *F.*
CARE'SS, (V.) To make much of. *F.*
CARE'SSES, (S.) Expressions of love, esteem and friendship.
CA'RET, (S.) A mark in writing thus [A] placed under the line to denote that something is omitted, which ought to be there inserted. *L.*
CA'RGO, (S.) The whole lading of a ship.
CAR'BBEES, (S.) Certain islands in the West Indies.
CA'RICOUS *Tumour*, (S.) A swelling resembling the figure of a fig. *L.*
CA'RIES, (S.) Rottenness of the bones.
CA'RIOUS, (A.) Foul, inclining to rottenness. *L.*
CA'RKANET, or *Cirknet*, (S.) A bracelet or necklace. *F.*
CA'RKING, (A.) Anxious, uneasy.
CARL, (S.) A clown, or churl. *T.*
CAR'LINGS, (S.) Timbers in a ship, which support the ledges on which the deck planks are fastened.
CARL'SLE, (S.) A city in Cumberland, 301 miles from London; with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are August 26, Sept. 19, 1st and 2d Saturday after Oct. 10.
CA'RMAN, (S.) A man whose employment is to drive carts.
CA'RMELITES, (S.) An order of friars founded by Almericus bishop of Antioch, at mount Carmel in Syria, in 1122.
CA'RMINATIVES, (S.) Medicines used to expel wind. *L.*
CARM'PNE, (S.) A bright red colour used in painting.
CA'RNAGE, (S.) 1. Great slaughter, 2. The flesh given to the dogs after the chase, 3. Heaps of flesh. *L.*
CA'RNAL, (A.) Fleshly, sensual, brutal.
CARNA'TION, (S.) 1. Flesh colour, 2. The name of a flower.
CA'RNAVAL, or *Carnival*, (S.) A time of mirth and feasting, which at Venice begins at Twelfth day, and holds till Lent. *L.*
CARNIVOROUS, (A.) Greedily feeding on flesh. *L.*
CARNO'SITY, (S.) A fleshy excrescence. *L.*
CA'ROL, (S.) A song of joy. *S.*
CA'ROT, (S.) A well known root. *F.*

CARO'TID-ARTERIES, (S.) These arise out of the ascending trunk of the great artery, and pass towards the skull.
CAROU'SAL, (S.) A festival.
CAROU'SE, (S.) 1. A drinking match, 2. A hearty dose of liquor.
CAROU'SE, (V.) To quaff, or drink hard.
CARP, (S.) A pond or fresh water fish. *F.*
CARP, (V.) To censure, to wrangle. *L.*
CA'RPENTER, (S.) An artificer skilful in
CA'RPENTRY, (S.) The art of building houses or ships. *F.*
CA'RPET, (S.) A covering for a table or floor of various colours. To be brought on the *carpet*, is to be in a state of consideration. *Du.*
CA'RRIAGE, (S.) 1. The act of carrying or transporting, 2. Conquest, acquisition, 3. Vehicle, as a cart, coach, &c. 4. The frame upon which cannon is carried, 5. Behaviour, personal manners, 6. Conduct, measures, practices, 7. Management, manner of transacting. *F.*
CA'RRIER, (S.) A person who carries things from one place to another.
CA'RRION, (S.) 1. The flesh of a stinking dead carcass, 2. A name of reproach for a woman.
CA'RRY, (V.) To convey from a place, 2. To transport, 3. To bear, to have about one, 4. To convey by force, 5. To effect any thing, 6. To gain in competition, 7. To manage or transact, 8. To behave or conduct, 9. To bring forward, 10. To urge, to bear, 11. To have, to obtain, 12. To display on the outside, 13. To imply, to import, 14. To have annexed, 15. To move any thing, 16. To support, to sustain, 17. To bear as trees, 18. To fetch and bring as dogs, 19. To *carry on*, to promote, to help forward, 20. To *carry through*, to keep from failing. *F.*
CART, (S.) A carriage with two wheels,
CARTE BLANCHE, A blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper. *F.*
CA'RTEL, (S.) 1. An agreement between parties at war, relating to the exchange or redemption of prisoners, 2. A writing containing stipulations.
CARTE'SIAN, (S.) A follower of the French philosopher Descartes.

CARTHUSIANS, (S.) An order of friars founded by Bruno, in 1100, at Char- treufe in the mountains of Dauphiné.

CA'RTILAGE, (S.) A gristle. *L.*

CA'RTMEL, (S.) A town in Lancashire, 192 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are on Whit- Monday and 1st Tuesday after Oct. 23.

CARTO'N, or **Cartoon**, (S.) A draught or design on thick paper. *F.*

CARTOU'CH, or **Cartridge**, (S.) A case of paper, parchment, pasteboard, &c. con- taining a charge of powder for a piece of ordnance or musket; an ornament in Ar- chitecture, representing a scroll of paper, with a motto or inscription therein.

CARVE, (V.) 1. To cut figures in wood or stone, 2. To cut up a fowl, &c. and divide it among the guests, 3. To chuse one's own part. *S.*

CA'RVER, (V.) 1. One who cuts out figures in wood or stone, 2. One skilled in cutting up fowls, 3. He that chuses for himself.

CARUNCLE, (S.) A small fleshy protu- berance in the urinary passage. *L.*

CARYA'TIDES, (S.) A sort of columns or pilasters made in the shapes of women.

CASCA'DE, (S.) A fall of water, a ca- taract. *F.*

CASE, (S.) 1. A box or cover, 2. A matter in question, 3. A doubt or diffi- culty, 4. A condition, or circumstance, 5. In Physic, the state of the body, 6. Contingence, 7. Representation of any question.

CA'SEMENT, (S.) A part of a window which opens.

CA'SES, (S.) Accidents of a noun, which shew how it is varied in construction. *L.*

CA'SEMATE, (S.) A kind of vault or arch of stone-work. *Sp.*

CASE-SHOT, (S.) Bullets, stones, &c. put into cases, and shot out of great guns.

CA'SEOUS, (A.) Cheesy, resembling cheese. *L.*

CA'SERN, (S.) A little room or lodg- ment between the rampart and the houses.

CASH, (S.) Ready money. *F.*

CASHIE'R, or **Casheer**, (S.) A cash- keeper. *F.*

CASHIE'R, (V.) To disband, to turn out of service.

CASK, (S.) 1. A helmet, 2. A vessel to hold liquor. *F.*

CA'SKET, (A.) A small cabinet or chest.

CA'SSIA, (S.) A sweet shrub, whose bark is spicy like cinnamon. *L.*

CA'SSIOWARY, (S.) A bird almost as large as an ostrich.

CA'SSOCK, (S.) A gown worn by clergy- men, a close garment. *F.*

CAST, (V.) 1. To throw with the hand, 2. To throw away, 3. To throw dice or lots, 4. To throw in wrestling, 5. To condemn in trial, 6. To lay aside, 7. To moult, to shed, 8. To decide by over- balancing, 9. To compute, to reckon, 10. To fix the parts in a play, 11. To form a mould, 12. To contrive, 13. To form any thing by pouring melted metal into a mold, 14. To *cast away*, to ship- wreck, 15. To *cast down*, to depress the mind, 16. To *cast off*, to discard, 17. To *cast up*, to compute, to calculate, 18. To *cast up*, to vomit. *Dan.*

CAST, (S.) 1. The spate through which any thing is thrown, 2. *Cast of the eye*, a slight squinting, 3. A throw or chance of the dice.

CA'STANETS, (S.) Shells of ivory or wood which rattle in dancing. *Sp.*

CA'STER of Figures, (S.) One that cal- culates nativities.

CASTIGA'TION, (S.) Chastising, cor- recting; punishment, penance. *L.*

CA'STLE, (S.) A citadel or fortress. *L.*

CA'STLE-CARY, (S.) In Somersetshire, has a market on Tuesdays, and is 125 miles from London. Its fairs are on Midlent Tuesday, May 1, and Whit- Tuesday.

CA'STLING, (S.) An abortive.

CA'STON, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 128 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on Jan. 10, A- pril 14, and Aug. 28.

CA'STOR, (S.) In Lincolnshire, has a market on Saturdays, and is 147 miles from London. Its fairs are on June 1, and Oct. 23.

CA'STOR, (S.) A beaver, an amphibious animal resembling at otter, 1. A fix'd star of the second magnitude in Gemini, 3. The inguinal glands of the castor.

CA'STRATE, (V.) 1. To geld, 2. To leave out the offensive part of a book. *L.*

CASTRAT'ION, (S.) 1. Gelding, 2. Cur- tailing or leaving out part of a book.

CA'STREL, (S.) A degenerate kind of hawk.

CA'SUAL, (A.) Accidental. *F.*
 CA'SUALTY, (S.) 1. An unforeseen accident, 2. The death of one by accident.
 CA'SUIST, (S.) One skilled in resolving cases of conscience. *F.*
 CAT, (S.) A well-known domestic animal. *F.*
 CAT o' nine tails, A whip with nine lashes.
 CATCHRE'SIS, (S.) A figure in Rhetorick, by which one word is put for another of a contrary meaning. *G.*
 CA'TACLYSM, (S.) A deluge, an inundation. *G.*
 CA'TACOMBS, (S.) Subterranean cavities for the burial of the dead. *G.*
 CATALEPSIS, (S.) A disease which renders the patient senseless, and causes him to continue in the same posture wherein he was taken. *G.*
 CA'TALOGUE, (S.) An inventory or list; an enumeration of particulars. *G.*
 CA'TAMITE, (S.) A boy kept for sodomitical practices. *L.*
 CA'TAPLASM, (S.) A poultice. *G.*
 CATAPULTA, (S.) An engine used by the ancients to throw darts or javelins. *L.*
 CA'TARACT, (S.) 1. A fall of water from a high place, 2. A disease of the crystalline humour of the eye. *G.*
 CATA'RRH, (S.) A falling down of humours from the glands of the head and throat. *G.*
 CATA'STROPHE, (S.) 1. The winding up of a plot, 2. The fatal conclusion of an action. *G.*
 CA'TCAL, (S.) A squeaking instrument used in the play-houses to condemn plays.
 CATCH, (S.) 1. A short and witty song, 2. A hawk's lure, 3. An instrument to hold the latch of a door, 4. An advantage taken, 5. A small swift-sailing ship.
 CATCH, (V.) 1. To lay hold of, 2. To stop any thing flying, 3. To seize any thing by pursuit, 4. To ensnare, 5. To seize the affections, to charm, 6. To receive a disease.
 CA'TCHPOLL, (S.) A serjeant, a bum-bailiff.
 CA'TCHUP, (S.) A kind of pickle made of mushrooms.
 CA'TECHISE, (V.) 1. To instruct by way of question and answer, 2. To question, to examine. *G.*
 CA'TECHISM, (S.) Questions and answers on the chief points of the Christian religion. *G.*

CA'TECHIST, (S.) One employed in catechising. *G.*
 CATECHUMEN, (S.) The person catechised. *G.*
 CATEGORICAL, (A.) Positive, determinate. *G.*
 CA'TEGORY, (S.) A predicament, order or rank, a class. *G.*
 CA'TER, (V.) To provide victuals.
 CA'TERER, (S.) A purveyor, provider.
 CA'TERPILLAR, (S.) A worm that devours the leaves and fruits of trees; &c.
 CATES, (S.) Dainties, viands, food.
 CATHA'RTICKS, (S.) Purging medicines. *G.*
 CATHE'DRAL, (S.) The head church of a diocese. *G.*
 CATHO'LICISM, (S.) Universality. *G.*
 CA'THOLICK, (A.) General, universal.
 CATHO'LICON, (S.) An universal remedy. *G.*
 CA'TKINS, (S.) A sort of flowers hanging from trees in a string.
 CATO'PTRICKS, (S.) That part of Opticks which explains the laws and properties of vision by reflexion. *G.*
 CAT'S-TAIL, (S.) The same as CAT-KINS.
 CATT, or Cathead, (S.) A piece of timber that serves to hoist up the anchor from the hawse to the top of the fore-castle.
 CA'TTLE, (S.) Beasts of pasture, for labour or food.
 CAVALCADE, (S.) A procession either on horseback or in coaches, &c. *F.*
 CAVALIER, (S.) 1. A knight, gentleman, or trooper, 2. In the time of King Charles I, a royalist, 3. In Fortification, a heap of earth raised in a fortress to lodge the cannon upon. *F.*
 CAVALIER, (A.) 1. Gay, sprightly, wadlike, 2. Generous, brave, 3. Disdainful, haughty.
 CAVALIERLY, (P.) Haughtily, arrogantly, disdainfully.
 CA'VALRY, (S.) The horse in an army.
 CA'VATE, (V.) To scoop, bore, or make hollow. *L.*
 CAU'DLE, (S.) A mixture of ale or wine, spice, sugar, &c. for women in childbed.
 CAVE, (S.) 1. A den or cell on the side of a rock, 2. Any hollow place. *L.*
 CA'VEAT, (S.) 1. A caution, 2. A bill entered to stop proceedings in a court of judicature. *L.*
 CA'VERN,

CA'VERN, (S.) A natural cave. *L.*
 CA'VERNOUS, (A.) Full of caverns.
 CAVIA'RE, (S.) Roes of fish, particularly of sturgeon, pickled. *L.*
 CA'VIL, (V.) To reason in a captious manner; to raise frivolous objections. *L.*
 CA'VIN, (S.) A hollow place to cover the soldiers, and favour their approaches to a fortress. *F.*
 CA'VITY, (S.) Any hollow place. *L.*
 CAUL, or Cawl, (S.) 1. The membrane that covers the bowels, 2. The back part of a woman's head-dress, 3. The net to which the hair of a peruke is sewed.
 CAUSE, (S.) 1. Whatever produces an effect, 2. A suit at law, 3. A reason or motive, 4. Side, party. *L.*
 CAUSE, (V.) To occasion, to produce.
 CAU'SEY, or Causeway, (S.) A raised way. *F.*
 CAU'STICK, (S.) Any thing that burns or corrodes the flesh, &c. *G.*
 CAUTE'LOUS, (A.) Wary, heedful. *L.*
 CAU'TERIZE, (V.) To burn with a hot iron, or by corroding medicines. *F.*
 CAU'TION, (S.) 1. Warning, 2. Care, circumspection. *L.*
 CAU'TIOUS, (A.) Wary, slow, heedful.
 CAW, (V.) To cry as a rook or crow.
 CA'WOOD, (S.) A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 178 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays, and a fair on May 12.
 CA'XTON, (S.) In Cambridgeshire, 50 miles from London, has a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are May 5, and Oct. 12.
 CAY'MAN. See CAI'MAN.
 CEASE, (V.) To desist, to discontinue. *L.*
 CE'DAR, (S.) A large ever-green tree, the wood of which has a sweet smell. *G.*
 CE'LING. See CIE'LING.
 CE'LEBRATE, (V.) 1. To praise, 2. To solemnize. *L.*
 CELEBRA'TION, (S.) Solemnizing. *L.*
 CELE'BRIOUS, (A.) Famous, honourable. *L.*
 CELE'RITY, (S.) Swiftnefs, speed. *L.*
 CELE'STIAL, (A.) Heavenly. *L.*
 CE'LIBACY, (S.) The state of unmarried persons. *L.*
 CELL, (S.) 1. A hermit's hut or cave, 2. An apartment for a monk or nun in a monastery, 3. A little room in a prison. *L.*
 CE'LLAR, (S.) A room below the ground floor, where stores are repositd. *L.*

CE'LLARAGE, (S.) 1. Cellar room, 2. Rent paid for it.
 CE'MENT, (S.) 1. Strong mortar, 2. Bond of union. *L.*
 CEME'NT, (V.) To unite; to cause to cohere.
 CE'METERY, (S.) 1. A place where the dead are repositd, 2. A church-yard. *G.*
 CE'NSER, (S.) A perfuming-pan. *F.*
 CE'NSOR, (S.) A Roman magistrate, whose business it was to reform the manners of the people; and to tax estates. *L.*
 CENSO'RIOUS, (A.) Apt to find fault.
 CE'NSURE, (S.) Blame, reproach. *L.*
 CE'NSURE, (V.) To find fault.
 CENT, or Céntum, (S.) A hundred; thus money lent at 5 per cent. means, that 5 l. a year is to be paid for the interest of every 100 l. *L.*
 CE'NTAUR, (S.) 1. A fabulous monster, half man and half horse, 2. A southern constellation. *G.*
 CE'NTER, or Céntré, (S.) The middle of a circle, distance, &c. *L.*
 CE'NTER, (V.) To meet in a point; to terminate.
 CE'NTIPEDE, (S.) A poisonous insect. *L.*
 CE'NTRAL, (A.) Relating to the center.
 CENTRI'FUGAL, (A.) That endeavours to fly off from its center. *L.*
 CENTRI'PETAL, (A.) Having a tendency to the center. *L.*
 CE'NTRY, or Séntinel, (S.) A soldier standing to watch.
 CEN'TUPLE, (A.) An hundred-fold. *L.*
 CENTU'RION, (S.) A commander of a hundred soldiers. *L.*
 CE'NTURY, (S.) One hundred years. *L.*
 CEPHA'LICK, (A.) Good for the head.
 CE'RBERUS, (S.) According to the poets, a dog with three heads, the door-keeper of hell. *L.*
 CE'RATE, or Cérecloth, (S.) A strengthening plaster made of wax, rosin, &c. *L.*
 CE'RATED, (A.) Waxed.
 CE'REMENTS, (S.) Waxed cloths in which the dead were wrapped. *L.*
 CEREMO'NIAL, (S.) A regulation relating to the observance of a ceremony.
 CEREMO'NIOUS, (A.) 1. A punctilious observance of outward tokens of respect, 2. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility, 3. Formal to a fault. *L.*
 CE'REMONY, (S.) 1. Pomp or state, 2. A church ordinance relating to the externals of religion, 3. Formal compliments. *L.*
 CERNE

CERNE A'BBEY, (S.) In Dorsetshire, is 12½ miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are Midlent Monday, Holy Thursday, and Oct. 2.

CERTAIN, (A.) 1. Sure, evident, 2. Fixed, settled. *L.*

CERTAINTY, (S.) Full assurance. *L.*

CERTIFICATE, (S.) A written testimony of the truth of any event. *F.*

CERTIFY, (V.) To assure, or give notice. *F.*

CERTITUDE, (S.) Certainty. *L.*

CERVICAL, (A.) Belonging to the neck.

CERULEAN, (A.) Blue or sky-coloured.

CERUSE, or **Cérus**, (S.) Fine white lead. *L.*

CESS, (S.) A tax, or assessment.

CESSATION, (S.) 1. Intermision, giving over, 2. A pause of hostilities. *L.*

CESSION, (S.) Resigning, or giving up.

CESTUS, (S.) The girdle of Venus. *L.*

CETACEOUS, (A.) Of the whale kind. *L.*

CHACE, (S.) 1. A place for hunting larger than a park, 2. Hunting itself, 3. The length of a piece of ordnance on the inside. *F.*

CHACE Guns, (S.) Those that lie in the head or stern of a ship.

CHAFE, (V.) 1. To heat, to fret the skin by rubbing, 2. To fret, fume, or grow angry, 3. To perfume. *F.*

CHAFF, (S.) The husks of corn. *S.*

CHAFFER, (V.) To bargain, to haggle.

CHAFING, (S.) 1. Warming by rubbing, 2. Galling.

CHAFING-Dish, (S.) An utensil to put live coals in.

CHAGRIN, (S.) Vexation, uneasiness of mind. *F.*

CHAIN, (S.) 1. Links of gold, silver, iron, &c. one within another, 2. In surveying, an instrument divided into 100 links or equal parts, 3. A shackle, 4. A series linked together. *F.*

CHAIN Pump, (S.) A pump used in large ships.

CHAIN Shot, (S.) Two bullets, or half bullets, linked together by a chain.

CHAIN-Work, (S.) Needlework with open spaces.

CHAIN, (V.) To fasten with a chain, &c. *F.*

CHAIR, (S.) 1. A seat, 2. Sedan, 3. An open chaise. *F.*

CHAIRMAN, (S.) 1. The president of

a committee, society, &c. 2. A man who helps to carry a sedan.

CHAISE, (S.) A kind of light open chariot, for one or more horses. *F.*

CHALCEDONY, (S.) A sort of precious stone of a pale blue or yellowish cast.

CHALCOGRAPHY, (S.) Engraving on brass. *G.*

CHALDRON, (S.) A measure of coals, containing 36 bushels.

CHALICE, (S.) A cup with a foot like a drinking glass, but more particularly the cup used at the sacrament. *F.*

CHALK, (S.) A white fossil. *F.*

CHALK, (V.) 1. To rub with chalk, 2. To manure land with chalk.

CHALLENGE, (S.) 1. An invitation to fight, 2. A claim or demand, 3. An exception against persons upon a jury. *F.*

CHALLENGE, (V.) 1. To dare a person to fight, 2. To claim, 3. To except against. *F.*

CHALYBEATE, (A.) Having the medicinal qualities of steel; impregnated with steel. *L.*

CHAMADE, (S.) A signal for a parley, given the enemy by a drum or trumpet.

CHAMBER, (S.) 1. A room in a house, 2. In Gunnery, that place in a piece of ordnance where the charge lies, 3. A court of justice. *F.*

CHAMBER, (V.) To be wanton, to intigue.

CHAMBER of a Mine, The place where the powder is put.

CHAMBERLAIN, (S.) One who waits in, or looks after a chamber.

Lord CHAMBERLAIN of England, A great officer, to whom belongs the government of the king's palace, &c.

Lord CHAMBERLAIN of the king's household, An officer who has the care of the king's chambers and wardrobe.

CHAMBERLAIN of London, The keeper of the publick treasure of the city, who grants freedoms, and presides over the apprentices, &c.

CHAMBRÉL of a horse, (S.) The joint on the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAMFRET, or **Châmfret**, (S.) A gutter or fluting in a column. *F.*

CHAMOIS, or **Shâmmy**, (S.) Leather made of the skin of a goat.

CHAMP, (A.) To chew. *F.*

CHAMPAIGN, or **Champaign**, (S.) A large plain. *F.*

CHAM-

- CHAMPI'GNON**, (S.) A kind of a mushroom. *F.*
- CHA'MPION**, (S.) 1. One that fights a duel for another, 2. A hero. *F.*
- CHAMPION Land**, (S.) Large fields without woods or hedges. *F.*
- CHANCE**, (S.) Fortune, accident, event.
- CHANCE Medley**, (S.) In Law, accidental killing a person without an evil intent.
- CHA'NCEL of a Church**, (S.) That part which contains the communion table. *L.*
- CHA'NCELLOR**, (S.) A dignity accompanied with an almost unlimited authority. *L.*
- Lord High CHANCELLOR of Great Britain**, A person next the king in matters of justice, having a power to moderate the law according to equity; his decrees can be reversed by no other court but the house of lords.
- CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer**, An officer appointed to regulate the affairs of that court.
- CHANCELLOR of the duchy of Lancaster**, The chief officer in that court, in determining all the affairs relating to the duchy lands.
- CHANCELLOR of the Ecclesiastical Court**, A bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishop in matters of judgment.
- CHANCELLOR of a Cathedral**, A dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the acts of devotion.
- CHANCELLOR of an University**, The principal magistrate.
- CHA'NCERY**, (S.) A court of equity, which moderates the severity of the other courts. *F.*
- CHA'NDLER**, (S.) 1. One who makes and sells candles, 2. A seller of several sorts of wares.
- CHANGE**, (S.) 1. Alteration, 2. Variety, or diversity, 3. Small money, 4. When the moon begins a new monthly revolution, 5. An alteration of the order in ringing of bells. *F.*
- CHA'NGEABLE**, (A.) 1. Inconstant, variable, 2. Exhibiting different appearances.
- CHA'NGELING**, (S.) 1. A child changed, 2. An idiot, or fool.
- CHA'NGER**, (S.) An officer in the mint, who changes specie for bullion.
- CHA'NNEL**, (S.) 1. A narrow sea, 2. The middle of a river, 3. A gutter in the streets; in a pillar, &c. *L.*
- CHANT**, (V.) 1. To sing, 2. To sing in the cathedral service. *F.*
- CHA'NTER**, (S.) The chief singer in a cathedral. *F.*
- CHA'NTICLEER**, (S.) A cock. *F.*
- CHA'NTRY**, (S.) A chapel endowed for maintaining a priest or priests to sing mass for the soul of the founder. *F.*
- CHA'OS**, (S.) 1. A confused jumble of different elements, 2. Confusion, disorder. *L.*
- CHAP**, (S.) 1. A chink or crack, 2. An abbreviation of the word chapter.
- CHAPE**, (S.) 1. A thin plate of metal at the point of the scabbard of a sword, 2. With huntsmen, the tip of a fox's tail.
- CHA'PEL**, (S.) A small church adjoining to the house of a prince or nobleman, or belonging to a college, society, &c. *L.*
- CHAPEL of Ease**, (S.) A place of worship in a large parish, built for the ease of the parishioners, who live at a distance from the church.
- CHA'PERON**, (S.) A kind of hood worn by the knights of the garter. *F.*
- CHA'PFALN**, (A.) Having the mouth shrunk.
- CHA'PITER**, (S.) The capital or ornaments on the upper part of a column. *F.*
- CHA'PLAIN**, (S.) One who performs divine service in a chapel, or the domestic clergyman of a prince, &c.
- CHA'PLET**, (S.) 1. A string of beads, 2. A wreath or garland of flowers, 3. A fillet, or ornament in architecture. *F.*
- CHA'PMAN**, (S.) A buyer, or customer.
- CHAPS**, (S.) The lower part of the face. *S.*
- CHA'PTER**, (S.) 1. A division of a book, 2. The whole body, or an assembly of the clergy belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church, 3. The place in which such assemblies are held. *F.*
- CHAR**, (S.) A fish found in some lakes.
- CHAR**, (S.) A small job of household-work. *S.*
- CHA'RACTER**, (S.) 1. A letter in print or writing, 2. The hand or manner of writing, 3. A description, 4. Reputation, 5. Office or dignity, 6. A representation of a man's personal qualities, *G.*
- CHARACTERISTICK**, (S.) That which determines the character. *G.*
- CHA'RACTERIZE**, (V.) To describe the qualities and behaviour of persons, or the properties of things. *G.*

CHARACTERS, (S.) Short-hand.
CHARCOAL, (S.) Wood burnt till it leaves off smoking.
CHARD, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 140 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are May 3, Aug. 5, and Nov. 2.
CHARGE, (S.) 1. A burden, or load, 2. An expence, 3. Orders or commission, 4. Trust, custody, 5. Office or employment, 6. An exhortation given to a jury, &c. 7. An onset or attack, 8. An accusation, 9. A quantity of powder and shot, proportionable to the size of a gun, 10. In Farriery, an external medicine applied to a horse, 11. In Heraldry, that which is borne on the colour. *F.*
CHARGE, (V.) 1. To accuse, 2. To make a person debtor, 3. To order or prohibit, 4. To attack an enemy, 5. To burden or load, 6. To load a gun. *F.*
CHARGEABLE, (A.) 1. Costly, 2. Liable to be accused.
CHARGER, (S.) A large dish.
CHARILY, (P.) With great care.
CHARIOT, (S.) A sort of coach, with a seat only on the back part. *F.*
CHARIOTEER, (S.) One who drives a chariot.
CHARITABLE, (A.) Bountiful, kind, candid. *L.*
CHARITY, (S.) 1. Love and candour, 2. Alms. *L.*
CHARLATAN, (S.) A quack. *F.*
CHARLES'S WAIN, (S.) Stars in the constellation of Ursa Major.
CHARLEY, (S.) A town in Lancashire, 197 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are May 5, August 20, and Sept. 5.
CHARM, (S.) 1. A spell or enchantment, 2. A pleasing allurement. *F.*
CHARM, (V.) 1. To bewitch or enchant, 2. To delight, 3. To subdue.
CHARNEL House, (S.) A place where the bones of the dead are laid. *F.*
CHARON, (S.) According to the poets, the old ferryman who carried the souls of the deceased over the river Styx.
CHARR of Lead, (S.) Thirty pigs, each weighing 70 lb.
CHART, (S.) A map containing a delineation of the sea-coasts. *L.*
CHARTER, (S.) A royal patent granting privileges. *L.*
CHARTER Party, (S.) An indenture be-

tween merchants and masters of ships, containing the particulars of their covenants and agreements. *L.*
CHASE, (V.) 1. To hunt or pursue, 2. To drive away, 3. To encase, or fet in, 4. To raise gold or silver into several figures. *F.*
CHASE Guns, (S.) Guns in the fore part of a ship, to be fired on those that are pursued.
CHASM, (S.) A gap or empty space. *G.*
CHASTE, (A.) Pure, modest, continent.
CHA'STEN, or **Cha'tize**, (V.) To correct or punish. *F.*
CHA'STITY, (S.) Abstinence from impure and indecent actions. *F.*
CHAT, (S.) Prattle; idle talk.
CHA'TELAN, (S.) The governor of a castle and its district. *F.*
CHA'TTELS, (S.) All goods moveable and immoveable, except such as are of the nature of a freehold.
CHA'TTER, (V.) 1. To prate, 2. To make a noise like some birds, 3. To gnash the teeth with cold.
CHAW, (V.) To masticate or chew.
CHAW'DRON, (S.) Entrails or bowels.
CHEA'DLE, (S.) A town in Staffordshire, 138 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are on Holy Thursday, and Aug. 21.
CHEAP, (A.) Bought at a low price. *S.*
CHEA'PEN, (V.) To ask the price; to beat down the price of goods.
CHEAR, or **Cheer**, (S.) 1. Provisions, 2. Courage, 3. Gaiety, jollity, 4. Huzza's. *F.*
CHEA'RFUL, (A.) Brisk, lively, gay.
CHEAT, (S.) 1. An imposition or fraud, 2. An impostor, a person guilty of fraud.
CHECK, (S.) 1. A twitch, or pluck; figuratively applied to conscience, or whatever may stop a person in the career of vice, &c. 2. A flourish in a ticket, bill, &c. to prevent counterfeiters. *F.*
Clerk of the Check, An officer who has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the others belonging to the royal family.
CHE'CKER, or **Chéquer**, (S.) A lattice, or squares of different colours. *F.*
CHE'CKER, or **Chéquer**, (V.) To variegate or diversify, in the manner of a chess-board, with alternate colours.
CHEEKS, (S.) 1. Part of the face, 2. Iron plates to lessen or widen a fire, 3. The

The side-beams of a press, 4. In a ship, pieces of timber fixed on each side the mast. *S.*

CHEER, (V.) 1. To incite, to encourage, 2. To comfort, to gladden.

CHEERLY, (A.) 1. Gay, cheerful, 2. Not gloomy.

CHEESE, (S.) A food well known. *S.*

CHE'LSFORD, (S.) A town in Essex, 28 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. Its fairs are May 12, and Nov. 12.

CHE'LTENHAM, (S.) In Gloucestershire, has a market on Fridays, and is 95 miles from London. Its fairs are the second Thursday in April, Holy Thursday, and August 5.

CHE'PSTOW, (S.) In Monmouthshire, is 131 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are the Friday in Whitsun-week, Saturday before June 20, Aug. 1, and Friday se'nnight after St. Luke, Oct. 18.

CHE'QUIN, or Séquin, a Venetian gold coin worth 9 s. 7 d. sterling. *I.*

CHE'RISH, (V.) 1. To make much of, 2. To provide for, 3. To keep warm. *F.*

CHE'RRY, (S.) A fruit well known.

CHE'RTSEY, (S.) In Surry, has a market on Wednesdays, and is 19 miles from London. Its fairs are the 1st Monday in Lent, May 14, August 5, and Oct. 6.

CHE'RUB, or Chérubim, (S.) One of the orders of angels. *H.*

CHE'SHAM, (S.) In Buckinghamshire, is 29 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are April 21, July 22, and Sept. 28.

CHE'SHIRE, (S.) A county in the N. W. of England, 45 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and about 112 in circumference. It sends four members to parliament, and has 12 market towns besides Chester. Its staple commodities are cheese and salt.

CHE'SNUT, (S.) The fruit of a large timber tree.

CHESS, (S.) A game.

CHEST, (S.) 1. A coffer or box, 2. The breast. *S.*

CHE'STER, (S.) An ancient city, the capital of Cheshire; it is 182 miles from London, is walled round, and has 9 churches. The cathedral is a very antique building. Its markets are on Wednesdays and Fridays; and its fairs are the last Thursday in February, July 5, and Oct. 10.

CHE'STERFIELD, (S.) In Derbyshire, is 116 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Jan. 25, Feb. 28, April 3, May 4, July 4, Sept. 25, and Nov. 25.

CHEVALIER, (S.) A knight. *F.*

CHEVAU'X de Frise, (S.) Pieces of timber full of wooden spikes, armed with iron, used to stop breaches, &c. *F.*

CHEW, (V.) 1. To grind with the teeth, 2. To meditate.

CHIAU'S, (S.) An officer of the Turkish court, who performs the duty of an usher, and also of ambassador to foreign states.

CHICA'NE, or Chic'nerie, (S.) Perplexing an argument or cause by quirks and cavils. *F.*

CHI'CHESTER, (S.) A city in Suffex, 63 miles from London. It has five churches besides its cathedral, is walled round, and has 4 gates answering to the 4 cardinal points. Its markets are on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and its fairs April 23, Whit-Monday, Aug. 5, Oct. 10 and 20.

CHI'CKEN, (S.) The young of a hen.

CHI'CKEN-HEARTED, (A.) Cowardly, fearful.

CHI'CKEN-POX, (S.) An eruptive disease with small transparent bladders on the skin.

CHIDE, (V.) To rebuke, to blame. *S.*

CHIDLEIGH, or Chúdleigh, (S.) In Devonshire, is 182 miles from London. It has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are June 11, and St. Matthew, Sept. 21.

CHIEF, (A.) Head, principal. *F.*

CHIE'FTAIN, (S.) A captain, general, or champion.

CHI'BLAIN, (S.) A swelling in the feet, caused by cold or frost.

CHILD, (S.) 1. A son or daughter, 2. An infant, 3. The product or effect of another.

CHI'LDBED, (S.) The state of a woman for a month after she is delivered of a child.

CHILDERMAS-DAY, (S.) Kept on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the massacre of the children of Bethlehem, and the same day of the week in the whole year.

CHI'LDHOOD, (S.) Infancy.

CHI'LDISH, (A.) Silly, like a child. *S.*

CHI'LIAD, (S.) A thousand. *G.*

CHILL,

CHILL, or Chilly, (A.) 1. Cold, 2. Depressed, dejected. S.

CHIME, (V.) To strike upon bells musically, 2. To strike in with another's opinion, 3. Correspondence of sound.

CHIME'RA, (S.) 1. A feigned monster, in the fore part like a lion, and behind like a dragon, 2. A whimsy, an idle conceit.

CHIME'RICAL, (A.) Imaginary, without foundation.

CHIMLEIGH, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 18½ miles from London, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair Aug. 2.

CHIMNEY, (S.) A funnel for the conveyance of smoke. F.

CHIMNEY-PIECE, (S.) The ornamental piece round the fire-place.

CHIN, (S.) The lowest part of the face.

CHINA Ware, (S.) Cups, plates, &c. made in China, a large country of Asia.

CHINA-ORANGE, (S.) A sweet orange.

CHINCOUGH, (S.) A violent convulsive cough, that seizes on young children. B.

CHINE, (S.) 1. The backbone, 2. Part of the back of an animal. F.

CHINK, (S.) A cleft or crevice.

CHINK, (V.) To ring or sound.

CHINTS, (S.) Five Indian painted calicoes.

CHIP, (S.) 2. A piece of wood chipped off by an ax, 2. A small piece of any thing.

CHIPPING-NORTON, (S.) A town in Oxfordshire, 76 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are on March 7, May 6, last Friday in May, July 18, Sept. 5, Nov. 8, last Friday in Nov.

CHIPPING-ONGER, (S.) In Essex, is 21 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays, and a fair Sept. 30.

CHIPPING-SODEBURY, (S.) In Gloucestershire, is 103 miles from London, and has a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are May 23, and June 24.

CHIROGRAPHER, (S.) 1. An officer in the court of common pleas, who engrosses fines acknowledged in that court, 2. One that exercises writing. G.

CHIROLOGY, (S.) Converting by signs made with the fingers. G.

CHIROMANCY, (S.) The pretended art of foretelling events by the lines in the hand. G.

CHIRP, (V.) To make a noise like a sparrow.

CHIRURGEON, (S.) A surgeon, one skilled in healing by outward application. G.

CHIRU'RGERY, (S.) Surgery. G.

CHISSEL, (S.) A tool used by artificers.

CHILD, (S.) A child or baby.

CHIT-CHAT, (S.) Prattle, idle prate.

CHITTERLINGS, (S.) 1. Hogs guts cleaned, 2. Borders of fine linen on the bosoms of shirts.

CHIVALRY, (S.) 1. Horsemanship, 2. Prowess, 3. Knighthood, 4. A tenure of land by a knight's service. F.

CHIVES, (S.) The threads or filaments in the middle of flowers, 2. An herb of the onion kind.

CHLOROSIS, (S.) The green sickness.

CHOCOLATE, (S.) 1. A mass made of the Indian cocoa nut, 2. The liquor made with it.

CHOICE, (S.) 1. Choosing, 2. Variety, 3. The thing chosen. F.

CHOICE, (A.) Exquisite, valuable.

CHOIR, (S.) 1. A company of singers, 2. That part of a cathedral, &c. where divine service is sung. F.

CHOKE, (V.) 1. To strangle, 2. To stop up.

CHOKE-PEAR, (S.) 1. A rough astringent pear, 2. Any jest or sarcasm that stops the mouth.

CHOLER, (S.) 1. The bile contained in the gall bladder, 2. Anger, rage. G.

CHOLERICK, (A.) 1. Abounding with choler, 2. Haughty, apt to be angry.

CHOLICK, or Colick, (S.) A violent pain in the bowels. G.

CHOOSE, (V.) To make choice of, to select. S.

CHOP, (S.) 1. A gash with a knife or hatchet, 2. A thin slice of mutton or pork.

CHOP, (V.) 1. To cut by a blow, 2. To exchange, 3. To devour eagerly, 4. To mince.

CHOP-HOUSE, (S.) A house where chops are sold ready dressed, an eating-house.

CHOPPIN, (S.) A quart is so called in Scotland: a French measure containing a Winchester pint.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, (S.) A knife with which cooks mince their meat.

CHO-

CHO'RAL, (A.) Belonging to the choir of a church. *L.*

CHORD, (S.) 1. A string, 2. A right line drawn from one part of an arch of a circle to another. *G.*

CHORDEE, (S.) A contraction of the frænum.

CHO'RISTER, (S.) 1. A singer in cathedrals, a singing boy, 2. A singer in concert.

CHORO'GRAPHY, (S.) A description of a particular country or province. *G.*

CHO'RUS, (S.) 1. A number of singers, a concert, 2. Persons supposed to be lookers on in the ancient tragedy, 3. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer. *L.*

CHOUSE, (V.) To cheat.

CHRISM, (S.) A hallowed ointment used by popish priests. *G.*

CHRIST, (S.) The Anointed, the name of the Saviour of mankind. *G.*

CHRIST-CHURCH, (S.) A town in Hampshire, 100 miles from London. Its market is on Mondays. Its fairs are on Trinity Thursday, and Oct. 17.

CHRISTEN, (V.) To baptize.

CHRISTENDOM, (S.) All countries where christianity is become a national religion.

CHRISTIAN, (S.) A professor of

CHRISTIANITY, (S.) The religion taught by Christ. *L.*

CHRISTIAN-NAME, (S.) The name given at the time of baptism.

CHRISTMAS, (S.) The feast of the nativity of Jesus Christ, celebrated on the 25th of December.

CHRONICAL Diseases, (S.) Those that are of long continuance. *G.*

CHRONICLE, (S.) An history of a kingdom, &c. digested in order of time. *G.*

CHRONOGRAM, (S.) An inscription in which the numeral letters make up the date of the action mentioned. *G.*

CHRONOLOGER, (S.) One skilled in

CHRONOLOGY, (S.) Or the art of computing time, and ascertaining at what periods the most remarkable events happened. *G.*

CHRY'SALIS. See **AURELIA**.

CHRY'SOLITE, (S.) A transparent precious stone of a gold colour mixed with green. *G.*

CHUB, (S.) A river fish, a chevin,

CHUCK, (V.) To give a gentle blow under the chin.

CHU'CKLE, (V.) To burst into frequent fits of laughter.

CHUFF, (S.) A blunt clown.

CHUM, (S.) A bedfellow to a student at an university. *F.*

CHUMP, (S.) A short thick piece of wood.

CHURCH, (S.) 1. An assembly of christians, 2. A place of religious worship.

CHURCH-ALE, (S.) A wake or feast in commemoration of the dedication of the church.

CHURCH-STREETON, (S.) A town in Shropshire, has a market on Thursdays, and is 130 miles from London. Its fairs are May 14, and Sept. 24.

CHURL, (S.) 1. An ill-natured selfish fellow, 2. A ruffick, 3. A miser. *S.*

CHU'RILISH, (A.) Sour, ill-natured, selfish, intractable, vexatious.

CHURN, (S.) A vessel in which butter is made.

CHUSE, (V.) To make choice of.

CHYLE, (S.) A white juice coming from meat digested in the stomach. *G.*

CHYLIFICATION, (S.) The act whereby food is changed into chyle.

CHYMICAL, or **Chémical**, (A.) Belonging to

CHYMISTRY, or **Chémistry**, (S.) The art of separating natural bodies, and reducing them to their first principles. *G.*

CIBOL, (S.) An herb of the onion kind.

CICATRICE, (S.) A scar. *L.*

CICATRICULA, (S.) The treddle of an egg.

CICATRIZE, (V.) To heal or skin over a wound or ulcer. *F.*

CIDER, (S.) A liquor made of the juice of apples.

CIDDERKIN, (S.) Small cider.

CIELING, (S.) The top of a room. *F.*

CILIARY, (A.) Belonging to the eyelids. *L.*

CIMETER, (S.) A crooked sword.

CIMMERIAN, (A.) Gloomy, dismal.

CINCTURE, (S.) 1. A girdle, 2. A concave ring in a column. *L.*

CINDERS, (S.) Burnt coals. *S.*

CINERITIOUS, (A.) Ashy, of the colour of ashes.

CINNABAR, (S.) Vermillion. *G.*

CINNAMON, (S.) An aromatick spice, the bark of an Indian tree.

CINQUE, (S.) The number five. *F.*

CINQUE Foil, (S.) Five-leaved graft. *F.*
CINQUE

CINQUE Ports, (S.) Five havens on the East coast of England, called so by way of eminence; they are Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich.

CION, (S.) A young shoot or sucker of a tree, a shoot engrafted. *F.*

CIPHER, (S.) 1. A character in arithmetic, 2. Nothing, 3. The letters of a person's name interwoven, 4. A secret character. *F.*

CIPHER, (V.) To cast accounts.

CIRCLE, (S.) 1. A round line usually made with a pair of compasses, 2. The space included in a circular line, 3. An assembly surrounding the principal person, 4. *Circles of the German empire*, are such provinces as have a right to be present at diets. *L.*

CIRCUIT, (S.) 1. A going round, 2. A journey made by a judge twice a year to administer justice. *L.*

CIRCULAR, (A.) Round, or belonging to a circle. *L.*

CIRCULAR Letter, A letter transcribed and sent to different persons without alteration.

CIRCULAR Sailing, is that performed by the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULATE, (V.) To move round. *L.*

CIRCULATION, (S.) The motion of any thing that moves round.

CIRCUMBIENT, (A.) Encompassing. *L.*

CIRCUMCISE, (V.) To cut off the foreskin. *L.*

CIRCUMCISION, (S.) The act of cutting off the foreskin, a ceremony used by the Jews and Turks. *L.*

CIRCUMFERENCE, (S.) 1. Circuit, compass, 2. The outermost limit or circle. *L.*

CIRCUMFERENTOR, (S.) An instrument used in surveying lands.

CIRCUMFLEX, (A.) 1. Bowed or bended about, 2. In Grammar, an accent placed over a vowel to make it long, as [ā] in Latin, or [ᾱ] in Greek.

CIRCUMFLUENT, (A.) Flowing round about. *L.*

CIRCUMFUSION, (S.) The pouring liquor round about any thing. *L.*

CIRCUMGYRATION, (S.) The act of turning about, or running round. *L.*

CIRCUMJACENT, (A.) Lying round about. *L.*

CIRCUMLOCUTION, (S.) Using many words to express the sense of a few. *L.*

CIRCUMPO'LAR, (A.) Round the pole.

CIRCUMROTATION, (S.) A wheeling or turning about. *L.*

CIRCUMSCRIBE, (V.) 1. To bound or limit, 3. To draw a circle round a figure. *L.*

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, (S.) The bounds or limits of any body. *L.*

CIRCUMSPECT, (A.) cautious, considerate, attentive, watchful. *L.*

CIRCUMSPECTION, (S.) Caution, wariness, earnest consideration. *L.*

CIRCUMSTANCE, (S.) A particular that accompanies any action. *L.*

CIRCUMSTANCES, (S.) 1. Incidents belonging to any action, 2. The state of a man's private fortune.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, (A.) Very particular, related with all its circumstances.

CIRCUMSTANTIATE, (V.) To describe a thing by or with its circumstances; to place in particular circumstances.

CIRCUMVALLATION, (S.) A fortification thrown up round a place besieged. *L.*

CIRCUMVENT, (V.) To deceive, impose upon, or over-reach. *L.*

CIRCUMVENTION, (S.) Deceit, over-reaching, cheating, fraud. *L.*

CIRCUMVOLU'ION, (S.) A turning or rolling about. *L.*

CIRCUS, (S.) A round place or area for public exercises and sports. *L.*

CIRENCESTER, (S.) The largest town in Gloucestershire, 85 miles from London; with a market on Mondays and Fridays. Its fairs are on Easter Tuesday, July 18, and Nov. 8.

CISALPINE, (A.) On this side the Alps.

CIST, (S.) A case, a tegument; the skin which surrounds a wen. *L.*

CISTERN, (S.) 1. A large receiver for either rain or river water, 2. A vessel to put bottles of wine, &c. in, 3. A vessel used by confectioners. *L.*

CIT, (S.) A word of contempt spoken of a citizen.

CITADEL, (S.) A fort or castle, to command or defend a city. *F.*

CITATION, (S.) 1. A summons to appear before an ecclesiastical judge, 2. A quotation from an author. *L.*

CITE, (V.) 1. To summon, 2. To quote an authority. *L.*

CITIZEN,

CITIZEN, (S.) An inhabitant or freeman of a city. *F.*
CITRON, (S.) A pleasant fruit, somewhat resembling a lemon. *L.*
CITTERN, or Cithern, (S.) A musical instrument. *L.*
CITY, (S.) 1. A town corporate, having many privileges, and this title granted by charter. The cities of England have a bishop's see. *F.*
CIVET, (S.) A perfume like musk obtained from a civet-cat. *F.*
CIVICK Crown, (S.) A garland or crown of oak, given by the old Romans to him who had saved the life of a fellow citizen in battle, &c.
CIVIL, (A.) 1. Courteous, obliging, 2. Belonging to the management or government of a city or kingdom. *L.*
Civil Day, One of 24 hours.
Civil Law, 1. The national law of every country; 2. A system of laws collected from the best of those made by the Greeks and Romans, now chiefly used in spiritual courts and maritime affairs.
Civil War, A war between those under the same government.
Civil Year, The space of time that any state has appointed for a legal year.
CIVILIAN, (S.) A student, professor, or doctor of the civil law.
CIVILITY, (S.) Courtesy, politeness. *L.*
CIVILIZE, (V.) To make civil. *F.*
CLACK, (S.) 1. A part of a moveable body that makes a noise, 2. A rattler or busy body, 3. The tongue.
CLACK, (V.) 1. To rattle, 2. To let the tongue run.
CLAD, (A.) Cloathed.
CLAIM, (V.) To challenge or demand.
CLAIMABLE, (A.) Any thing that may be claimed.
CLAIMANT, (S.) One who lays claim to an estate which he has not yet in possession.
CLAIR-OBSCUR, (S.) 1. In Painting, the art of distributing lights and shades to advantage, 2. A piece done only in two colours, which now are umber and white. *I.*
CLAMBER, (V.) To climb. *T.*
CLAMMY, (A.) Viscous, or sticky. *S.*
CLAMOUR, (S.) A noisy outcry or complaint. *L.*
CLAMOROUS, (A.) Noisy, quarrelsome.

CLAN, (S.) A tribe or family. *W.*
CLANDESTINE, (A.) Private, by stealth, contrary to law. *L.*
CLANG, (V.) To sound, to make a sharp shrill noise. *L.*
CLANGOUR, (S.) A loud shrill noise, such as is made with trumpets, &c.
CLANK, (S.) The noise of fetters and irons.
CLAP, (S.) 1. A blow, 2. A noise, 3. An explosion of thunder, 4. The first stage of the venereal disease. *S.*
CLAP-BOARDS, (S.) Boards ready cut for making casks, vessels, &c.
CLAPPER, (S.) 1. The tongue of a bell, 2. One who claps with his hands.
CLARE, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 61 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. Its fairs are Easter-Tuesday and July 26.
CLARENCEUX, (S.) The second king at arms, so called because he formerly belonged to the duke of Clarence.
CLARET, (S.) A general name for the red wines of France. *F.*
CLARICHORD, or Manichord, (S.) A musical instrument in the form of a spinet. *L.*
CLARIFICATION, (S.) The making liquors clear or fine. *F.*
CLARIFY, (V.) To make clear. *F.*
CLARION, (S.) A shrill trumpet. *L.*
CLARITY, (S.) Clearness, pureness, brightness. *L.*
CLARY, (S.) An herb.
CLASH, (V.) 1. To beat or dash against, 2. To disagree or wrangle. *Du.*
CLASP, (S.) 1. A holdfast made in several forms, 2. An embrace. *B.*
CLASP, (V.) 1. To hold fast, curl round, or embrace, 2. To shut with a clasp.
CLASPERS, (S.) The tendrils or threads of creeping or climbing plants.
CLASS, (S.) 1. An order, rank, or degree, 2. A number of boys learning the same lesson. *L.*
CLASSICK, or Clássical, (A.) 1. Belonging to a class or degree, 2. An author or book of the first rank. *L.*
CLATTER, (V.) 1. To make a noise by knocking two bodies together, 2. To talk idly, to jar. *S.*
CLAUSE, (S.) 1. An article, a particular condition in a deed, 2. A sentence; a single part of a discourse. *L.*
CLAW, (V.) To scratch or tear with nails or claws. *F.*

CL

CLAWS, (S.) 1. The nails of birds or beasts, 2. The hands, in contempt.
CLAY, (S.) A fat clammy kind of earth.
CLAY-COLD, (A.) As cold as earth.
CLEAN, (A.) Pure, or neat. S.
CLEAN, or **Cleanse**, (V.) To purify, purge, or make clean.
CLEANLY, (A.) 1. Free from dirt, pure in person, 2. Pure, immaculate, 3. Nice, artful.
CLEAR, (A.) 1. Bright, 2. Transparent, 3. Fair, 4. Pure, without mixture, 5. Indisputable, 6. Apparent, manifest, 7. Unspotted, guiltless, 8. Out of debt, free, 9. Canorous, sounding distinctly, 10. Perspicuous, not obscure. L.
CLEARANCE, (S.) A certificate that a ship is cleared at the custom-house.
CLEARNESS, (S.) 1. Transparency, brightness, 2. Splendour, lustre, 3. Distinctness, perspicuity.
CLEAR-SIGHTED, (A.) Of a quick and ready comprehension.
CLEAVE, (V.) 1. To split asunder, 2. To gape or open wide, 3. To stick to. S.
CLEAVER, (S.) A butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.
CLEVBURY, (S.) A small town in Shropshire, 118 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are on May 2, and Oct. 27.
CLEF, (S.) A mark or character in Music. F.
CLEFT, (S.) A chap, chink, or opening.
CLEMENCY, (S.) Benignity, mildness, mercy. L.
CLEMENT, (A.) Mild, gentle, humane.
CLEPSY'DRA, (S.) An antient instrument to measure time by the running of water. G.
CLE'RGY, (S.) Churchmen. L.
CLE'RICAL, (A.) Belonging to a clergyman. L.
CLERK, (S.) 1. A clergyman, 2. An assistant to a minister, 3. A writer or book-keeper, 4. A scholar. L.
CLERK of the Crown, (S.) An officer who attends the lord chancellor or keeper, for special matters of state.
CLE'RKSHIP, (S.) The office of a clerk.
CLE'THERO, (S.) A town in Lancashire, 207 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on July 21.
CLE'VER, (A.) 1. Skilful, ingenious, 2. Well shaped, 3. Handsome.
CLEW, (S.) A bottom of thread, yarn, &c. S.

CL

CLIC'KER, (S.) 1. A journeyman shoemaker, who cuts out leather, and serves in the shop, 2. A salesman's servant. Du.
CLIC'KET, (S.) A mill clack.
CLIE'NT, (S.) 1. One who puts himself under the protection of his patron, 2. One who retains a lawyer to plead his cause. L.
CLIFF, (S.) A rock or precipice. S.
CLIMACTE'RICAL, (A.) 1. Ascending, 2. Dangerous, fatal, 3. Every seventh and ninth year of a man's life, particularly the 63d and 81st, which are called the grand climactericks. G.
CLIMATE, or **CLIME**, (S.) 1. A part of the earth between two circles parallel to the equator, 2. The general temperature of the air in any country. G.
CLIMAX, (S.) Gradation, ascent; a figure in Rhetorick, by which the sentence rises gradually. G.
CLIMB, (V.) To mount or ascend with difficulty. S.
CLIME, (S.) Climate, region, tract of earth. G.
CLINCH, (V.) 1. To gripe hard with the fist, 2. To bend down the point of a nail, 3. To close the hand hard. S.
CLINCH, (S.) A pun, an ambiguity.
CLINCHER, (S.) 1. A cramp, a hold-fast, 2. A notorious lie; a confirmation of an argument.
CLING, (V.) 1. To stick close to, 2. To hang together by twining round. S.
CLINK, (V.) To ring or sound, as metal does. T.
CLIO, (S.) One of the nine Muses, said to preside over History and heroick Poetry.
CLIP, (V.) 1. To cut with a pair of shears or scissors, 2. To pronounce badly, 3. To encircle, to embrace, 4. To curtail. S.
CLIPPINGS, (S.) Bits cut off from money and other things.
CLOAK, or **Cloke**, (S.) 1. A loose garment made to wear over other cloaths, 2. A concealment. S.
CLOATHS, (S.) 1. Garments, 2. The covering of a bed. S.
CLOCK, (S.) 1. A well known instrument for measuring time, 2. A beetle, 3. An ornament on the leg of a stocking. T.
CLO'CK-WORK, (S.) Movements by weights or springs.
CLOD, (S.) 1. A hard lump of dry dirt, 2. A heavy stupid clown. S.
CLOG, (S.) 1. An hindrance, 2. A log of wood fastened to a horse's foot, 3. A cover for

- for a woman's foot, to preserve her shoes from the dirt, 4. A wooden shoe.
- CLOISTER**, (S.) 1. A place in a monastery with piazzas round it, 2. A monastery or convent. *L.*
- CLOSE**, (S.) 1. A piece of ground inclosed. *S.* 2. The conclusion of a discourse, &c. *F.*
- CLOSE**, (A.) 1. Shut, inclosed, 2. Secret, private, 3. Fast, firm, 4. Covetous, thrifty, 5. Adjoining to, or near to each other, 6. Compact, or concise, 7. Undiscovered, 8. Full to the point, home, 9. Retired, solitary, 10. Secluded from communication. *S.*
- CLOSE**, (V.) 1. To conclude, 2. To shut, 3. To end a difference, 4. To join, 5. To unite together.
- CLOSENESS**, (S.) 1. The state of being shut, 2. Narrowness, straitness, 3. Want of air, 4. Compactness, solidity, 5. Recuseness, solitude, retirement, 6. Secrecy, privacy, 7. Covetousness, sly avarice, 8. Connection, dependence.
- CLOSET**, (S.) A small room.
- CLOSET**, (V.) 1. To shut up in private, in order to consult upon matters of importance, 2. To conceal in a closet.
- CLOSURE**, (S.) 1. The act of shutting up, 2. Conclusion, end.
- CLOT**, (S.) A lump of blood, or other congealed matter.
- CLOT**, (V.) 1. To coagulate, 2. To form clots.
- CLOTH**, (S.) 1. Linen or woollen, wove to make garments, 2. A piece of linen spread on a table, 3. The canvass on which pictures are painted. *S.*
- CLOTHE**, or **Cloath**, (V.) To furnish with cloaths, to dress.
- CLOTHIER**, (S.) One who makes woollen cloths fit for use.
- CLOUD**, (S.) 1. A collection of vapours drawn up into the air, which fall down again in rain, 2. The veins or stains in stones and other bodies, 3. A state of obscurity, 4. A great number.
- CLOUD**, (V.) 1. To darken with clouds, 2. To obscure, or make less evident, 3. To variegate with dark veins.
- CLOUDCAPT**, (A.) Topped with clouds.
- CLOUDY**, (A.) 1. Overspread with clouds, 2. Dull, melancholy, 3. Not intelligible.
- CLOVE**, (S.) 1. An Indian spice, 2. Part of a head of garlic. *S.*
- CLOVEN**, (A.) Sifted or divided.
- CLOVER**, (S.) An excellent kind of grass. *S.*
- CLOUGH**, (S.) An allowance of 2 lb. to every hundred for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.
- CLOUTED**, (A.) Congealed, coagulated.
- CLOUTS**, (S.) 1. Rags, 2. Small pieces of linen, 3. Patches on shoes, 4. Iron plates to keep the axle-tree of a cart, &c. from wearing. *S.*
- CLOUTERLY**, (A.) Clumsy.
- CLOWN**, (S.) A rustick, ill-bred fellow.
- CLOWNISH**, (A.) Ill-bred, unmannerly.
- CLOY**, (V.) 1. To satiate, 2. To spike up guns. *F.*
- CLUB**, (S.) 1. A thick stick, 2. The name of a suit in a pack of cards, 3. A meeting or society, 4. A share of a reckoning, 5. Joint charge. *S.*
- CLUCK**, (S.) To make a noise as a hen does when she calls her chickens. *S.*
- CLUMP**, (S.) A shapeless piece of wood.
- CLUMSY**, (A.) 1. Thick set, 2. Awkward, unhandy.
- CLUSTER**, (S.) 1. A bunch, 2. A heap, 3. A body of people collected. *S.*
- CLUTCHES**, (S.) 1. The hands gripped or clenched, 2. Possession, 3. Claws, talons.
- CLUTTER**, (S.) A confused noise, stir, or uproar. *L. S.*
- CLYSTER**, (S.) A liquid medicine to be injected into the body thro' the anus. *G.*
- COACH**, (S.) A well known carriage. *F.*
- COADJUTOR**, (S.) An assistant, or fellow helper. *F.*
- COAGULATE**, (V.) To curdle, thicken, or congeal. *L.*
- COAL**, (S.) A mineral fuel. *S.*
- COALESCE**, (V.) 1. To close or grow together, 2. To unite in masses. *L.*
- COALITION**, or **Coalescence**, (S.) An union in one mass. *L.*
- COARSE**, (A.) 1. Not refined, 2. Not soft or fine, 3. Rude, uncivil, 4. Gross, not delicate, 5. Inelegant, unpolished, 6. Unaccomplished by education, 7. Mean, not nice, vile.
- COAST**, (S.) 1. A region or country, 2. Land lying next the sea, 3. The *Coast is clear*; the danger is over. *F.*
- COAST**, (V.) To sail along the shore.
- COAT**, (S.) 1. A man's outward garment, 2. A petticoat, 3. A child's coat, 4. A fold for sheep, 5. In Anatomy, a membranous cover of any part of the bo-

dy, 6. The covering of an animal, as wool, hair, fur, 7. A COAT of Arms, that on which the arms are portrayed. S.
 COAT, (V.) 1. To put a child in coats, 2. To cover a glass vessel with materials to make it resist the fire.
 COAX, (V.) To wheedle, to flatter.
 COBBLE, (V.) 1. To mend shoes, 2. To botch or bungle. Dan.
 COBLER, (S.) 1. One that mends shoes, 2. A bungler.
 COBWEB, (S.) A spider's web.
 COCCIFEROUS, (A.) Any plant or tree is so called that bears berries. L.
 COCHINEAL, (S.) An Indian insect used to dye scarlet. Sp.
 COCK, (S.) 1. The male among birds, 2. The style of a dial, 3. That part of a gun-lock that holds the flint, 4. The needle of a balance, 5. A conical pile of hay, 6. A wrought plate which covers the balance of a watch, 7. A kind of tap to let out liquors, 8. The form of a hat, 9. A weathercock. D.
 COCKATRICE. See BA'SILISK.
 COCKER, (V.) To humour, pamper, or indulge.
 COCKERMOUTH, (S.) A town in Cumberland, 287 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are the first Monday in May, and Oct. 10.
 COCKET, (S.) 1. A seal belonging to the custom-house, 2. An acquittance deliver'd to merchants, as a warrant that their goods are customed.
 COCKLE, (S.) 1. A shell-fish, 2. A weed, 3. In Architecture, winding stairs.
 COCKLE, (V.) To pucker up, or wrinkle.
 COCKNEY, (S.) A nick-name for a Londoner.
 COCKPIT, (S.) A place where game-cocks fight.
 COCKREL, (S.) A young cock.
 COCKSCOMB, (S.) 1. The red upper part of a cock's head, 2. An impertinent man.
 COCKSWAIN, (S.) An officer who has the command of a ship's boat.
 COD, (S.) 1. A sea-fish, 2. A husk or shell, 3. The bag that contains the testicles of a male, 4. The bottom of a bay.
 CODDLE, (V.) To parboil.
 CODE, (S.) A volume of the civil law. L.
 CODICIL, (S.) An addition made to a will, &c. L.

CO'DLIN, (S.) A summer apple.
 COEFFICIENT, (A.) Something that works together with another. L.
 COELIAC Passion, (S.) A sort of a looseness, from want of digestion; wherein the aliment comes away but little altered.
 COEQUAL, (A.) Equal to one another.
 COERCIBLE, (A.) That may be limited or restrained. L.
 COERCION, (S.) A restraining or limiting. L.
 COERCIVE, (A.) Serving to keep in or restrain. L.
 COESSENTIAL, (A.) Of the same essence. L.
 COETERNAL, (A.) That has the same eternity with another. L.
 COEVAL, (A.) Of the same age. L.
 COEXISTENT, (A.) Having an existence at the same time with another. L.
 COFFEE, (S.) 1. A berry of an Arabian tree, 2. A liquor made of those berries.
 COFFER, (S.) A chest. S.
 COFFERER, (S.) An officer in the king's household, who has the oversight of the other officers, and pays them their wages.
 COFFIN, (S.) 1. A case for a dead body, 2. The hollow part of a horse's hoof, &c. 3. A mould of paste made for a pye. F.
 COG, (V.) 1. To cajole, 2. To use a slight of hand in playing at dice, 3. To lie.
 COG, (S.) 1. The tooth of a wheel, by which it acts on another wheel, 2. A lie.
 CO'GENCY, (S.) Force, strength. L.
 CO'GENT, (A.) Pressing, forcible, constraining, convincing. L.
 COGITATE, (V.) To muse, or think upon. L.
 COGITATION, (S.) The act of thinking or considering.
 COGNATION, (S.) Kindred, chiefly by blood. L.
 COGNISANCE, (S.) 1. Knowledge, 2. Notice, observation. F.
 COGNITION, (S.) Knowing or judging. L.
 COHA'BIT, (V.) To dwell together, especially in the manner of man and wife. L.
 COHEIR, (S.) Joint heir with another. L.
 COHEIRESS, (S.) Joint heiress.
 COHEIRE, (V.) 1. To stick or hang together, 2. To agree with. L.
 COHERENCE, (S.) 1. The cleaving together of the parts of any natural body, 2. The

2. The agreement between the parts of a discourse. *L.*

COHE'SION, (S.) The action whereby the constituent particles of bodies cohere to each other. *L.*

COHI'BIT, (V.) 1. To with-hold, 2. To curb or restrain. *L.*

COHOBATION, (S.) The returning of any distilled liquor on what it was drawn from.

CO'HORT, (S.) A body of 5 or 600 foot soldiers, among the ancients. *L.*

COIF, (S.) A sort of cap. *F.*

COIL, (S.) 1. A rope rolled up in circles, 2. A clutter or noise, 3. The breech of a gun.

COIL, (V.) To wind up a large rope in the form of a ring.

COIN, (S.) Stamped money. *F.*

COIN, (V.) 1. To stamp money, 2. To invent or forge.

COINCIDENT, (A.) Any thing that exactly agrees or falls in with another. *L.*

COINS, or **Quoins**, (S.) 1. The pieces of wood used in mounting or lowering a piece of ordnance, 2. Square stones, &c. put in the corners of houses both for strength and ornament, 3. Rustick coins are stones that stick out of a wall for new buildings to be added. *F.*

COITION, (S.) 1. The natural tendency or gravitation of some bodies to each other, 2. Carnal copulation. *L.*

COITS, or **Quoits**, (S.) 1. Broad iron plates resembling horse-shoes, used to play with, 2. The game itself.

COKE, (S.) Burnt coals.

CO'LATRE, (S.) Any strained liquor.

CO'LCHESTER, (S.) A town in Essex, 58 miles from London. It has eight churches, and a market on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Its fairs are on Easter-Tuesday, June 24, July 23, and Oct. 20.

COLD, (S.) 1. The contrary to heat, 2. A disorder caused by cold. *S.*

COLD, (A.) 1. Not hot, not warm, 2. Indifferent, careless, 3. Chaste.

CO'LEBROOK, or **Côlnbrook**, (S.) A town in Buckinghamshire, 18 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are April 5, and May 3.

CO'LESHILL, (S.) A town in Warwickshire, 103 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are on Shrove-Monday, May 6, and Oct. 2.

CO'LFORD, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 121 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. Its fairs are June 20, and Nov. 24.

CO'LLAR, (S.) 1. That part of a garment which is worn round the neck, 2. A ring of metal about the neck of a dog, &c. 3. Harness for a cart-horse. *L.*

COLLAR of SS. (S.) An ornament for the neck worn by knights of the garter.

COLLAR Days, (S.) Certain festivals on which the knights of the garter wear the collar of SS.

CO'LLAR, (V.) To seize by the collar, to take by the throat.

COLLA'TE, (V.) 1. To bestow or confer, 2. To examine or compare. *L.*

COLLA'TERAL, (A.) 1. Sideways, indirect, 2. Those that stand in equal relation to some ancestor. *L.*

COLLA'TION, (S.) 1. A repast, 2. Bestowing a benefice, 3. Comparing or examining. *L.*

CO'LLLEAGUE, (S.) 1. A co-partner in an office, 2. One of the same college. *L.*

CO'LLLECT, (S.) A short prayer. *L.*

COLLE'CT, (V.) To gather together. *L.*

COLLE'CTION, (S.) 1. A gathering together, 2. The things collected. *L.*

COLLE'CTIVE, (A.) Gathered together in one parcel. *L.*

CO'LLLEGE, (S.) A society of the same profession, 2. The place where they live or meet, 3. Publick lectures. *L.*

COLLE'GIAN, (S.) A member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE Church, (S.) One that has a dean, canons, prebendaries, &c.

CO'LLLET, (S.) That part of a ring in which a stone is set. *F.*

CO'ELIER, (S.) 1. One who works in coal-pits or deals in coals, 2. A ship employed only in carrying coals.

CO'LLIERY, (S.) 1. Coal-pits, 2. The coal-trade.

COLLIQUA'TION, (S.) The melting of any thing. *L.*

COLLI'SION, (S.) The striking of one body against another. *L.*

COLLO'GUE, (V.) To flatter, cajole, or coax.

CO'LLLOP, (S.) A slice of flesh.

CO'LLLOQUY, (S.) A dialogue, talk. *L.*

CO'LLLOW, or **Côlly**, 1. The black grime of coals, 2. The black of kettles.

CO'LLLOW, (V.) To daub with col'low.

COLLUSION, (S.) 1. Cozenage, deceit, 2. A fraudulent contrivance between two or more, to bring an action one against the other, in order to prejudice the right of another. *L.*

COLLYRIUM, (S.) A remedy to cure diseases in the eyes. *G.*

COLNE, (S.) A town in Lancashire, 200 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are May 12, and Oct. 11.

St. CO'LOMB'S, (S.) A small town in Cornwall, 259 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are Thursday in Mid-lent, and Thursday after Nov. 13.

CO'LOM, (S.) 1. The great gut, 2. A point marked thus, [:] serving to shew that though the sense is complete, the sentence is not yet ended. *G.*

CO'LONEL, (S.) The chief commander of a regiment of horse or foot. *F.*

COLONNA'DE, (S.) A range of pillars in a circular form. *I.*

CO'LONY, (S.) A number of people originally sent from one country to inhabit another, and who are still the subjects of the mother country; a plantation. *L.*

CO'LOPHONY, (S.) *Refin.*

COLOQUINTIDA, (S.) The bitter apple, a violent purge. *L.*

COLO'SSUS, (S.) A brass statue of Apollo, 70 cubits high, one of the seven wonders of the world. *G.*

COLOSSE'AN, (A.) Huge, large, massy.

CO'LOUR, (S.) 1. Such as green, red, blue, &c. 2. A cloak or pretence. *L.*

CO'LOUR, (V.) 1. To dye, stain, &c. 2. To palliate or excuse, 3. To blush.

CO'LOURS, (S.) 1. The banner of a company of soldiers, 2. The flag hung out by different nations upon the stems or poops of their ships.

COLT, (S.) 1. A young horse, mare or ass, 2. A foolish fellow. *S.*

COL'TER, (S.) The piece of iron in a plough which cuts up the ground. *Du.*

CO'LUMN, (S.) 1. A round pillar, 2. Part of a page divided by a line or space, 3. In the Military Art, a long row or file of troops. *L.*

CO'LUMPTON, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 175 miles from London. Its market is on Saturdays; and its fairs are May 1. and Oct. 28.

CO'LURES, (S.) Two great circles ima-

gined to pass through the poles of the world. *G.*

CO'MA, (S.) A morbid disposition to sleep. *L.*

COMATO'SE, (A.) Lethargic, greatly inclined to sleep.

COMB, (S.) 1. An utensil to disentangle the hair, 2. An instrument to trim locks of wool, 3. The crest of a cock, 4. A cavity wherein the bees lodge their honey.

CO'MBAT, (S.) A battle or fight. *F.*

CO'MBAT, (V.) 1. To fight, 2. To oppose, 3. To struggle against. *F.*

CO'MBATANT, (S.) A champion, a person that fights, disputes or contends.

COMBINA'TION, (S.) 1. A joining together, 2. A conspiracy. *L.*

COMB-MA'TIN, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 184 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays.

COMBU'STIBLE, (A.) That may be burnt. *L.*

COMBUSTION, (S.) 1. Burning, 2. A hurly-burly, tumult, hubbub.

COME, (V.) To approach, to draw nigh, to happen. *S.*

COME'DIAN, (S.) An actor or actress of plays. *G.*

CO'MEDY, (S.) A dramatic representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

CO'MELINESS, (S.) 1. Agreeableness, a good mien, 2. Decency, grace.

CO'MELY, (A.) 1. Agreeable, 2. Decent, becoming.

CO'MET, (S.) A blazing star. *G.*

CO'MFITS, (S.) A kind of dry sweetmeats. *F.*

CO'MFORT, (S.) Consolation, support. *F.*

CO'MFORTABLE, (A.) Whatever gives relief or satisfaction.

CO'MFORTLESS, (A.) Void of comfort.

CO'MICAL, or **Comick**, (A.) Merry, facetious, humorous, pleasant, relating to comedy. *G.*

CO'MING, (A.) 1. Fond, forward, ready to come, 2. Future.

CO'MING-IN, (S.) Income, revenue.

CO'MMA, (S.) A point marked thus [,] where the pause must be very short. *G.*

COMMA'ND, (V.) 1. To order, 2. To have the conduct of, 3. To govern. *F.*

COMMA'NDER, (S.) The chief officer in an army, company, or ship.

COMMA'NDMENT, (S.) A law or precept. *F.*

COMME'MORATE, (V.) To do any thing in remembrance of a person or thing. *L.*

COMMEMORATION, (S.) A solemn remembrance.

COMME'NCE, (V.) To begin. *F.*

COMME'NCEMENT, (S.) 1. The beginning, 2. The time when they take their degrees in the university of Cambridge. *F.*

COMME'ND, (V.) 1. To recommend to a person's care, 2. To praise. *L.*

COMME'NDABLE, (A.) Praise-worthy.

COMME'NDAM, (S.) The holding a benefice till it is otherwise disposed of. *L.*

COMMENDA'TION, (S.) Praise.

COMME'NDATORY, (A.) 1. Serving to recommend, 2. One that hath a church living in commendam. *L.*

COMME'NSURABLE, or Commensurate, (A.) Reducible to some common measure; as a yard and a foot are measured by an inch. *L.*

COMMENT, or Commentary, (S.) An exposition, or interpretation of an author; notes. *L.*

COMMENTA'TOR, (S.) A writer of comments, expofitor, annotator.

COMMERCE, (S.) 1. Traffick, trade, 2. Correspondence, intercourse. *L.*

COMMINATION, (S.) Threatening or denouncing of judgments. *L.*

COMMINU'TION, (S.) Grinding, or crumbling into small parts. *L.*

COMMI'SERATE, (V.) To condole, to take pity of. *L.*

COMMISERA'TION, (S.) Pity or compassion.

COMMISSARY, (S.) 1. A muster-master in an army, 2. An ecclesiastical officer who officiates in the bishop's stead, in the remote parts of his diocese. *F.*

COMMI'SSION, (S.) 1. A power to enjoy a place, or to act for another, 2. A delegation for determining any cause, 3. The order by which any person acts or trafficks for another, 4. Trust, charge, mandate of office, 5. A number of people joined in a trust or office; as the *great seal* is put in commission. *F.*

COMMI'SSION, (V.) To empower one person to act for another, to appoint.

COMMI'SSIONER, (S.) A person who acts by virtue of a commission from the crown, in the direction of publick offices, or the management of a publick employment.

COMMI'SSURE, (S.) A joining of things together, a joint. *L.*

COMMI'T, (V.) 1. To act or do, 2. To refer or leave to another, 3. To deliver up, 4. To send to prison, 5. To perpetrate, or do a fault. *L.*

COMMI'TMENT, (S.) 1. The act of sending to prison, 2. An order for sending to prison.

COMMI'TTEE, (S.) A number of men to whom any business is referred. *F.*

COMMI'X, (V.) To mix, to mingle. *L.*

COMMO'DE, (S.) A sort of a head-dress for women. *F.*

COMMO'DIOUS, (A.) Convenient. *L.*

COMMO'DITY, (S.) 1. Goods, merchandise, 2. Convenience, advantage, profit.

COMMODO'RE, (S.) A captain appointed to command a squadron of ships.

COMMON, (S.) A pasture in which the inhabitants of a town or lordship have a right to feed their cattle. *L.*

COMMON, (A.) 1. Publick, 2. Usual, frequent, 3. General, 4. Easy to be had. *L.*

COMMON Law, (S.) Customs which have obtained the force of laws.

COMMON Pleas, (S.) A court for the trial of all civil causes, real and personal.

COMMONALTY, (S.) The common people.

COMMONER, (S.) 1. A representative of a body of the people in parliament, 2. A member of a college or university, of the second rank, 3. A man not noble, one of low rank.

COMMONPLA'CE, (V.) To reduce to general heads.

COMMONS, (S.) 1. The members of the house of commons, 2. The regular food of a college or society, 3. The vulgar.

COMMONWE'ALTH, (S.) 1. Any state in general, 2. A republick.

COMMO'TION, (S.) Tumult, disturbance, disorder of mind. *L.*

COMMUNE, (V.) To converse together, to impart sentiments mutually. *L.*

COMMUNICABLE, (A.) That may be communicated.

COMMUNICANT, (S.) One who receives the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

COMMUNICATE, (V.) 1. To impart or discover, 2. To receive the sacrament.

COMMUNICA'TION, (S.) 1. Imparting or discovering, 2. Intercourse or commerce, 3. A conference, 4. A door or passage is said to have a communication with a place when it opens into it.

COMMUNICATIVE, (A.) Free, open, ready to impart, not selfish.

COMMUNION, (S.) 1. Fellowship, union, 2. The Lord's supper, 3. Religion.

COMMUNITY, (S.) A society of men living together under the same government. *L.*

COMMUTATION, (S.) Changing or bartering, alteration, ransom. *L.*

COMMUTE, (V.) To change a punishment, to buy off.

COMPACT, (S.) A mutual agreement.

COMPA'CT, (A.) Close, strong, firm.

COMPA'GES, (S.) A system of many parts united. *L.*

COMPA'NION, (S.) A partner, or comrade. *F.*

COMPANY, (S.) 1. A number of people met together, 2. A society or corporation, 3. A small body of foot soldiers. *F.*

COMPARABLE, (A.) That may be compared with another, of equal regard. *L.*

COMPARATIVE, (A.) Capable of, or implying a comparison. In Grammar, the comparative degree. *L.*

COMPARE, (S.) Comparison.

COMPA'RE, (V.) 1. To liken, 2. To examine one thing by another.

COMPA'RISON, (S.) The act of comparing; the state of being compared.

COMPA'RTMENT, (S.) 1. A place for an inscription on the front of a building, 2. A regular disposition of figures round a map or picture, 3. A garden bed or border, 4. A division of a picture. *F.*

COMPASS, (S.) 1. The extent or limit of a thing, 2. An instrument for measuring and drawing circles, 3. A most useful instrument for guiding the course of a ship, 4. Enclosure, circumference, reach, grasp, 5. The power of the voice to express the notes of musick. *F.*

COMPASS, (V.) 1. To encircle, 2. To attain, 3. To beleague or besiege, 4. To grasp, to enclose in the arms.

COMPA'SSION, (S.) Pity, mercy, painful sympathy. *L.*

COMPA'SSIONATE, (A.) Tender hearted, merciful.

COMPATIBLE, (A.) Agreeable to. *F.*
COMPA'TRIOT, (S.) A fellow countryman, or fellow subject. *L.*

COMPEE'R, (S.) An equal, or companion in any business. *F.*

COMPE'L, (V.) To force to some act. *L.*

COMPELLA'TION, (S.) A calling by name, the style of address. *L.*

COMPE'NDIOUS, (A.) Short, brief. *L.*

COMPE'NDIUM, (S.) An epitome or abridgment; a summary. *L.*

COMPENSATE, (V.) To recompense, or make amends, to counterbalance. *L.*

COMPENSA'TION, (S.) Recompense, rewarding, something equivalent.

COMPETENCY, or **Competence**, (S.) A sufficiency. *L.*

COMPE'ENT, (A.) Sufficient, able.

COMPETITION, (S.) Several striving to obtain the same thing, rivalry. *L.*

COMPE'TITOR, (S.) One who strives with another for the same post, a rival. *L.*

COMPILE, (V.) To collect from several authors. *L.*

COMPLA'CENCY, (S.) Delight in a thing, satisfaction, civility. *L.*

COMPLAIN, (V.) 1. To bewail, 2. To find fault with, 3. To inform against. *F.*

COMPLAIN'ANT, (S.) A plaintiff, or he that exhibits a complaint. *F.*

COMPLAIN'T, (S.) 1. An accusation, or impeachment, 2. Lamentation, 3. A malady, a disease. *F.*

COMPLAISANCE, (S.) An obliging carriage, desire of pleasing. *F.*

COMPLAISANT, (A.) Obliging, civil.

COMPLEAT, or **Complete**, (A.) Perfect, without defect, finished. *L.*

COMPLEMENT, (S.) 1. The whole number of men, &c. designed for one ship of war, 2. So much as is necessary to complete a sum, 3. In Trigonometry, the number that is wanting to make 90 degrees.

COMPLETION, (S.) 1. Fulfilling, 2. Finishing, 3. Accomplishment.

COMPLEX, (A.) Compounded. *L.*

COMPLEXION, (S.) 1. The colour of the face, 2. The temper or constitution of the body, 3. Involution of one thing in another.

COMPLEXIONAL, (A.) Depending on the temperament of the body.

COMPLIANCE, (S.) Yielding, condescending, complaisance. *F.*

COMPLI'ANT, (A.) Yielding, flexible.
CO'MPLICATED, (A.) Interwoven, or knit together. *L.*
COMPLICA'TION, (S.) 1. A collection of things joined together, 2. The state of being involved one in another. *L.*
CO'MPLIMENT, (S.) An obliging or ceremonious expression. *F.*
COMPLINES, (S.) In the Roman church, the last prayers, or those used in the evening. *F.*
COMPLO'T, (V.) To plot together. *F.*
COMPLY, (V.) To yield, to submit. *L.*
COMPONENT, (A.) Composing, constituting; as *Component Parts*, the parts of which a body is composed. *L.*
COMPO'RT, (V.) 1. To behave, to demean one's self, 2. To agree or suit. *F.*
COMPO'RTMENT, (S.) Behaviour, demeanour.
COMPO'SE, (V.) 1. To frame or invent, 2. To put together, 3. To make up, 4. To quiet, 5. To adjust, to settle. *L.*
COMPOSED, (A.) Quiet, sedate, calm.
COMPO'SITE, (A.) Compounded, the 5th order in Architecture, so called because its capital is composed of the Corinthian and Ionick. *L.*
COMPOSITION, (S.) 1. A mixture, 2. A piece or invention, 3. An agreement or accommodation, 4. A debtor's paying a part instead of the whole. *L.*
COMPO'SITOR, (S.) One that composes or sets the letters in a printing-house. *F.*
COMPO'SURE, (S.) 1. Composition, 2. Tranquillity of mind, 3. Combination, 4. Agreement.
COM'POUND, (S.) Made up of different parts. *L.*
COMPOUN'D, (V.) 1. To mix ingredients, 2. To adjust a difference, 3. To come to a composition with a debtor. *L.*
COMPREHE'ND (V.) 1. To contain, 2. To understand, 3. To discover. *L.*
COMPREHE'NSIBLE, (A.) Whatever may be comprehended or understood.
COMPREHE'NSION, (S.) 1. Apprehension, conception, 2. The uniting of two or more parties, 3. Summary, epitome.
COMPREHE'NSIVE, (A.) 1. Full, very significant, 2. Having the power to understand.
COMPRE'SS, (V.) To press together, to embrace. *L.*

CO'MPRESS, (S.) A bolster of folded linen laid on a wound.
COMPRES'SIBLE, (A.) Any thing that may be squeezed into a narrower compass.
COMPRES'SION, (S.) Squeezing close.
COMPRI'SE, (V.) To contain, or include. *F.*
CO'MPROMISE, (V.) 1. To come to an agreement by both parties yielding a little, 2. To refer to arbitrators. *L.*
COMPTRO'LLER, (S.) An intendant, or overseer. *F.*
COMPU'LSION, (S.) Force, constraint.
COMPU'LIVE, or **Compulsory**, (A.) Any thing that forces or constrains.
COMPU'NCTION, (S.) Remorse, trouble of mind on account of an offence committed. *L.*
COMPU'RGATION, (S.) The clearing of one person by the oath of another. *L.*
COMPUTA'TION, (S.) An estimate, reckoning, or casting up. *L.*
CO'MRADE, (S.) A companion. *F.*
CON. One who is on the negative side of a question.
CONCATENA'TION, (S.) A chaining or linking together; a series of links. *L.*
CO'NCAVE, (A.) Hollow, vaulted. *L.*
CONCAVE Glass, One that is flat on one side, and ground hollow on the other.
CONCA'VITY, (S.) The inside cavity of a round body.
CONCEA'L, (V.) To hide, or keep secret. *L.*
CONCE'DE, (V.) To yield or grant. *L.*
CONCEI'T, (S.) 1. Fancy, 2. Opinion.
CONCEI'TED, (A.) 1. Proud, 2. Affected, fantastical.
CONCEI'VE, (V.) 1. To apprehend, or understand, 2. To become pregnant. *F.*
CONCE'NTER, (V.) To meet in the same center. *L.*
CONCE'NTRICK, (A.) Having the same center.
CONCE'PTION, (S.) 1. A notion or idea, 2. Conceiving in the womb, 3. Sentiment, apprehension, knowledge. *L.*
CONCE'RN, (S.) 1. An affair or business, 2. Trouble, 3. Care, 4. Importance, 5. Passion, affection. *F.*
CONCE'RN, (V.) 1. To interest or belong to, 2. To trouble or affect.
CONCE'RT, (V.) To contrive together.
CO'NCERT, (S.) 1. A communication of designs, 2. Symphony; many performers playing the same tune. *F.*

CONCESSION, (S.) 1. A granting or yielding, 2. A grant, the thing yielded. *L.*
CONCH, (S.) A shell; a sea-shell. *L.*
CONCHOID, (S.) The name of a curve line.
CONCILIATE, (V.) 1. To reconcile, 2. To gain or procure favour. *L.*
CONCISE, (A.) Short, brief. *L.*
CONCLAVE, (S.) 1. The whole assembly of cardinals, 2. The place where they meet, 3. A close assembly. *L.*
CONCLUDE, (V.) 1. To terminate, 2. To fix or decide, 3. To draw a consequence. *L.*
CONCLUSION, (S.) 1. The end, 2. An inference, 3. The last proposition in a syllogism, 4. The close.
CONCOCTION, (S.) Digestion. *L.*
CONCOMITANT, (A.) Agreeing, accompanying, conjoined with. *L.*
CONCORD, (S.) Agreement, unanimity, harmony, compact. *L.*
CONCORDANCE, (S.) 1. Agreement, 2. A book that shews in how many texts of scripture a word occurs.
CONCORDANT, (A.) Agreeing together.
CONCOURSE, (S.) A multitude of people assembling together. *L.*
CONCREMENT, (S.) The mass formed by concretion. *L.*
CONCRETE, (A.) Composed of several substances, or different principles. *L.*
CONCRETION, (S.) 1. A joining or growing together, 2. Waxing hard, 3. In Physick, coagulating or thickening.
CONCUBINAGE, (S.) The keeping a
CONCUBINE, (S.) A harlot. *L.*
CONCUPISCENCE, (S.) 1. An earnest desire after any thing, 2. Lust. *L.*
CONCUR, (V.) To join together either in opinion, or in performing some act. *L.*
CONCURRENCE, (S.) An agreement in opinion or acting; union; assistance.
CONCUSSION, (S.) 1. A striking together, 2. Making any thing tremble. *F.*
CONDEMN, (V.) 1. To sentence, or give judgment against, 2. To blame or censure, 3. To disapprove. *L.*
CONDEMNATION, (S.) A sentence of death or punishment.
CONDENSATION, (S.) 1. Contracting a body into a less compass, 2. In Chemistry, the collecting of vapours by the head of an alembick. *L.*
CONDENSE, (V.) To thicken. *L.*

CONDENSITY, (S.) Thickness, closeness, hardness.
CONDERS, (S.) Those who from an high place make signs to the fishers, to let them know which way the shoal of herrings passes. *F.*
CONDESCEND, (V.) 1. To vouchsafe, 2. To humble one's self, 3. To submit to. *F.*
CONDESCENSION, (S.) Condescending, compliance, voluntary humiliation.
CONDIGN, (A.) Deserved, suitable. *L.*
CONDITION, (S.) 1. State or case, 2. Nature or disposition, 3. Rank, 4. Terms of a covenant or agreement. *L.*
CONDITIONAL, (A.) Implying terms or conditions.
CONDOLE, (V.) To lament with those under affliction. *L.*
CONDOLENCE, (S.) Expressing one's sorrow to another, on account of his having suffered some misfortune. *L.*
CONDUCE, (V.) To contribute to. *L.*
CONDUCT, (S.) 1. Management, 2. Behaviour, 3. Convoy, guard. *L.*
CONDUCT, (V.) 1. To guide or lead along, 2. To manage or direct.
CONDUCTOR, (S.) 1. A leader, 2. A chief, a general, 3. A manager, a director, 4. A surgeon's instrument.
CONDUIT, (S.) A water-course, or pipe for conveying water. *F.*
CONE, (S.) A body in the form of a sugar-loaf. *G.*
CONNEY, (S.) A rabbit. *L.*
CONVULSATE, (V.) To talk easily together, to chat. *L.*
CONFECTIO, (S.) 1. A medicinal preparation, 2. A kind of sweet-meats. *L.*
CONFECTOR, (S.) A maker of sweet-meats.
CONFECTS, (S.) Things crusted over with dry sugar. *F.*
CONFEDERACY, (S.) 1. A league or alliance, 2. A combination. *L.*
CONFERR, (V.) 1. To bestow, 2. To discourse or advise with. *L.*
CONFERENCE, (S.) A discourse held between several persons on a particular subject.
CONFESS, (V.) 1. To own or acknowledge, 2. To make confession to the priest. *F.*
CONFESSIO, (S.) The place in which a priest sits to hear confessions.
CONFESSOR, (S.) 1. A priest who hears

confessions and gives absolution, 2. A martyr.

CO'NFIDANT, (S.) A person trusted with private affairs. *F.*

CO'NFIDE, (V.) To rely on, or put confidence in. *L.*

CO'NFIDENCE, (S.) 1. Trust, 2. Boldness, presumption, 3. Impudence.

CO'NFIDENT, (A.) 1. Sure, certain, 2. Bold, daring, 3. Impudent.

CONFIGURA'TION, (S.) 1. The external figure of any body, 2. Making of a like figure. *L.*

CONFIN'E, (V.) 1. To restrain, 2. To imprison, 3. To bound. *L.*

CONFINEMENT, (S.) 1. Limitation, restraint, 2. Imprisonment.

CO'NFINES, (S.) Boundaries, or frontiers of a country, field, &c. *L.*

CONFIRM, (V.) 1. To strengthen or establish, 2. To give a new assurance of the truth of any thing, 3. To administer confirmation. *L.*

CONFIRMA'TION, (S.) 1. Ratification or assurance, 2. A ceremony of the church.

CONFISCATE, (V.) To seize as forfeit to the king's treasury. *L.*

CONFLAGRA'TION, (S.) A burning, or great fire. *L.*

CONFLICT, (S.) 1. Struggle or combat, 2. A debate. *L.*

CONFLUENCE, (S.) 1. The meeting of rivers, &c. 2. A concourse or resort of people. *L.*

CONFLUENT, (A.) Flowing together.

CONFLUX, (S.) A flowing together. *L.*

CONFO'RM, (V.) 1. To be agreeable, 2. To comply. *L.*

CONFO'RMABLE, (A.) Agreeable, suitable.

CONFO'RMIST, (S.) One who complies with any religious establishment.

CONFO'RMITY, (S.) Agreeableness, likeness, consistency.

CONFO'UND, (V.) 1. To waste, 2. To put out of order, 3. To perplex; not to make proper distinction, 4. To baffle or put out of countenance, 5. To astonish. *L.*

CONFRO'NT, (V.) 1. To bring face to face, 2. To oppose or compare. *L.*

CONFU'SION, (S.) 1. Disturbance, 2. Shame, 3. Destruction, 4. Astonishment. *L.*

CONFUTA'TION, (S.) The overthrowing an argument or piece of slander; disproof. *L.*

CONGEA'L, (V.) 1. To freeze, 2. To thicken by growing cold. *L.*

CONGEE', (S.) 1. A bow, 2. Licence or permission. *F.*

CONGE'NIAL, (A.) 1. Of the same stock, family, or kind, 2. Of the same genius. *L.*

CON'GER, (S.) The sea eel.

CONGE'RIES, (S.) 1. A heap, a hoard, 2. A collection of many bodies or particles into one mass. *L.*

CONGE'STION, (S.) A collection of blood, matter, &c. in any particular part of the body. *L.*

CON'GGLETON, (S.) A town in Cheshire, 157 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are the first Thursday before Shrovetide, May 12, July 5, and July 13.

CONGLO'BATE, (A.) Shaped like a ball. *L.*

CONGLO'MERATE, (V.) 1. To wind up in a bottom, 2. To heap upon a person, 3. To collect into one mass. *L.*

CONGLU'TINATE, (V.) To glue or join together; to cement. *L.*

CONGRA'TULATE, (V.) To wish a person joy on his good fortune. *L.*

CON'NGREGATE, (V.) To assemble together, to meet. *L.*

CONGREGA'TION, (S.) An assembly met together on a religious account.

CON'NGRESS, (S.) 1. A meeting of princes or their ambassadors, in order to settle publick differences, 2. A shock, a conflict. *L.*

CONGRU'ITY, (S.) Agreeableness, conformity, fitness, consistency. *L.*

CON'NGRUOUS, (A.) 1. Suitable to, 2. Agreeable to, consistent with, 3. Rational, fit.

CON'NICK, (A.) 1. Belonging to the figure of a cone, 2. Having the form of a cone.

CON'NICK SECTIONS, (S.) That part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

CONJE'CTURAL, (A.) Imaginary, probable, depending on conjecture.

CONJE'CTURE, (S.) Guess. *L.*

CONJE'CTURE, (V.) To guess, to gather from circumstances.

CONIFEROUS, (A.) Bearing fruit of a woody substance, in the shape of a cone; as the fir and pine trees. *L.*

CONJOIN, (V.) To join together, to unite. *F.*

CON-

CONJOINT, (A.) Mutual, joined together, united, connected. *F.*
CONJUGAL, (A.) Belonging to the marriage state; matrimonial. *L.*
CONJUGATE, (V.) 1. To vary a verb according to its moods, tenses and persons, 2. To join in marriage, to unite. *L.*
CONJUGATION, (S.) 1. A couple, a pair, 2. The form of inflecting verbs, 3. Union, assemblage.
CONJUNCTION, (S.) 1. Union, or joining together, 2. In Grammar, a particle which serves to connect words and sentences, 3. The congress of two planets in the same degree and minute of the ecliptick. *L.*
CONJUNCTIVE, (A.) 1. Closely united, 2. In Grammar, the mood of a verb.
CONJUNCTURE, (S.) 1. A joining together, 2. State of affairs, 3. Occasion, critical time. *L.*
CONJURATION, (S.) 1. A plot or conspiracy, 2. The act or form of adjuring another by some sacred name, 3. An incantation, an enchantment. *L.*
CONJURE, (V.) 1. To summon in a sacred name, 2. To conspire, 3. To pretend to raise or lay spirits, 4. To intreat earnestly.
CONJURER, (S.) 1. An enchanter, 2. An impostor who pretends to the art of raising and laying spirits, 3. A man who conjectures shrewdly.
CONNA'TE, (A.) Born together. *L.*
CONNA'TURAL, (A.) 1. Suitable to nature, 2. Connected by nature, 3. Partaking of the same nature. *L.*
CONN'ECT, (V.) To fasten or join together, to unite. *L.*
CONNEXION, (S.) Union, junction.
CONNVANCE, (S.) A winking at a fault. *L.*
CONNOISSEU'R, (S.) A judge, a critic. *F.*
CONNU'BIAL, (A.) Belonging to marriage, nuptial, matrimonial. *L.*
CONOID, (S.) A figure partaking of a cone. *G.*
CONQUASSA'TION, (S.) A shaking together, an agitation, a concussion. *L.*
CONQUER, (V.) To vanquish or get the better of, to surmount. *F.*
CONQUEROR, (S.) One that has conquered. *F.*
CONQUEST, (S.) Victory, acquisition.
CONSCU'PNUITY, (S.) Kindled by blood or birth. *F.*

CONSCIENCE, (S.) The testimony of our own minds; real sentiment. *F.*
CONSCIENTIOUS, (A.) Acting from the dictates of conscience; exactly just.
CONSCIONABLE, (A.) Equitable, reasonable, just.
CONSCIOUS, (A.) Inwardly persuaded.
CONSCIOUSNESS, (S.) 1. The perception of what passes in one's own mind, 2. Internal sense of guilt or innocence.
CONSECRATE, (V.) To dedicate to a sacred use; to canonize. *L.*
CONSECTARY, (A.) Consequent, consequential. *L.*
CONSECUTIVE, (A.) Following or proceeding from; consequential. *F.*
CONSE'NT, (V.) 1. To agree, to be of one opinion, 2. To co-operate to the same end. *L.*
CONSE'NT, (S.) 1. Concord, agreement, 2. Coherence with, correspondence, 3. The influence one part of the body has on another by means of the nerves.
CONSEQUENCE, (S.) 1. That which follows from any cause or principle, 2. Deduction, conclusion, inference, 3. The last proposition of a syllogism, 4. Importance, influence. *F.*
CONSEQUENTLY, (P.) By consequence, necessarily.
CONSERVA'TION, (S.) Guard, defence, protection, continuance. *L.*
CONSERVA'TOR, (S.) An officer appointed to preserve the privileges of any body polittick. *L.*
CONSERVATORY, (S.) 1. A store-house, 2. A green-house in a garden.
CONSE'RV, (V.) 1. To defend or maintain, 2. To preserve with sugar. *L.*
CONSI'DER, (V.) 1. To think upon, 2. To recollect, 3. To have a respect for, 4. To recompense. *L.*
CONSI'DERABLE, (A.) 1. Great, remarkable, 2. Worth looking after.
CONSI'DERATE, (A.) 1. Discreet, 2. Compassionate, 3. Serious, not rash.
CONSIDERA'TION, (S.) 1. Thought, 2. A motive, 3. Respect or regard, 4. A recompense, 5. Importance, worthiness of regard.
CONSI'GN, (V.) To make over to another; to entrust; to appropriate. *L.*
CONSI'ST, (V.) 1. To be made up or composed of, 2. To subsist, 3. To be contained. *L.*
CONSI'STENCE, (S.) 1. The thickness of

of liquid bodies, 2. Relation, agreement, or conformity, 3. Substance, form, make.

CONSI'STENT, (A.) 1. Conformable, agreeable, 2. Coherent, 3. Firm, not fluid.

CONSISTO'RIAL, (A.) Belonging to a
CONSI'STORY, (S.) 1. A spiritual court, 2. A meeting of the pope and cardinals, or 3. Of the ministers and elders of the French protestants.

CONSOCIA'TION, (S.) 1. Alliance, 2. Union, intimacy, companionship. L.

CONSOLA'TION, (S.) 1. Comfort, 2. Ease from grief. L.

CONSOLE, (V.) To comfort, to cheer.

CONSO'LIDATE, (V.) 1. To close up or heal, 2. To harden, 3. To combine in one. L.

CO'NSONANCE, (S.) Agreeableness, suitableness, accord in sound. L.

CO'NSONANT, (A.) Agreeable, conformable, proper.

CO'NSONANT, (S.) A letter that cannot make a syllable without a vowel, as *b d c*.

CO'NSORT, (S.) 1. A companion or associate, 2. The wife of a sovereign prince, 3. The performance of a piece of music in three or more parts, 4. Concurrence.

CONSPI'CUOUS, (A.) 1. Easy to be seen, 2. Clear, manifest, 3. Eminent, famous.

CONSPI'RACY, (S.) 1. A combination, a plot, 2. A tendency of many causes to one event. L.

CONSPI'RATOR, (S.) A plotter or contriver of mischief against the state.

CONSPI'RE, (V.) 1. To plot together, 2. To concert together.

CO'NSTABLE, (S.) A title given to persons of very different employments. The Lord High Constable was an hereditary officer of the crown, and had such power that it was thought too much for any subject. The governors of castles have frequently this title, as the Constable of the Tower, &c. The high constables, those of hundreds and franchises, and the constables of parishes, are officers appointed to keep the peace in their several districts. F.

To over-run the CONSTABLE, To spend more than a man is worth.

CO'NSTANCY, (S.) 1. Perseverance, steadiness, 2. Fidelity, 3. Resolution. L.

CO'NSTANT, (A.) 1. Steadfast, 2. Lasting, 3. Faithful, 4. Certain, not various,

CONSTELLATION, (S.) A number of fixed stars, that form the imaginary figure of some creature, &c. L.

CONSTERNA'TION, (S.) Affright, terror, wonder, astonishment. L.

CO'NSTIPATE, (V.) 1. To cram close, 2. To bind the belly. L.

CONSI'TUENT, (S.) One that appoints another to act for him. L.

CONSI'TUENT, (A.) 1. That which makes up the whole, 2. Elemental.

CO'NSTITUTE, (V.) 1. To appoint or assign, 2. To make, 3. To depute. L.

CONSTITUTION, (S.) 1. Form of government, 2. State of the body, 3. Disposition, 4. The act of establishing.

CONSTITUTIONAL, (A.) 1. Bred in the constitution, 2. Legal.

CONSTRAIN, (V.) 1. To force or compel, 2. To necessitate, 3. To confine. F.

CONSTRANT, (S.) Compulsion, force.

CONSTRIC'TION, (S.) Contraction, compression. L.

CONSTRU'CTION, (S.) 1. Building or framing, 2. Interpretation or explication, 3. In Grammar, the syntax, 4. The manner of describing a figure in geometry. L.

CO'NSTRUE, (V.) 1. To translate, 2. To expound, to interpret. L.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL, (A.) Of the same substance; of the same kind. L.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, (S.) The substantial presence of the body and blood of Christ in the Lord's supper, together with the bread and wine.

CO'NSUL, (S.) 1. A chief magistrate among the Romans, 2. A resident in foreign parts for affairs relating to trade. L.

CONSU'LT, (V.) 1. To advise with, 2. To deliberate upon, 3. To contrive, 4. To examine. L.

CONSULTA'TION, (S.) 1. The act of consulting, 2. A number of persons consulting together.

CONSU'ME, (V.) 1. To squander away, 2. To decay, 3. To devour, 4. To burn.

CONSU'MMATE, (A.) Complete, perfect. L.

CO'NSUMMATE, (V.) 1. To complete, 2. To render perfect.

CONSUMMA'TION, (S.) A perfecting, fulfilling, or ending.

CONSUMPTION, (S.) 1. A consuming or wasting, 2. A wasting of the lungs or body. L.

CON-

CONSUMPTIVE, (A.) 1. In a wasting or declining condition, 2. Being in a consumption.

CONTACT, (S.) 1. The touching of bodies, &c. 2. Close union. *L.*

CONTA'GION, (S.) An infection. *F.*

CONTA'GIOUS, (A.) Infectious.

CONTAIN, (V.) 1. To hold, 2. To refrain or keep chaste. *L.*

CONTAMINATE, (V.) To pollute, or defile. *L.*

CONTEMN, (V.) To despise, or set at nought, to neglect. *L.*

CONTEMPLATE, (V.) To muse, to meditate, to study. *L.*

CONTEMPLATION, (S.) Contemplating, meditation, study.

CONTEMPLATIVE, (A.) Thoughtful, studious.

CONTEMPORARY, or *Cotemporary*, (S.) One living at the same time with another. *L.*

CONTEMPT, (V.) Scorn, disdain. *L.*

CONTEMPTIBLE, (A.) Vile, base, of no value. *L.*

CONTEMPTUOUS, (A.) Scornful. *L.*

CONTE'ND, (V.) 1. To strive, 2. To quarrel, 3. To dispute, 4. To vie. *L.*

CONTE'NT, (S.) 1. Satisfaction, 2. The compass or measure of a thing, 3. Moderate happiness. *F.*

CONTE'NT, (V.) 1. To please, 2. To satisfy, or make amends for, 3. To pacify.

CONTE'NTMENT, (S.) Satisfaction, serenity of mind, gratification.

CONTE'NTION, (S.) Dispute, strife, debate. *L.*

CONTENTIOUS, (A.) Quarrelsome, litigious.

CONTE'NTS, (S.) 1. A summary of what is contained in a book or chapter, 2. The wares contained in a bale, cask, &c. *L.*

CONTEST, (S.) A dispute, a debate. *F.*

CONTEXT, (S.) The connexion before and after a particular passage. *L.*

CONTEXTURE, (S.) The interweaving or joining together of a discourse, or other matter. *L.*

CONTIGUOUS, (A.) Close or adjoining, touching. *L.*

CONTINENCE, or *Continency*, (S.) Temperance, chastity, restraint. *L.*

CONTINENT, (A.) Temperate, chaste.

CONTINENT, (S.) In Geography, a

great extent of land not separated by the sea. *L.*

CONTINGENT, (A.) What may or may not happen, accidental. *L.*

CONTINGENT, (S.) A proportion that happens to any person on a division.

CONTINUAL, (A.) Perpetual. *L.*

CONTINUANCE, (S.) 1. Uninterrupted succession, 2. Permanence in one state, 3. Abode in a place, 4. Duration.

CONTINUE, (V.) 1. To last, or endure, 2. To persist, 3. To dwell, 4. To prolong.

CONTINUED, (A.) Uninterrupted.

CONTINUITY, (S.) 1. The connexion of the several parts, 2. In Surgery, whole, undivided, 3. Uninterrupted connexion.

CONTO'RSION, (S.) A twisting or pulling away; flexure. *F.*

CONTOUR, (S.) The out-lines of a figure in painting or engraving. *F.*

CO'NTRABAND, (A.) Prohibited, illegal. *F.*

CONTRACT, (S.) 1. An agreement or bargain, 2. A betrothing. *L.*

CONTRA'CT, (V.) 1. To bargain, 2. To abridge, 3. To draw together, 4. To shrink, 5. To get a disease or ill habit.

CONTRACT *Debts*, To run in debt.

CONTRACT *Marriage*, To betroth.

CONTRA'CTILE, (A.) Having the power of shortening itself.

CONTRA'CTION, (S.) 1. A shrinking up, 2. Shortening a word.

CONTRADI'CT, (V.) To oppose verbally, to repugn. *L.*

CONTRADI'CTION, (S.) A contrariety of words and sentiments; verbal opposition.

CONTRADI'CTORY, (A.) 1. Which implies a contradiction, or contradicts itself, 2. Opposite to, inconsistent with.

CONTRADISTI'CTION, (S.) Distinction by opposite qualities.

CONTRA'FSSURE, (S.) A fracture on the side of a skull opposite to that which received the blow. *L.*

CONTRAI'NDICA'TION, (S.) This is a symptom of a disease which forbids that to be done which the other symptoms require. *L.*

CONTRANI'TENCY, (S.) Reaction, a resistance against pressure. *L.*

CONTRARI'ETY, (S.) Repugnance, opposition, inconsistency.

CO'N-

CO'NTRARY, (A.) 1. Opposite, 2. Repugnant, 3. Inconsistent, disagreeing. *L.*
CO'NTRAST, (S.) An opposition, or different disposition of figures, whereby one contributes to the visibility of the other. *L.*
CONTRAVALLA'TION, (S.) A trench made to hinder the sallies of the garriſon. *L.*
CONTRAVE'NTION, (S.) Acting contrary to the conditions of an agreement, contradiction. *F.*
CONTRI'BUTE, (V.) 1. To give, 2. To help, 3. To bear a part. *L.*
CONTRIBU'TION, (S.) A joint raising of money; the promoting a design with others.
CO'NTRITE, (A.) 1. Penitent, 2. Bruised, much worn. *L.*
CONTRI'TION, (S.) 1. A true sorrow for ſin, 2. A grinding, a rubbing to powder.
CONTRIVANCE, (S.) 1. An invention, 2. Scheme, plan, 3. A conceit, a plot, an artifice. *F.*
CONTRIVE, (V.) 1. To invent, 2. To manage or conduct.
CONTRO'L, (V.) 1. To govern, 2. To cenſure or diſapprove, 3. To examine an account, to check, 4. To confute. *F.*
CONTRO'LLER, or **Comptro'ller**, (S.) An overſeer, an officer appointed to examine into public accounts.
CONTROVE'RSIAL, (A.) Belonging to a
CO'NTRÖVERSÏ, (S.) A debate, variance, diſpute, a ſuit in law. *L.*
CO'NTROVERT, (V.) To debate upon.
CONTUMA'CIOUS, (A.) Obſtinate, ſtubborn, rebellious, perverſe. *L.*
CO'NTUMACY, (S.) Obſtinacy, ſtubbornneſs; a contempt of a lawful ſummons.
CONTUME'LIOUS, (A.) Reproachful, inſolent, abuſive, ſarcaſtick. *L.*
CONTUMELY, (S.) Reproach, outrage, rudeneſs, bitter words.
CONTU'SION, (S.) A bruife. *L.*
CONVALESCENCE, (S.) Recovery from a diſeaſe, renewal of health. *L.*
CONVE'NE, (V.) To aſſemble, to call together, to ſummon. *L.*
CONVE'NIENCE, or **Convéniency**, (S.) 1. Suitableneſs, 2. Opportunity, 3. Accommodation.
CONVE'NIENT, (A.) 1. Commodiouſ, 2. Seasonable, 3. Proper. *L.*

CO'NVENT, (S.) A monaſtery, or nunnery. *F.*
CO'NVENTICLE, (S.) A little aſſembly for the exerciſe of religion.
CONVE'NTION, (S.) 1. A publick aſſembly, 2. An agreement or contract. *L.*
CONVE'RGENT, or **Convérging**, (A.) Inclining toward each other till they meet in a point. *L.*
CONVE'RSABLE, (A.) Sociable, able to keep up a converſation.
CONVE'RSANT, (A.) Well verſed or experienced in, acquainted with.
CONVERSA'TION, (S.) 1. Familiar diſcourſe, 2. Intercourſe or ſociety, 3. Behaviour. *L.*
CONVE'RSE, (V.) 1. To talk familiarly with, 2. To cohabit with.
CO'NVERSE, (A.) In Mathematicks, the contrary or oppoſite to ſome other thing or propoſition. *L.*
CONVE'RSION, (S.) 1. The turning a thing to a different uſe, 2. In a religious ſenſe, the change of the heart from a love of vice to that of virtue. *L.*
CO'NVERT, (S.) A proſelyte.
CONVE'RT, (V.) 1. To transform one thing into another, 2. To turn a perſon from vice to virtue, 3. To appropriate to one's own uſe.
CONVE'RTIBLE, (A.) That may be changed, or uſed one for the other.
CO'NVEX, (A.) Riſing like the outſide of a globe. *L.*
CONVEX Glaſs, A glaſs that has one of its ſides flat, and the other riſing globularly in the middle.
CONVE'XITY, (S.) A ſpherical or riſing roundneſs.
CONVE'Y, (V.) 1. To carry, 2. To ſend, 3. To make over, to impart. *F.*
CONVE'YANCE, (S.) 1. Carriage, 2. A deed by which the property of one perſon is transferred to another, 3. Juggling artifice.
CONVE'YANCER, (S.) One ſkilled in writings which transfer property.
CO'NVICT, (S.) One found guilty of an offence. *L.*
CONVI'CT, (V.) To prove guilty.
CONVI'CTION, (S.) 1. Full proof, 2. A being found guilty; detection of guilt. *L.*
CONVI'NCE, (V.) To make a perſon ſenſible of the truth of a thing by plain proofs; to evince, to prove. *L.*

CONUNDRUM, (S.) A quaint witticism, a low jest, a quibble.

CONVOCA'TION, (S.) 1. A general assembly of the clergy. The upper house is composed of the 22 bishops, and the lower of deans, prebendaries, archdeacons, &c. 2. An assembly. *L.*

CONVO'KE, (V.) To call together. *L.*

CONVOY, (S.) 1. A guard, 2. A guide. *F.*

CONVULSION, (S.) 1. An involuntary motion or contraction of the nerves, muscles and members, 2. A commotion. *L.*

CONWAY, (S.) A town in Caernarvonshire in North Wales, 174 computed miles from London. It has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are April 6, Sept. 4, Oct. 10, and Nov. 8.

COO, (V.) To make a noise like pigeons.

COOK, (S.) One employed in dressing victuals for the table. *L.*

COO'KERY, (S.) The art of dressing provisions.

COOL, (V.) 1. To moderate a degree of heat, 2. To appease anger, 3. To grow indifferent. *Du.*

COO'LER, (S.) 1. A vessel used by brewers, 2. That which cools the body.

COO'LLY, (P.) 1. Without heat, 2. Without passion.

COOM, (S.) 1. The foot gathered over the mouth of an oven, 2. A mixture for greasing the axle-tree of cart-wheels, &c.

COOMB, or **Comb**, (S.) A measure for corn containing four bushels.

COOP, (S.) A pen to keep fowls in.

COOPER, (S.) A man that makes tubs, &c. *L. S.*

CO-O'PERATE, (V.) To work with. *L.*

CO-O'RDINATE, (A.) Of equal degree. *L.*

COOT, (S.) A black water-fowl.

COPA'RTNER, (S.) One in partnership with another.

COPE, (S.) 1. A priest's garment, 2. An arch or vault, 3. A covering for the head.

COPE, (V.) 1. To strive with, 2. To cope with a cope, 3. To reward, to give in return.

COPE'RNICAN System, (S.) That in which the sun is supposed to be in the centre, while the earth and planets revolve round it.

CO'PIOUS, (A.) Large, plenteous, abundant; not barren; not concise. *L.*

CO'PIER, (S.) 1. A transcriber, 2. An imitator, 3. A plagiarist.

CO'PPED, (A.) Rising to a top or head.

CO'PPEL, (S.) A pot in which goldsmiths purify their metal.

CO'PPER, (S.) 1. A metal, 2. A large vessel made of it. *B.*

CO'PPERAS, (S.) English vitriol.

CO'PPER-NOSE, (S.) A red nose.

CO'PPER-PLATE, (S.) A plate on which any thing is engraven for printing.

CO'PPICE, or **Copse**, (S.) A wood of small trees.

COPULA'TION, (S.) 1. A joining together, 2. The act of generation between male and female. *L.*

CO'PY, (S.) 1. A pattern to write after, 2. Any writing transcribed, 3. The original of a book, 4. A printed book, 5. A picture drawn from another picture. *F.*

CO'PY-BOOK, (S.) A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

CO'PYHOLD, (S.) A tenure for which the tenant has nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court.

COQUET'TE, (S.) A woman who practises every art to gain admirers. *F.*

CO'RACLE, (S.) A small boat used by the Welch fishermen.

CO'RAL, (S.) 1. A stony plant growing at the bottom of the sea, 2. A toy made of it for an infant. *L.*

CORD, (S.) 1. A small rope or line, 2. A pile of fire-wood 4 feet broad, 8 feet long, and 4 feet high.

CO'RDAGE, (S.) All sorts of ropes.

CORDELIE'RS, (S.) Grey friars, of the order of St. Francis. *F.*

CO'RDIAL, (S.) A medicine to cheer the heart, &c. *L.*

CO'RDIAL, (A.) 1. Strengthening, comforting, 2. Hearty, sincere.

CO'RDWAINER, (S.) A shoemaker. *F.*

CORE, (S.) 1. The husky part of a fruit inclosing the kernels, 2. The matter contained in a boil or sore. *L.*

CORFE, or **Corse-Castle**, (S.) A town in Dorsetshire, 116 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on May 12, and Oct. 19.

CORIA'CEOUS, (A.) 1. Consisting of leather, 2. Of a substance resembling leather. *L.*

CORIA'NDER, (S.) A plant. *G.*

CORIN'THIAN, (A.) Belonging to the city or people of Corinth, from whence the fourth order in Architecture takes its name.

name. The capital of this order is adorned with two rows of leaves, which support the abacus.

CORK, (S.) 1. A tree, 2. Its bark, 3. A stopple made with it for a bottle, &c.

COR'KING-PIN, (S.) A pin of the largest size.

CORMORANT, (S.) 1. A ravenous sea-fowl, 2. A glutton. *F.*

CORN, (S.) 1. Grain, as wheat, rye, pease, &c. 2. A painful excrescence, generally growing on the toes. *S.*

CORN, (V.) 1. To salt, 2. To granulate.

CORNE'LIAN, or **Sárdoin**, (S.) A precious stone of a red colour, inclining to an orange.

COR'NER, (S.) A nook or angle.

COR'NET, (S.) 1. A musical instrument, 2. The standard-bearer to a troop of horse, 3. A woman's head-dress, 4. An instrument to bleed a horse, 5. A coffin of paper, 6. A shell-fish. *F.*

COR'NICE, (S.) The highest part of the entablature; the uppermost ornament of any waincot. *F.*

CORNI'GEROUS, (A.) Horned. *L.*

CORNU'TED, (A.) 1. Grafted with horns, 2. Cuckolded. *L.*

CORNU'TO, (S.) A cuckold.

COR'NWALL, (S.) The most western county in England, is about 70 miles long from E. to W. and about 40 broad. It sends 44 members to parliament, and abounds in quarries of various sorts of stone, and mines of lead, copper, and more particularly tin.

CORO'LLARY, (S.) A consequence drawn from something that had been before demonstrated. *L.*

CORO'NA, (S.) A crown, in Architecture, the most advanced part of the cornice, which defends the rest from wind and water. *L.*

CORO'NAL, (A.) Belonging to the top of the head.

CORONARY Arteries, The arteries on the outside of the heart.

CORONA'TION, (S.) 1. The crowning of a king, 2. The assembly then present.

COR'ONER, (S.) An officer who, being assisted by a jury of twelve men, enquires in behalf of the crown into all untimely deaths.

COR'ONET, (S.) A small crown worn by the nobility. *J.*

COR'PORAL, (S.) 1. An officer in the

army below a serjeant, 2. One on board a ship, who takes care of the lights, fire, &c. *F.*

COR'PORAL, (A.) Bodily, material. *L.*

CORPORA'TION, (S.) A political body, established by a royal charter. *L.*

CORPO'REAL, (A.) Any thing belonging to the body, and perceptible by the senses. *L.*

CORPS, (S.) 1. A dead body, 2. A body of forces, 3. A body. *F.*

COR'PULENCY, (S.) Bulkiness. *L.*

COR'PULENT, (A.) Fat, large bodied.

COR'RPUSCLE, (S.) 1. The smallest part of a body, 2. An atom. *L.*

CORRE'CT, (V.) 1. To mend, 2. To reprove, 3. To chastise, 4. To temper or allay, 5. To remark faults. *L.*

CORRE'CT, (A.) Exact, curious.

CORRE'CTION, (S.) 1. Punishment, 2. Reproof, 3. Amendment.

CORRE'CTOR, (S.) 1. He that amends by punishment, 2. He that revises any thing to free it from faults, 3. A medicine that abates the force of another.

CORRE'LATIVE, (A.) Having a reciprocal relation. *L.*

CORRESPOND, (V.) 1. To suit or agree, 2. To converse by letter. *L.*

CORRESPONDENCE, (S.) 1. Agreement, 2. An intercourse by letter or otherwise.

CORRESPONDENT, (S.) One who holds correspondence.

CORRESPONDENT, (A.) Conformable, suitable, agreeable, answerable.

CORRIDOR, (S.) In Fortification, the covert way, between the outside of the moat and the palisades. *F.*

CORRIGIBLE, (A.) 1. That may be amended, 2. Punishable. *L.*

CORROBORATE, (V.) 1. To confirm, 2. To strengthen a weak part. *L.*

CORRODE, (V.) To eat away. *L.*

CORROSIVE, (A.) That has a dissolving or eating quality.

CORRUGATE, (V.) To wrinkle, or make up in wrinkles; to purse up. *L.*

CORRU'PT, (V.) 1. To spoil, 2. To rot, 3. To debase or vitiate, 4. To debase, 5. To bribe. *L.*

CORRUPTION, (S.) 1. Rottiness, 2. The putrified matter of a fore, 3. Debauching the mind, 4. Bribery, 5. The disgrace brought upon a family by treason.

CORSAIR, (S.) A pirate. *F.*

CORSE, (S.) A dead body, a carcase. *F.*
CO'RSLET, or **Córflet**, (S.) 1. Armour for the fore part of the body, 2. A broad girdle. *F.*

CO'RTICAL, (A.) Belonging to bark or rind. *L.*

CORUSCA'TION, (S.) A flashing. *L.*

CORYMBI'FEROUS, (A.) Bearing fruit or berries in bunches. *L.*

COSME'TICKS, (S.) Washes to soften or whiten the skin. *G.*

CO'SMICAL, (A.) 1. Relating to the world, 2. Rising or setting with the sun. *L.*

COSMO'GONY, (S.) The rise or birth of the world; the creation. *G.*

COSMO'GRAPHY, (S.) A science which teaches the structure of the world, and the manner of representing it on a plane. *G.*

COSMO'POLITE, (S.) A citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place. *G.*

CO'SSET, (S.) A lamb or calf brought up by hand.

COST, (S.) Charge, expence, price, loss.

CO'STARDMONGER, (S.) A trader or dealer in costards or apples.

CO'STIVENESS, (S.) An unusual detention of the excrements.

CO'STLINESS, (S.) Great charge or expence.

COTE'MPORARY. See **CONTEMPORARY**.

CO'TQUEAN, (S.) One who busies himself with women's affairs.

CO'TTAGE, or **Cot**, (S.) A small country house, a hut. *S.*

CO'TTAGER, (S.) One who lives in a cottage.

CO'TTON, (S.) A kind of wool that grows upon a tree of the same name, 2. The stuff that is made of it. *F.*

COUCH, (S.) A long seat or bed; a layer. *F.*

COUCH, (V.) 1. To lie down, 2. To comprise or express, 3. To take off a web from the eye, 4. To set a lance on the rest, 5. To lie down in ambush.

CO'UCHANT, (A.) Lying down, squatting.

COVE, (S.) A harbour for boats, a cover.

CO'VENANT, (S.) 1. A contract, 2. A league or alliance, 3. An agreement on terms. *F.*

CO'VENT. See **CONVENT**.

CO'VENTRY, (S.) A large town in War-

wickshire, 90 miles from London. It has a considerable manufacture of tammies and ribbons. Its markets are on Wednesdays and Fridays. Its fairs are May 2, Friday in Trinity week, and Nov. 1.

CO'VER, (V.) 1. To overspread any thing with something else, 2. To conceal or hide, to shelter, 3. To incubate, to brood on, 4. To copulate with a female, 5. To put on the hat.

CO'VER, (S.) 1. Any thing put over another, 2. A cloak or pretence, a screen.

CO'VERLET, or **Cóverlid**, (S.) A covering for a bed.

CO'VERT, (S.) 1. A thicket, 2. A hiding place, shelter, or retreat. *F.*

COVERT Way, In Fortification, a space of ground level with the field, on the edge of the ditch, about 20 foot broad, reaching quite round the half-moons, and other works towards the country.

CO'VERTLY, (P.) Privately, clandestinely, closely.

CO'VET, (V.) To wish, desire, or long for. *F.*

CO'VETOUS, (A.) Avaricious, desirous.

CO'VEY, (S.) 1. An old bird with her young ones, 2. A number of birds together.

COUGH, (S.) A noise made by persons troubled with an obstruction in the lungs. *L. S.*

CO'VIN, (S.) A deceitful agreement to the prejudice of a third person.

CO'VING, (S.) That part of a building that projects over the ground-plot.

COU'LTER, (S.) The sharp iron of a plough, which cuts the earth. *L.*

COU'NCIL, (S.) 1. A general assembly of the clergy, 2. Of the chief persons in a nation, 3. Of the society of Lincoln's Inn, 4. The body of privy counsellors. *L.*

COU'NCIL, or **Cóunfel**, (S.) A lawyer that pleads the cause of another.

COUNCIL-BOARD, (S.) The council-table, a table where matters of state are deliberated.

COU'NSEL, (S.) Advice, direction.

COU'NSELLOR, (S.) 1. A lawyer consulted in matters of importance, 2. A bosom friend.

COUNSELLOR of State, A member of a prince's privy council.

COUNT, (S.) A foreign earl. *F.*

COUNT, (V.) 1. To number, 2. To cast up, 3. To esteem, 4. To impute to. *F.*

COUN-

COUNTENANCE, (S.) 1. Looks, air, mien, 2. Face, 3. Protection. *F.*

COUNTENANCE, (V.) To support, to encourage.

COUNTER, (S.) 1. A board behind which a tradesman stands to sell his goods, 2. A piece of brass, silver, &c. formerly used to count withal.

COUNTER, (A.) 1. Opposite, or contrary to, 2. Contrary ways. *L.*

COUNTER Approaches, Trenches carried on by the besieged to hinder the approach the enemy.

COUNTER Battery, One raised to play against another.

COUNTER Bond, A bond to keep a person harmless who has been security for another.

COUNTER Charge, A charge brought against the accuser.

COUNTER Charm, A charm to hinder the force of another.

COUNTER March, A contrary march.

COUNTER Mine, A mine to frustrate the use of one made by the enemy.

COUNTER Part, 1. A part opposite to another, 2. A duplicate or copy of a writing.

COUNTER Plot, A plot contrived to overthrow another.

COUNTER Poison, An antidote to prevent the effects of poison.

COUNTER Security, A security given to one who has entered into obligations to another.

COUNTER Tally, A tally to confirm or confute another tally.

COUNTER Tenor, One of the middle parts of a sick, opposite to the tenor.

COUNTERFEIT, (S.) 1. A cheat or imposture, 2. A resemblance. *F.*

COUNTERFEIT, (V.) 1. To imitate, 2. To feign.

COUNTERMAND, (V.) To give contrary orders. *F.*

COUNTERMURE, (S.) A wall built against another. *F.*

COUNTERPANE, (S.) A coverlet for a bed. *F.*

COUNTERPOISE, (V.) To put an equal weight in the opposite scale. *F.*

COUNTERSCARP, (S.) The outward slope of the ditch next the country.

COUNTERVAIL, (V.) To be a sufficient recompense. *L.*

COUNTNESS, (S.) The wife of an earl. *F.*

COUNTRY, (S.) 1. A land or nation, 2. The fields, in opposition to the town. *F.*

COUNTY, (S.) 1. A shire, 2. An earldom. *F.*

COUNTIES Palatine, (S.) The privileges of these were formerly very great, but their power is now much abridged. They are four in number, Chester, Durham, Lancashire, and Ely.

CUPLE, (S.) 1. Two things of the same kind, 2. A chain that holds dogs together, 3. A male and female. *F.*

CUPLE, (V.) 1. To join together, 2. To marry, 3. To copulate.

CUPLET, (S.) Two lines which rhyme to each other. *F.*

COURAGE, (S.) Boldness, valour. *F.*

COURAGEOUS, (A.) Full of courage.

COURIER, (S.) A messenger that brings expresses, or is sent in haste. *F.*

COURSE, (S.) 1. The ground where races are run, 2. A service of meat, 3. Measure or conduct, 4. A lay of stones, &c. in a building, 5. Race, career, 6. Track in which a ship sails, 7. Progress from one thing to another, 8. The elements of an art explained in a methodical series, 9. Method of life, train of actions. *L.*

COURSE, (V.) 1. To hunt or chase, 2. To pursue.

COURSER, (S.) 1. A race-horse, 2. A war-horse.

COURSES, (S.) 1. The mainsail and fore-sail of a ship, 2. The monthly terms in women.

COURT, (S.) 1. A prince's palace, 2. The prince and courtiers, 3. A hall of justice, 4. The judge and jury, 5. An area before a house, 6. A narrow street.

COURT, (V.) 1. To woo, or make love, 2. To solicit, 3. To flatter.

COURTEOUS, (A.) Civil, affable, gentle, well-bred. *F.*

COURTESAN, or **Courtesan**, (S.) A prostitute, a strumpet. *F.*

COURTESY, (S.) 1. A kindness or favour, 2. Elegance of manners, civility, complaisance, 3. The reverence made by women, 4. A tenure not of right, but by favour of others. *F.*

COURTIER, (S.) One who has a place or attends at court.

COURTSHIP, (S.) Making love; soliciting favour.

COUNSIN, (S.) 1. A term of relation between the children of brothers and sisters,

sters, 2. A title given by a king to noblemen. *F.*

CO'VY, (S.) A flight of partridges. *F.*

COW, (S.) A well-known beast. *S.*

COW, (V.) To depress with fear.

COW'ARD, (V.) One who wants courage, a poltron. *F.*

COW'ARDICE, (S.) Fearfulness, want of courage.

COW'BRIDGE, (S.) A town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, 157 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are April 23, Aug. 1, and Oct. 18.

COW'ER, (V.) To sink down by bending the knees.

St. COWES, (S.) A noted harbour for shipping in the isle of Wight, in Hampshire.

COW'HERD, (S.) A cow-keeper. *S.*

COWL, (S.) That part of a friar's habit that covers his head.

COW'SLIP, (S.) A flower. *S.*

CO'XCOMB, (S.) 1. The red flesh on a cock's head, 2. A pragmatist fellow.

COY, (A.) Shy, bashful, modest, decent.

CO'ZEN, (V.) To cheat, to trick.

CO'ZENAGE, (S.) Cheating.

CRAB, (S.) 1. A sea shell-fish, 2. A wild apple, 3. An instrument used by shipwrights, 4. A morose person. *S.*

CRACK, (S.) 1. A chink, 2. The noise of a thing when it bursts, 3. A whore, 4. A boaster, 5. A crazed man. *Du.*

CRA'CKBRAINED, (A.) Disordered in his senses.

CRA'CKER, (S.) 1. A kind of squib, 2. A noisy boasting fellow.

CRA'CKLE, (V.) To make slight cracks; to decrepitate.

CRA'CKNEL, (S.) A sort of hard cake, that crackles between the teeth.

CRA'DLE, (S.) 1. To rock children in, 2. Infancy, 3. A wooden frame fixed to scythes, 4. A frame of wood for the more safely launching a ship, 5. A machine to lay a broken leg in. *S.*

CRAFT, (S.) 1. Trade, 2. Cunning, 3. Merchant ships, 4. Small craft are small vessels and boats. *S.*

CRA'FTSMAN, (S.) An artificer, a manufacturer.

CRA'FTY, (A.) Sly, cunning, artful.

CRAG, (S.) 1. A rough jetting out in a rock, 2. A rough steep rock.

CRA'GGY, or Cragg'd, (A.) Rough, broken, steep, full of inequalities.

CRAM, (V.) 1. To thrust close, 2. To over-feed, 3. To stuff. *S.*

CRA'MBO, (S.) A rhyming play.

CRAMP, (S.) 1. A painful contraction of any part, a spasm, 2. A piece of iron bent at each end, used to prevent a house from falling. *Du.*

CRAMP, (V.) 1. To straiten or restrain, 2. To fasten with a cramp-iron.

CRAMP-FISH, (S.) The torpedo, which benumbs the hands of those that touch it.

CRAMP-IRON, (S.) An iron that fastens stones together in buildings.

CRA'NBORN, (S.) A town in Dorsetshire, 85 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are on Aug. 24, and Dec. 6.

CRA'NBROOK, (S.) A town in Kent, 51 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are May 30, and September 29.

CRANE, (S.) 1. A bird, 2. A pipe for drawing liquors out of a vessel, 3. A machine for drawing up heavy goods. *S.*

CRA'NIUM, (S.) The skull. *L.*

CRANK, (A.) Healthy, sprightly. A ship is said to be *crank* when it will not bear much sail without over-setting.

CRA'NKLES, (S.) Inequalities.

CRA'NNY, (S.) A crevice, or chink. *L.*

CRAPE, (S.) A thin kind of stuff. *F.*

CRASH, (S.) A loud mixed sound.

CRASH, (V.) 1. To break or bruise, 2. To make a complicated noise.

CRA'SIS, (S.) A temperament of the blood; constitution. *L.*

CRATCH, (S.) A place to put hay in for cattle to eat.

CRA'VAT, (S.) A neckcloth. *F.*

CRAVE, (V.) To desire earnestly. *S.*

CRA'VEN, (S.) 1. A cock conquered and dispirited, 2. A coward, a recreant.

CRA'VING, (A.) Desirous, greedy.

CRAUNCH, (V.) To crush with the teeth.

CRAWL, (V.) 1. To creep, 2. To move weakly.

CRAW, (S.) The crop of a fowl. *D.*

CRA'YFISH, (S.) A sort of a dwarf lobster, found in rivers.

CRA'YON, (S.) A substance made up of any colour to draw pictures with upon paper. *F.*

CRA'ZY, (A.) 1. Inclined to madness, 2. Weak, sickly, shattered. *F.*

CREAK, (V.) To make a harsh noise.

CREAM,

C R

CREAM, (S.) The thickest part of milk.
 CREASE, (S.) A plait or fold.
 CREA'TE, (V.) 1. To make out of nothing, 2. To excite, 3. To produce. *L.*
 CREA'TION, (S.) Producing out of nothing, 2. Election, nomination.
 CREA'TOR, (S.) That omnipotent being who alone has the power of creation. *L.*
 CRE'ATURE, (S.) 1. A created being, 2. One that owes his rise and fortune to some great man.
 CRE'DENCE, (S.) Credit, or belief. *L.*
 CRE'DENTIALS, (S.) Letters of credit and recommendation. *L.*
 CREDIB'LITY, (S.) A high probability. *L.*
 CRE'DIBLE, (A.) Probable, worthy to be believed. *L.*
 CRE'DIT, (S.) 1. Reputation, 2. Trust, 3. Credence or belief. *L.*
 CRE'DITABLE, (A.) Honourable, fit to be done.
 CRE'DITON, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 183 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are May 11, August 21, and Sept. 21.
 CRE'DITOR, (S.) One who gives credit, or trusts another with money or goods. *L.*
 CREDU'LITY, (S.) Aptness to believe.
 CRE'DULOUS, (A.) Apt to believe.
 CREED, (S.) A summary of the principal articles of belief. *L.*
 CREEK, (S.) A small bay. *S.*
 CREEK, (V.) To make a noise like that of a door when its hinges want oiling. *F.*
 CRE'KELADE, (S.) A town in Wiltshire, 81 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are the second Thursday in April, and Sept. 21.
 CREEP, (V.) 1. To move slowly on all fours, 2. To loiter, 3. To fawn and crouch, 4. To move on the belly without legs. *S.*
 CREE'PER, (S.) 1. A creeping creature, 2. A shrub, 3. A small bird, 4. An andiron, 5. A kind of patten.
 CRE'NATED Leaves, (S.) Such leaves of plants as are jagged on the edges. *L.*
 CREPITA'TION, (S.) A crackling. *L.*
 CRE'PUSCLE, (S.) The twilight. *L.*
 CRE'SCENT, (S.) A half-moon with the horns turned upwards. *L.*
 CRE'SCENT, (A.) Increasing.
 CRE'SSES, (S.) An herb. *T.*

C R

CREST, (S.) 1. A plume on the head of a bird or an helmet, 2. The mane of an horse, 3. Any thing set over a coat of arms. *F.*
 CRE'STFALLEN, (A.) Dispirited.
 CRETA'CEOUS, (A.) Chalky, abounding with chalk.
 CRE'VICE, (S.) 1. A crayfish, 2. A chink or slit. *F.*
 CREW, (S.) A company, or gang.
 CRE'WEL, (S.) Thrums of worsted.
 CRE'WET, (S.) A glass vessel to hold oil or vinegar.
 CRIB, (S.) 1. A manger for cattle, 2. A leathern pouch under a coachman's seat, 3. A term used in a game at cards called cribbage, 4. A cottage. *S.*
 CRIB, (V.) To pilfer a part of any thing.
 CRIBBAGE, (S.) A game at cards.
 CRICK, (S.) A stiffness and pain in the neck.
 CRI'CKET, (S.) 1. An insect, 2. A sort of play, 3. A little stool.
 CRI'ER, (S.) 1. An officer that makes proclamation of the business to be done in a court of justice, 2. One who makes proclamation of things lost or stole.
 CRIME, (S.) A breach of the law. *L.*
 CRIM'INAL, (S.) A breaker of a law.
 CRIM'INAL, (A.) Sinful, forbidden.
 CRIMP, (S.) An agent for coal merchants.
 CRIMP, (A.) Brittle.
 CRIMP Cod, Slices of cod hardened with cold water.
 CRI'MSON, (S.) A deep red colour. *T.*
 CRINGE, (V.) 1. To bow with a servile submission, 2. To contract *T.*
 CRI'NKLE, (S.) A wrinkle.
 CRI'PPLE, (S.) One who has lost the use of a leg or foot. *L. S.*
 CRI'SIS, (S.) 1. The height or turn of a distemper, 2. Of any affair. *G.*
 CRISM. See CHRISM.
 CRISP, (A.) 1. Curled, 2. Brittle, 3. Indented, winding.
 CRITE'RION, (S.) A mark whereby to judge of the truth of a thing. *G.*
 CRI'TICAL, (A.) 1. Exact in examining, 2. Captious, 3. The time at which a great event is determined. *G.*
 CRI'TICISE, (V.) To examine into the beauties and defects of any thing.
 CRI'TICISM, (S.) 1. The art of judging, 2. The pointing out the beauties or defects of a book or action. *G.*

C R

CRITICK, (S.) One skilled in criticism.
CROAK, (V.) To make a noise like a frog or raven.
CROCK, (S.) A kind of earthen pot.
CROCODILE, (S.) A large voracious amphibious creature, in shape resembling a lizard; also called an alligator. *G.*
CROCUS, (S.) 1. Saffron, 2. A name given to several chemical preparations, from their resemblance to saffron in colour, 3. An early flower so called. *L.*
CROFT, (S.) A small field near a dwelling house. *S.*
CROISA'DE, *Crusade*, or *Crusado*, (S.) An expedition of the Christian princes for the conquest of the Holy Land. *F.*
CROI'SES, (S.) 1. Pilgrims who wore the figure of a cross on their garments, 2. Those engaged in attempts for the recovery of the Holy Land. *F.*
CROMER, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 127 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Whit-Monday.
CRONE, (S.) 1. An old ewe, 2. A contemptible or malicious old woman. *S.*
CRO'NY, (S.) An intimate acquaintance.
CROOK, (S.) A shepherd's hooked staff.
CROOKED, (A.) Bent, bowed, not straight. *D.*
CROOKHORN, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 133 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair Sept. 4.
CROP, (S.) 1. The product of corn, hay, &c. 2. The claw of a bird. *L. S.*
CROP, (V.) 1. To pluck or break off, 2. To cut short.
CROPSICK, (A.) Sick after hard drinking.
CRO'SIER, (S.) A bishop's staff in the form of a shepherd's crook. *F.*
CRO'SLET, (S.) 1. A forehead-cloth, 2. A small cross. *F.*
CROSS, (S.) 1. A kind of gibbet to which the ancients used to nail their malefactors, 2. A misfortune or disappointment, 3. A line drawn through another, 4. The ensign of the Christian religion. *F.*
CROSS, (A.) 1. Athwart, 2. Contrary or opposite, 3. Peevish.
CROSS, (V.) 1. To sign with the cross, 2. To cancel, to mark out, 3. To pass over, 4. To thwart, 5. To contradict.
CROSS-BAR-SHOT, (S.) A large bullet with a bar of iron put through it.
CROSS-STAFF, (S.) An instrument formerly used by seamen to take the height of the sun and stars,

C R

CROSSGRAINED, (A.) Perverse, vexations.
CRO'TCHET, (S.) 1. In Musick, a note equal to half a minim, 2. A mark in Printing, formed thus [], 3. A fancy or whim. *F.*
CROUCH, (V.) 1. To stoop down, 2. To cringe, to fawn. *F.*
CROUP, (S.) The buttocks of a horse. *F.*
CROUPA'DE, (S.) In Horsemanship, a leap in which the fore and hind legs of the horse are truss'd up under his belly. *F.*
CROW, (S.) 1. A bird, 2. An iron handspike, 3. The voice of a cock. *S.*
Crow Net, (S.) In Fowling, a large net to catch wild fowl.
CROW, (V.) 1. To make a noise like a cock, 2. To brag or hector. *S.*
CROWD, (S.) 1. A throng of people, 2. A fiddle, 3. The vulgar. *S.*
CROWD, (V.) 1. To swarm, 2. To thrust among a multitude.
CROW'FOOT, (S.) An herb.
CROW'LAND, (S.) A town in Lincolnshire, 88 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are the last Monday in May, and Nov. 22.
CROWN, (S.) 1. A diadem worn on the heads of sovereign princes, 2. A chaplet or garland, 3. The top of the head, 4. A silver coin of 5s. value, 5. A northern constellation consisting of 20 stars, 6. Part of a hat. *F.*
CROWN, (V.) 1. To invest with a crown, 2. To dignify, to adorn, to reward, 3. To complete, to perfect, to terminate.
Crown Glass, (S.) The finest window-glass.
Crown Imperial, (S.) A flower.
Crown Wheel, (S.) The upper wheel next the balance of a watch.
Crown Works, (S.) In Fortification, bulwarks advanced towards the field, being composed of a large gorge and two wings, which fall on the counterscarp near the faces of the bastion.
CROWNED Hornwork, (S.) A hornwork with a crownwork before it.
CROW'NING, (S.) 1. A coronation of a king, 2. In Architecture, that which finishes a decoration.
CROY'DON, (S.) A town in Surrey, 10 miles and a half from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on July 5, and Oct. 2.
CRUCIAL, (A.) Crosswise. *L.*

CRU'

CRU'CIATE, (V.) To torture. *L.*
 CRU'CIBLE, (S.) A pot made of strong earth, to melt metals, minerals, &c.
 CRU'CIFIX, (S.) The figure of our Saviour hanging on a cross. *L.*
 CRUCIFIXION, (S.) Fixing to a cross.
 CRU'CIFY, (V.) 1. To nail to a cross, 2. To kill or mortify.
 CRUDE, (A.) Raw, indigested, unripe. *L.*
 CRU'DITY, (S.) Rowness, indigestion.
 CRU'EL, (A.) Merciless, barbarous. *F.*
 CRU'ELTY, (S.) Inhumanity, barbarity.
 CRU'ET, (S.) A vessel for vinegar or oil.
 CRUISE, (V.) To sail backward and forward, to guard the seas. *F.*
 CRUM, (S.) 1. The inside of a loaf, 2. A little bit of any thing. *S.*
 CRU'MBLE, or Crum, (V.) To break into small parts. *S.*
 CRU'MPLE, (V.) To wrinkle. *S.*
 CRU'MPLING, (S.) An apple of a lesser size than others on the same tree, which is wrinkled, and eats short.
 CRU'OR, (S.) The thick globulous part of the blood, when separated from the serum. *L.*
 CRU'PPER, (S.) 1. The buttocks of a horse, 2. The round strap which is put under the horse's tail. *F.*
 CRU'RAL, (A.) Belonging to the leg. *L.*
 CRUSA'DO, (S.) An expedition against the infidels. See *CROSSA'DE*.
 CRUSE, (S.) A vial for oil, &c.
 CRUSH, (V.) 1. To squeeze violently, 2. To oppress, 3. To beat down. *F.*
 CRUST, (S.) 1. The outward part of bread, 2. The shelly part of any thing, 3. The case of a pyc. *L.*
 CRUSTA'CEOUS, (A.) Shelly. *L.*
 CRU'STY, (A.) 1. Covered with crust, 2. Snappish.
 CRUTCH, (S.) A support for a lame person. *S.*
 CRU'ZATE, or Crusado, (S.) A Portuguese coin of 2s. 10d. value.
 CRY, (V.) 1. To shed tears, 2. To lament, 3. To publish in the streets, 4. To squall as an infant, 5. To yelp as a hound on a scent. *F.*
 CRY down, (V.) 1. To blame, to depreciate, to decry, 2. To prohibit.
 CRY out, (V.) 1. To exclaim, to scream, 2. To complain loudly, 3. To be in labour.
 CRY up, (V.) To applaud, to exalt, to praise.

CRYPTO'GRAPHY, (S.) The act of writing secret characters; cyphers. *G.*
 CRY'STAL, (S.) A mineral stone resembling a diamond, but inferior both in hardness and lustre. *G.*
 CRY'STALLINE Humour, (S.) A thick transparent kind of jelly in the middle of the eye.
 CRY'STALLIZE, (V.) To reduce salts, &c. into small transparent pieces called crystals.
 CUB, (S.) A young fox, bear, &c. *L.*
 CUBE, (S.) A solid body resembling a dye, with six equal sides, being all squares. *G.*
 CU'BIT, (S.) A measure of a foot and a half. *L.*
 CU'CKFIELD, (S.) A town in Suffex, 40 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. Its fairs are May 25, Whit-Tuesday, Sept. 19, and Nov. 18.
 CU'CKING-STOOL, (S.) A machine for ducking folding women. *S.*
 CU'CKOLD, (S.) One whose wife defiles the marriage bed. *F.*
 CU'CKOW, (S.) A well-known bird. *W.*
 CU'CUMBER, (S.) The fruit of a plant well known. *L.*
 CUCU'RBIT, (S.) A vessel used in chemistry. *L.*
 CUD, (S.) 1. The inward part of the throat in beasts, 2. The food which a cow, &c. chews over again. *S.*
 CU'DDEN, (S.) A clown, a dolt.
 CU'DDLE, (V.) To hug, or nestle in the bosom.
 CU'DGEL, (S.) A stick proper to fight with.
 CU'DGEL, (V.) To beat with a stick.
 CUE, (S.) 1. An item when to speak; a hint, a short direction, 2. A mood, humour, temper of mind, 3. A particular sort of periwig. *F.*
 CUFF, (S.) 1. A part of a sleeve, 2. A box on the ear with the open hand.
 CUI'RASS, (S.) Armour for the breast. *F.*
 CUI'RASSIE'RS, (S.) Horsemen so armed.
 CU'LINARY, (A.) Belonging to a kitchen. *L.*
 CULL, (V.) To pick out, or chuse a few out of many. *F.*
 CU'LLANDER, (S.) A vessel with holes at the bottom to drain pease, &c.
 CU'LLITON, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 159 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are May 1, and Nov. 30.

CU'LLY, (S.) A man deceived or imposed upon; a dupe to a whore.

CULMI'FEROUS, (A.) Stalk-bearing. *L.*

CUL'MINATE, (V.) 1. To arise to the top, 2. To be in the meridian. *L.*

CUL'PABLE, (A.) Guilty, blameable. *L.*

CUL'PRIT, (S.) One indicted for a crime.

CUL'TIVATE, (V.) 1. To till and manure the earth, 2. To improve. *F.*

CUL'TURE, (S.) Tillage, or improvement. *L.*

CUL'VER, (S.) A kind of pigeon. *S.*

CUL'VERIN, (S.) A piece of ordnance, of which the extraordinary is 13 feet long, and carries a ball weighing 20 lb. the ordinary is 12 feet long, and carries a ball of 17 lb. 5 ounces; the smallest size is 11 feet long, and its ball 14 lb. nine ounces. *F.*

CUM'BERLAND, (S.) One of the most northern counties in England, in the dioceses of Chester and Carlisle, is about 168 miles in circuit, has 14 market towns, 58 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament.

CUM'DERSOME, or Cumbrous, (A.) Unwieldy, troublesome, burthensome.

CUM'FREY, (S.) An herb.

CUM'IN, (S.) The name of an herb and its seed. *L.*

CUM'ULATE, (V.) To heap up. *L.*

CUND, (V.) To give notice; to direct the man at the helm in steering of a ship.

CU'NEIFORM, (A.) In the shape of a wedge. *L.*

CU'NNING, (S.) 1. Art, ingenuity, 2. Craftiness, deceit. *S.*

CUP, (S.) 1. A drinking vessel, 2. The liquor contained in the cup, 3. The husks on which acorns and flowers grow. *S.*

CUP, (V.) To apply cupping-glasses.

CUP'BEARER, (S.) 1. An officer of the king's household, 2. An attendant to fill wine.

CUP'BOARD, (S.) A place with shelves, &c. to put dishes, &c. in.

CUP'ID, (S.) The god of love. *L.*

CUP'OLA, (S.) A dome, the hemispherical top of a building. *L.*

CUP'PING Glass, (S.) A sort of glass cup applied to the fleshy parts of the body, to draw out wind, corrupt blood, &c.

CUR, (S.) A dog of a mean kind. *B.*

CUR'ABLE, (A.) What may be cured. *L.*

CUR'ACY, (S.) The office or charge of a

CUR'ATE, (S.) 1. A minister of a parish who has the cure of souls, 2. One who officiates in the room of the incumbent.

CUR'ATOR, (S.) One that has the care or superintendency of any thing. *L.*

CURB, (S.) 1. A part of a horse's bridle, 2. A tumour like a spavin on the back part of the hind leg of a horse, 3. Restraint, opposition. *F.*

CURB, (V.) 1. To rein in, 2. To check or restrain.

CURD, (S.) The coagulated part of milk.

CUR'DLE, (V.) To turn to curds.

CURE, (V.) 1. To heal a wound, or recover from sickness, 2. To salt or pickle meat, fish, &c. *L.*

CURE, (S.) 1. A remedy, a restorative, 2. The act of healing, 3. A clergyman's benefice or employment.

CUR'FEW, (S.) The eight o'clock bell, ordered to be rung by William the Conqueror, to give every body warning to cover their fires and put out their lights. *F.*

CURIO'SITY, (S.) 1. A desire of seeing or knowing, 2. A rarity, or something curious. *F.*

CUR'IOUS, (A.) 1. Fine, delicate, uncommon, 2. Inquisitive, or desirous of seeing, knowing, &c. 3. Accurate.

CURL, (S.) 1. A ringlet of hair, 2. A wave. *L. S.*

CUR'LEW, (S.) A kind of water-fowl. *F.*

CURMU'DGEON, (S.) A close-fisted, niggardly fellow; a miser, a griper.

CUR'RANTS, or Currans, (S.) Small dried grapes.

CUR'RENCY, (S.) 1. Any thing that circulates, that passes from hand to hand, 2. General reception, 3. A constant flow, 4. Papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and which pass for money.

CUR'RENT, (S.) A stream. *L.*

CUR'RENT, (A.) 1. Passable, any thing that passes without contradiction, 2. That which is now passing on.

CUR'RIER, (S.) One who dresses and colours leather. *L.*

CUR'RISH, (A.) Like a dog, brutal.

CUR'RY, (V.) 1. To dress leather, 2. To comb and rub a horse, 3. To fawn upon another in order to get into his favour. *L.*

CUR'RYCOMB, (S.) An iron instrument used for currying horses.

CURSE, (V.) 1. To imprecate the divine vengeance, 2. To wish evil to, 3. To afflict, to torment. *S.*

CURSE,

CURSE, (S.) 1. Malediction, 2. Affliction, torment, vexation.
CURSOR, (S.) A clerk in chancery who makes out original writs.
CURSORY, (A.) Slight, hasty. *L.*
CURST, (A.) Froward, peevish, malignant, malicious, snarling.
CURTAIN, (V.) To shorten, to cut off.
CURTAIN, (S.) 1. A hanging about a bed or window, 2. In Fortification, the wall between the flanks of two bastions.
CURTAIN Lecture, (S.) A reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.
CURVATURE, (S.) A bending. *L.*
CURVE, (S.) Any thing bent. *L.*
CURVET, (S.) 1. The prancing of a managed horse, 2. A frolick, a prank.
CUSHION, (S.) A kind of pillow for persons to sit or lean on, &c. *F.*
CUSP, (S.) In Astronomy, the horns of the moon or other luminary. *L.*
CUSPATED, (A.) In Botany, when the leaves of a flower end in a point. *L.*
CUSTARD, (S.) Food made of milk, eggs, and sugar. *W.*
CUSTODY, (S.) 1. Imprisonment, 2. Any thing committed to the care of another. *L.*
CUSTOM, (S.) 1. A habit, 2. Business at a tradesman's shop, 3. A tax on goods exported and imported, 4. An unwritten law. *F.*
CUSTOMARY, (A.) Conformable to established custom; habitual, usual.
CUSTOS, (S.) A keeper. *L.*
Custos Breuium, A clerk of the court of common pleas, who has the charge of writs and records of *nisi prius*; and also one in the court of king's bench, who files such writs, &c. or makes out records of *nisi prius*.
Custos Rotulorum, One who has the custody of the rolls or records of the sessions of the peace.
Custos Spiritualium, An ecclesiastical judge during the vacancy of a see.
Custos Temporalium, One appointed by the king to take care of the profits of a vacant see.
CUT, (S.) 1. A cleft or wound with a sharp instrument, 2. A slice of meat, 3. A printed picture, 4. A lot, as to draw cuts, 5. A near passage, 6. The dividing a pack of cards, 7. A channel made by art, 8. Fashion, form, shape.
CUT, (V.) 1. To penetrate with an edged

instrument, 2. To hew, 3. To carve, to engrave, 4. To divide a pack of cards, 5. To interfect, to cross.
CUT down, To fell, to hew down, to excel, to overpower.
CUT off, To separate from other parts, to destroy, to intercept, to hinder union, to put an end to, to take away, to interrupt, to silence.
CUT out, To shape, to form, to contrive, to adapt, to debar, to excel, to outdo.
CUT short, To interrupt, to abridge.
CUT up, To divide an animal into convenient pieces.
CUTANEOUS, (A.) Belonging to the skin. *L.*
CUTICULA, (S.) 1. A thin membrane serving as a covering to the skin, 2. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor. *L.*
CUTIS, (S.) The skin. *L.*
CUTLASS, or **Cutlace**, (S.) A broad bent sword or hanger. *F.*
CUTLER, (S.) A maker and seller of swords, knives, &c. *F.*
CUTLETS, (S.) Thin slices of veal. *F.*
CUTTER of the Tallies, (S.) In the exchequer, an officer who provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sums upon them.
CUT-THROAT, (S.) A ruffian, a murderer.
CUT-THROAT, (A.) Cruel, inhuman.
CUTTLE, (S.) A fish with a shell on its back, falsely called a bone.
CYCLE, (S.) 1. A certain number of years at the expiration of which the sun or moon returns to the same point of the heavens, 2. A circle. *G.*
CYCLOID, (S.) In Geometry, a curve generated by an entire revolution of a circle upon a straight line. *G.*
CYCLOPÆDIA, (S.) A circle of knowledge, a course of sciences. *G.*
CYCLOPS, (S.) A fabulous people with but one eye, and that in the middle of their foreheads, represented by the poets as assisting Vulcan in forming thunderbolts for Jupiter.
CYGNET, (S.) A young swan. *L.*
CYGNUS, (S.) A swan, a constellation in the northern hemisphere. *L.*
CYLINDER, (S.) A long round body, the ends of which are equal circles. *G.*
CYLINDRICAL, (A.) Belonging to, or in the form of a cylinder.

CY'MBAL, (S.) A musical instrument.
CYNA'NTHROPY, (S.) Madness occasioned by the bite of a mad dog. *G.*
CYNEGE'TICKS, (S.) The art of hunting. *G.*
CY'NICAL, (A.) Severe, rigid, churlish. *G.*
CY'NICKS, (S.) A sect of philosophers, followers of Antisthenes and Diogenes, so called from their churlish behaviour. *G.*
CYST, (S.) The bag of a wen.
CY'PHER. See **CIPHER**.
CY'PRESS, (S.) 1. A tree, 2. A stuff made of silk and hair. *L.*
CZAR, (S.) The emperor of Russia.
CZARI'NA, (S.) The Empress of Russia.

D.

D The fourth letter in the English alphabet, is 1. A numeral, and stands for 500, 2. It is an abbreviation of *Doctor* and *Divinity*; as *M. D. Medicinae Doctor*, or *doctor of physick*, *D. D. Doctor in divinity*, 3. *D. C.* In *Musick*, signifies *Da capo*, or over again.

DAB, (S.) 1. A slight blow, 2. A flat fish, 3. A bit of grease, dirt, mortar, &c. 4. A wet dirty clout, 5. An artist.

DA'BBLE, (V.) 1. To paddle, splash, or play with water or mud, 2. To tamper.

DA'BBLER, (S.) 1. One that plays in the water, 2. A superficial meddler.

DAB-CHICK, (S.) 1. A chicken newly hatched, 2. A water-fowl.

DACE, (S.) A fresh water fish.

DA'CTYL, (S.) A foot in verse, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones. *G.*

DAD, or **Daddy**, (S.) A father.

DAEMON, (S.) A good or bad spirit, but commonly applied to the latter. *G.*

DA'FFODIL, (S.) A flower.

DA'GGER, (S.) 1. A poniard, 2. A mark in Printing thus †, serving to refer to a note. *D.*

DA'GGERSDRAWING, (S.) A quarrel, a being ready to draw daggers.

DA'GGLE, (V.) To wet or trail in the dirt the bottom of a gown, &c. *S.*

DA'INTY, (S.) A rich and uncommon feed.

DA'INTY, (A.) 1. Delicate, fine, excellent, 2. Nice, squeamish.

DAIRY, (S.) A room in which milk, &c. is kept.

DAISY, (S.) A flower.

DALE, (S.) A valley. *L. S.*

DA'LLIANCE, (S.) Wanton play.

DA'LLY, (V.) 1. To toy, or play with women, 2. To trifle away time, 3. To delay.

DA'LTON, (S.) A town in Lancashire, 200 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are June 6, and Oct. 23.

DAM, (S.) 1. A mother, 2. A bank to stop a river, or shut up water.

DA'MAGE, (S.) Prejudice, loss. *F.*

DA'MASK, (S.) A kind of figured silk, stuff or linen. *F.*

DA'MASK, (V.) 1. To form flowers on stuffs, 2. To variegate, to diversify, 3. To set a bottle of wine before the fire to take off the chill.

DA'MASK-ROSE, (S.) A red rose.

DAMASKEE'NING, (S.) Inlaying metal with figures formed of gold or silver wire. *F.*

DAME, (S.) Lady, mistress. *F.*

DAMN, (V.) 1. To condemn, 2. To curse or wish a person in eternal torments, 3. To hiss a play. *L.*

DA'MNIFY, (V.) To damage, to hurt. *L.*

DAMP, (S.) 1. Wetness, 2. A vapour in mines, 3. A shock or dejection of the mind. *D.*

DAMP, (V.) 1. To moisten, 2. To dishearten.

DA'MSEL, (S.) A young maiden. *F.*

DA'MSON, (S.) A black sort of plum.

DANCE, (V.) To move in measure. *F.*

DANCE Attendance, (V.) To attend a long while with obsequiousness.

DANDELION, (S.) An herb. *F.*

DA'NDIPRAT, (S.) A little fellow, an urchin. *F.*

DA'NDLE, (V.) To fondle and play with. *Du.*

DA'NDRIEF, (S.) A scurf sticking on the head. *S.*

DANGER, (S.) Peril, hazard, risque.

DA'NGEROUS, (A.) Perilous.

DA'NGLE, (V.) 1. To hang so as to move to and fro, 2. To be a humble follower.

DA'GLER, (S.) One who follows the fair sex without warmth or design.

DANK, (A.) Damp, moist, wet.

DA'PPER, (A.) Short, brisk and spruce.
 DA'P-

D A

DA'PPLE, (A.) Marked with various colours.

DARE, (V.) 1. To venture or hazard, 2. To defy. *S.*

DA'RING, (A.) Bold, adventurous.

DARK, (A.) 1. Without light. 2. Obscure, 3. Blind, 4. Gloomy. *S.*

DA'RKING, (S.) A town in Surry, 24 miles from London; with a market on Thursdays. It has a fair May 23.

DA'RKLING, (A.) Being in the dark.

DA'RK SOME, (A.) Gloomy, obscure.

DA'RLING, (S.) Favourite, beloved. *S.*

DA'RLINGTON, (S.) A town in the bishoprick of Durham, 243 miles from London; its market is on Mondays. Its fairs are Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whit-Monday, and Nov. 22.

DARN, (V.) To mend by sewing a hole cross-wise.

DA'RNEL, (S.) The cockle weed.

DART, (S.) 1. A short javelin, 2. An arrow.

DA'RTMOUTH, (S.) A sea-port town in Devonshire, 198 miles from London; with a market on Fridays.

DASH, (S.) 1. A violent blow on the face, 2. A mixture, 3. A free stroke with a pen.

DASH, (V.) 1. To give a violent blow on the face, 2. To strike a brittle thing against a hard one, 3. To mix, 4. To frustrate one's hopes, 5. To put out of countenance, 6. To throw water about, 7. To blot out.

DA'STARD, (S.) A coward, a poltron.

DA'STARD, (V.) To terrify, to intimidate.

DATE, (S.) 1. The time when a thing was done, 2. The fruit of the palm tree, 3. End, conclusion. *L.*

DA'TIVE CASE, (S.) In Grammar, so called because it supposes something to be given. *L.*

DA'VENTRY, (S.) A town in Northamptonshire, 73 miles from London; its market is on Wednesdays. Its fairs are Easter-Tuesday, June 6, Aug. 3, Oct. 3, and Oct. 27.

DAUGHTER, (S.) A female child. *S.*

St. DA'VID'S, (S.) A town in Pembroke-shire, South Wales, is a very mean place, though a bishop's see; it is 268 miles from London, has a lofty cathedral, but no market nor fair.

DAUNT, (V.) To intimidate. *F.*

D E

DAU'NTLESS, (A.) Intrepid, fearless.

DAU'PHIN, (S.) The eldest son of the French king. *F.*

DAW, or **JACKDAW**, (S.) A bird.

DAWB, or **DAUB**, (V.) 1. To besmear, 2. To foul. *F.*

DAWN, (S.) 1. The break of day, 2. Beginning. *S.*

DAW'NING, (S.) 1. The beginning of light, 2. A ray of hope.

DAY, (S.) 1. The light of the sun, 2. The space of time between the rising and setting of the sun, which is called the *artificial day*, 3. The time in which the earth makes one revolution upon its axis, which is 24 hours, called the *natural day*, 4. The different method of reckoning the beginning of every day in different nations, called the *civil day*, 5. A fixed time. *S.*

DAYS of Grace, A number of days allowed by merchants after bills become due, which in England is three days.

DAYBOOK, (S.) A tradesman's journal.

DAY'SPRING, (S.) The dawn.

DA'ZZLE, (V.) To overpower with light.

DEA'CON, (S.) 1. One in half-orders, an assistant to a priest, 2. In Scotland, an overseer of the poor; as also the master of a company. *G.*

DEAD, (S.) A still or gloomy time; as in the *dead* of night or winter. *S.*

DEAD, (A.) 1. Without life, 2. Numbed, 3. Flat or insipid.

DEAD-LIFT, (S.) A hopeless state.

DEA'DLY, (A.) 1. Mortal, fatal, 2. Deathlike, 3. Destructive.

DEA'DNESS, (S.) 1. Frigidity, want of warmth, 2. Faintness, languor, numbness, 3. Vapidity of liquors.

DEAD-RE'CKONING, (S.) An estimate of the ship's way, when seamen keep an account by the log only.

DEAF, (A.) Wanting the sense of hearing. *S.*

DEA'FNESS, (S.) A want of hearing.

DEAL, (S.) 1. A quantity, 2. A distribution of cards, 3. A sort of wood. *S.*

DEAL, (V.) 1. To traffick, 2. To manage, 3. To distribute cards. *S.*

DEAL, (S.) A town in Kent, 74 miles from London, but has no market. Its fairs are April 5, and Oct. 10.

DEA'LER, (S.) 1. A trader, 2. One who distributes cards.

DEA'LING, (S.) 1. Trade, 2. Correspondence,

spendence, 3. Treatment, 4. Distributing cards.

DEAN, (S.) The head of a collegiate church, and chief of a chapter.

DEAN, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 114 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are Easter Monday and Oct. 10.

DEANERY, (S.) 1. The jurisdiction of a dean, 2. The mansion-house of a dean, 3. The revenue of a dean.

DEAR, (A.) 1. Beloved, 2. Costly, 3. Scarce. S.

DEARTH, (S.) 1. Scarcity, 2. Barrenness. S.

DEATH, (S.) The separation of soul and body. S.

DEATHLESS, (A.) Immortal.

DEATH-WATCH, (S.) An insect that makes a tinkling noise, which some have foolishly imagined to be a forerunner of death.

DEAURATION, (S.) A gilding. L.

DEBAR, (V.) To hinder or exclude. F.

DEBARRK, (V.) To land. F.

DEBARSE, (V.) 1. To cast down, 2. To make worse, 3. To disparage. F.

DEBATE, (V.) To dispute, to quarrel. F.

DEBAUCH, (V.) 1. To reveal, 2. To seduce or corrupt, 3. To deflower a modest woman. F.

DEBAUCHEE, (S.) One guilty of

DEBAUCHERY, (S.) Rioting, banqueting and revelling, lewdness. F.

DEBENHAM, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 86 miles from London; with a market on Fridays. It has a fair June 24.

DEBENTURE, (S.) 1. An allowance of custom paid to a merchant for exporting particular commodities, 2. A bill drawn for the payment of a soldier's arrears, or the wages of the king's household servants.

DEBILITATE, (V.) To weaken. L.

DEBILITY, (S.) Weakness.

DEBONAIR, (A.) Good-natur'd, affable, brisk and merry. F.

DEBT, (S.) Whatsoever one person owes to another. F.

DEBTOR, (S.) 1. The person indebted to another, 2. One side of an account book.

DECADE, (S.) The number ten. G.

DECAGON, (S.) A figure in geometry with ten sides and ten angles. G.

DE'CATALOGUE, (S.) The ten commandments. G.

DECA'MP, (V.) To remove a camp. F.

DECA'NT, (V.) To pour off from the dregs. F.

DECA'NTER, (S.) A glass vessel to put wine, ale, &c. into, for the more easy pouring it into glasses.

DECA'Y, (V.) 1. To fall away, 2. To fade, 3. To rot, 4. To grow poorer.

DECEA'SE, (S.) A natural death. F.

DECEIT, (S.) A crafty fraud, a cheat.

DECEITFUL, (A.) A person who appears or pretends to be one thing, when he is really the contrary.

DECEIVE, (V.) To delude, beguile, or impose upon. F.

DECE'MBER, (S.) The last month in the year. L.

DECE'MVIRATE, (S.) Ten men appointed by the ancient Romans to write the 12 tables of the Roman law, and also to govern the commonwealth instead of consuls. L.

DE'CENCY, (S.) 1. Comeliness, 2. Modesty, 3. Becoming ceremony. F.

DE'CENT, (A.) Seemly, modest. L.

DECE'PTION, (S.) Deceiving. L.

DECI'DE, (V.) To determine, to give sentence. L.

DECI'LUOUS, (A.) Ready to fall, not perennial. L.

DE'CIMAL Arithmetic, (S.) The art of managing

DECIMAL Fractions, Such as have 10, 100, 1000, &c. for their denominators.

DECIMA'TION, (S.) Among the Romans, the punishing soldiers by putting to death every tenth man; a tything. L.

DECI'PHER, (V.) 1. To explain a paper wrote in ciphers; 2. To unravel a mystery. F.

DECI'SION, (S.) Determination, resolution.

DECI'SIVE, (A.) The finishing stroke to a battle, controversy, &c. F.

DECK, (S.) 1. The floor of a ship, 2. A pack of cards.

DECK, (V.) To adorn, to embellish.

DECLA'M, (V.) 1. To make a set speech, 2. To inveigh against. L.

DECLAMA'TION, (S.) 1. An oration made for a school exercise, 2. Inveictive without much argument.

DECLARA'TION, (S.) 1. A declaring or setting forth, 2. A proclamation, 3. A testimony. L.

D E

DECLA'RE, (V.) To publish or proclaim, to make a declaration. *L.*
DECL'E'NSION, (S.) 1. The varying the endings of nouns, according to the usage of particular languages, 2. Abating, decaying. *L.*
DECLINA'TION, (S.) 1. A decaying, 2. A bowing down, 3. In Astronomy, the distance of an object from the equator. *L.*
DECLINATION of the Compass, Its variation from the true meridian of any place. *L.*
DECLI'NE, (V.) 1. To bend downwards, 2. To avoid, 3. To decay, 4. To vary a noun, &c. *L.*
DECLI'NE, (S.) A tendency to the worse, diminution, decay.
DECLI'VITY, (S.) A bending or sloping downwards, gradual descent. *L.*
DECO'CT, (V.) To boil or stew. *L.*
DECO'CTION, (S.) A preparation made by boiling water. *L.*
DECOLLA'TION, (S.) A beheading. *L.*
DECOMPOSITION, (S.) A resolution of a body into its first principles. *L.*
DE'CORATE, (V.) To adorn. *L.*
DECORA'TION, (S.) An embellishment, an ornament. *L.*
DECO'RUM, (S.) Order, decency. *L.*
DECO'Y, (S.) 1. A lure, 2. A place for catching wild fowl. *Du.*
DECO'Y, (V.) To allure and ensnare.
DECREA'SE, (S.) 1. The state of growing less, decay, 2. The wane of the moon. *L.*
DECREA'SE, (V.) To diminish.
DECREE', (S.) 1. A statute or ordinance, 2. A determination. *L.*
DECREE', (V.) 1. To ordain or appoint, 2. To determine, 3. To make an edict.
DE'CREMENT, (S.) Decrease. *L.*
DECRE'PIT, (A.) Infirm with age. *F.*
DECREPITA'TION, (S.) In Chemistry, the crackling of salt put over a gentle fire in a crucible. *F.*
DECRE'TAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to a decree, 2. A pope's letter. *L.*
DECRY', (V.) To speak ill of. *F.*
DECU'MBITURE, (S.) The time when a sick person takes his bed. *L.*
DE'CU'PLE, (A.) Tenfold. *L.*
DE'DDINGTON, (S.) A town in Oxfordshire, 62 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Aug. 10, and Nov. 22.
DE'DICATE, (V.) 1. To consecrate or devote, 2. To inscribe or address to, *L.*

D E

DEDICA'TION, (S.) 1. A consecration, 2. A complimentary epistle to some great person put at the beginning of a book.
DE'DICATORY, (A.) Belonging to a dedication.
DEDU'CE, (V.) To gather or infer from.
DEDU'CT, (V.) To subtract from. *L.*
DEDU'CTION, (S.) 1. An abatement, 2. A conclusion or consequence.
DEED, (S.) 1. An action, 2. An instrument containing the conditions of a contract, 3. Exploit, performance. *S.*
DEEM, (V.) To think or judge. *S.*
DEE'MSTER, (S.) A judge.
DEEP, (A.) 1. Far to the bottom, 2. Profound, 3. Low in situation, 4. Not superficial, 5. Sagacious, penetrating, 6. Dark coloured. *L.*
DEEP, (S.) The sea.
DEE'PMOUTHED, (A.) Having a hoarse loud voice.
DEEPMU'SING, (A.) Lost in thought.
DEER, (S.) The beast whose flesh is called venison.
DEFA'CE, (V.) 1. To disfigure, 2. To spoil, 3. To render unintelligible. *F.*
DEFAI'LANCE, (S.) A default, or failure. *F.*
DEFALCA'TION, (S.) 1. A pruning or cutting off, 2. A deduction from an account. *L.*
DEFA'ME, (V.) To slander. *L.*
DEFAU'LT, (S.) 1. A defect, 2. A non-appearance in court at a day assigned. *F.*
DEFEA'SANCE, or Defeifance, (S.) 1. A secret agreement or deed that supercedes another more public, 2. A defeat. *F.*
DEFEA'T, (S.) A rout or overthrow.
DEFEA'T, (V.) 1. To overthrow, 2. To disappoint, 3. To make void. *F.*
DE'FECATE, (V.) 1. To draw from the drags, 2. To strain. *L.*
DEFE'CT, (S.) 1. A want, 2. A blemish. *L.*
DEFE'CTION, (S.) A falling off. *L.*
DEFE'CTIVE, (A.) Imperfect, faulty.
DEFE'NCE, (S.) 1. Protection, 2. Vindication, 3. Resistance. *L.*
DEFE'NCELESS, (A.) Without defence.
DEFE'ND, (V.) 1. To protect, 2. To avouch or maintain, 3. To vindicate. *L.*
DEFE'NDANT, (S.) The person prosecuted.
DEFE'NDER, (S.) A protector, an advocate.
DEFE'NSATIVE, (S.) 1. Guard, defence, *L.*

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fence, 2. In Surgery, a bandage, plaister, or the like.
 DEFE'NSIBLE, (A.) 1. That may be defended, 2. Justifiable.
 DEFE'R, (V.) To delay. *L.*
 DE'FERENCE, (S.) Respect, submission.
 DEFI'ANCE, (S.) 1. An out-braving, 2. A challenge, 3. Contempt. *F.*
 DEFI'CIENCY, (S.) Inability, want. *L.*
 DEFI'CIENT, (A.) Imperfect, wanting.
 DEFI'LE, (S.) A narrow passage.
 DEFI'LE, (V.) 1. To march off, 2. To pollute, 3. To corrupt chastity.
 DEFIL'EMENT, (S.) A polluting.
 DEFINE, (V.) 1. To explain or give a definition, 2. To circumscribe. *L.*
 DE'FINITE, (A.) Certain, bounded.
 DEFINITIONS, (S.) 1. Clear short descriptions of the nature and properties of things, 2. Decisions. *L.*
 DEFINITIVE, (A.) Decisive, positive.
 DEFLAGRA'TION, (S.) A setting fire to a thing in its preparation.
 DEFLE'CT, (V.) To turn aside.
 DEFLE'CTION, (S.) A deviation. *L.*
 DEFLOU'R, or Desflower, (V.) To rob a maiden of her virginity, to ravish. *F.*
 DEFLU'XION, (S.) A flowing downwards. *L.*
 DEFOEDA'TION, (S.) A defilement.
 DEFO'RM, (V.) To disfigure or make ugly. *L.*
 DEFO'RMITY, (S.) Out of form, ugliness, ridiculousness.
 DEFRAU'D, (V.) To cheat or beguile.
 DEFRA'Y, (V.) To pay expences.
 DEFT, (A.) Neat, handsome, spruce, ready, dexterous.
 DEFUN'CT, (S.) One deceased. *L.*
 DEFY', (V.) 1. To challenge or outbrave, 2. To treat with contempt. *F.*
 DEGE'NERACY, (S.) A growing out of kind, falling off, or growing worse.
 DEGE'NERATE, (V.) To fall off from a noble to a baser kind. *L.*
 DEGLUTITION, (S.) A swallowing.
 DEGLU'TINATE, (V.) To unglue. *F.*
 DEGRADA'TION, (S.) 1. A deprivation of office or dignity, 2. Degeneracy, baseness.
 DEGREE', (S.) 1. Order, rank, estate, pedigree, 2. The proportion of heat or cold, love or hatred, 3. Sixty geographical miles, or the 360th part of a circle.
 By DEGREES, Gradually, by little and little.

DEHO'RT, (V.) To dissuade from. *L.*
 DEJE'CT, (V.) 1. To cast down, 2. To sink the spirits. *L.*
 DEJE'CTION, (S.) 1. Lowness of spirits, 2. In Physick, an evacuation of the excrements. *L.*
 DEIFY, (V.) 1. To make a god of, 2. To praise excessively. *L.*
 DEIGN, (V.) 1. To vouchsafe or condescend, 2. To grant. *F.*
 DE'ISM, (S.) 1. The believing in one God, 2. Denying all revealed religion.
 DE'IST, (S.) One who adheres to deism.
 DE'ITY, (S.) 1. God, 2. A fabulous god. *L.*
 DE'ITIES, (S.) The gods and goddesses worshipped by the heathens.
 DELACERA'TION, (S.) A violent tearing. *L.*
 DELA'Y, (S.) 1. An hindrance, 2. A deferring, 3. Stay, stop. *F.*
 DELE'CTABLE, (A.) Delightful. *L.*
 DELECTA'TION, (S.) Pleasure, delight. *L.*
 DE'LEGATE, (V.) 1. To send away, 2. To send upon an embassy, 3. To intrust, to commit to another, 4. To appoint judges to a particular cause. *L.*
 DE'LEGATE, (S.) One substituted by a person to act in his stead, a deputy.
 DE'LEGATES, (S.) 1. Commissioners appointed under the great seal, to sit upon an appeal to the king in the court of chancery, 2. The court of delegates is the highest court for those civil affairs which concern the church, whither a person may appeal from a sentence given in an ecclesiastical court.
 DELF, (S.) A fine sort of earthen ware.
 DELI'BERATE, (V.) 1. To weigh or ponder upon, 2. To consult or examine.
 DE'LICACY, (S.) 1. Daintiness, nicety in eating, 2. Softness, female beauty, 3. Neatness, elegance of dress, 4. Politeness, 5. Gentle treatment, tenderness, 6. Weakness of constitution. *F.*
 DE'LICATES, (S.) Niceties, rarities.
 DELI'CIOUS, (A.) Delightful, sweet, exquisite, agreeable. *F.*
 DELI'GHT, (S.) A high degree of pleasure, contentment, or joy. *F.*
 DELI'NEATE, (V.) 1. To draw the outlines of any thing, 2. To describe. *L.*
 DELINEA'TION, (S.) The sketch of a picture.
 DELI'NQUENT, (S.) A criminal.

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DELIRIOUS, (A.) Lightheaded, raving.
DELIRIUM, (S.) Lightheadedness. *L.*
DELIVER, (S.) 1. To release from captivity, from danger or trouble, 2. To restore or give, 3. To speak one's sentiments, 4. To disburthen a woman of a child. *F.*
To DELIVER up, To surrender, to give up.
DELL, (S.) A pit or valley. *S.*
DELUDE, (V.) To deceive, ensnare, or impose upon; to disappoint. *L.*
DELVE, (V.) To dig. *S.*
DE'LUGE, (S.) An inundation, or overflowing; a calamity. *F.*
DELUSION, (S.) A false appearance, 2. A deceit or imposture. *L.*
DELUSIVE, (A.) Any thing that deceives or beguiles with fair pretences. *L.*
DE'MAGOGUE, (S.) 1. A ringleader of the rabble, 2. A factious orator. *G.*
DEMAI'N, or Demefne, (S.) A patrimony or inheritance. *F.*
DEMA'ND, (V.) To ask, require, or claim with authority. *F.*
DEMA'NDANT, (S.) The prosecutor in a real action for lands, &c. *F.*
DEMEA'N, (V.) 1. To carry or behave one's-self, 2. To act beneath one's rank.
DEMEA'NOUR, (S.) Carriage, behaviour.
DEMEA'NS, (S.) An estate in goods or lands.
DEME'RIT, (S.) Desert, what renders a person worthy of punishment.
DE'MI, (S.) A word used in composition for half. *F.*
DEMI Culverine, (S.) A piece of ordnance.
DEMI Gantlet, (S.) A bandage used in setting disjointed fingers.
DEMI God, (S.) Among the heathens, one raised to that honour by his heroic actions.
DEMI'SE, (S.) Death, decease. *F.*
DEMI'SE, (V.) 1. To leave by will, 2. To let land upon lease.
DEMO'CRACY, (S.) A form of government in which the commons chuse their governors from their own body. *G.*
DEMOCRA'TICAL, (A.) Belonging to such a government.
DEMO'LISH, (V.) To throw or pull down buildings; to destroy. *L.*
DE'MON, (S.) A spirit.
DEMO'NIACK, (S.) One possessed with a devil; influenced by a devil. *G.*
DEMONO'LOGY, (S.) A discourse on the nature of demons,

DEMO'NSTRABLE (A.) That may be proved beyond doubt. *L.*
DEMO'NSTRATE, (V.) To prove unanswerably.
DEMONSTRA'TION, (S.) An evident and clear proof, drawn from such principles that every one who considers it must own its truth.
DEMU'LCENT, (A.) Softening, assauive. *L.*
DEMU'R, (V.) 1. To put in objections, 2. To stop proceedings till a difficulty be determined, 3. To doubt of. *F.*
DEMU'RE, (A.) Bashful, precise, reserved, sober, grave.
DEMU'RAGE, (S.) An allowance made for a ship's staying longer in a port for the convenience of loading, &c. than had been before agreed on.
DEN, (S.) A cavern in which wild beasts lodge themselves; a cave. *S.*
DE'NBICH, (S.) The principal town in Denbighshire, 209 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are May 14, July 18, and Sept. 25.
DE'NBIGHSHIRE, (S.) A county in N. Wales, 30 miles long from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S. It contains 57 parish churches, 4 market towns, and sends two members to parliament.
DENI'AL, (S.) A refusal; negation. *F.*
DENIE'R, (S.) A copper coin, the 12th part of a French fol. *F.*
DE'NISON, or Denizon, (S.) An alien enfranchised by the king's charter.
DENO'MINATE, (V.) To give a name to. *L.*
DENOMINA'TION, (S.) 1. The giving a name to, 2. The name itself.
DENO'TE, (V.) 1. To signify, 2. To set a mark upon, 3. To betoken. *L.*
DENOU'NCE, (V.) To declare or proclaim a threatening. *L.*
DENSE, (A.) Thick, close, compact. *L.*
DE'NSITY, (S.) The closeness or compactness of the parts of a body.
DENT, (S.) 1. A notch about the edge, 2. A small hollow made by a blow. *F.*
DE'NTED Verge, (S.) In Botany, leaves jagged about the edges.
DE'NTICLES, or Déntils, (S.) In Architecture, ornaments in a cornice cut after the manner of teeth.
DENTICULA'TION, (S.) A being set with small teeth.
DE'NTIFRICE, (S.) A medicine for the teeth, to make them white. *L.* DE-

- DENU'DATE**, (V.) To strip naked. *L.*
DENUNCIA'TION, (S.) A denouncing or proclaiming; a publick menace. *L.*
DENY', (V.) 1. To refuse, 2. To disown, 3. To renounce. *F.*
DEO'BSTRUENT *Medicines*, (S.) Such as open obstructions. *L.*
DE'ODAND, (S.) A thing forfeited to God, when a person by mischance comes to a violent end. *L.*
DEO'PPILATIVE, (A.) Deobstruent. *L.*
DEPAINT, (V.) 1. To draw in picture, 2. To describe. *F.*
DEPART, (V.) 1. To go away, 2. To die, 3. To quit. *F.*
DEPARTMENT, (S.) Separate allotment; business assigned to a particular person. *F.*
DEPARTURE, (S.) A going from; a dying.
DEPA'SCENT, (A.) Eating; feeding greedily. *L.*
DEPAU'PERATE, (V.) To impoverish another. *L.*
DEPEND, (V.) 1. To rely on, 2. To hang from. *L.*
DEPENDANCE, (S.) 1. Reliance, 2. Subjection, 3. Hanging down.
DEPENDANT, (S.) One supported by another.
DEPHLEGMAT'ION, (S.) A depriving any spirit of phlegm.
DEP'ICED, (A.) 1. Painted, 2. Represented. *L.*
DEPILATORY, (S.) A medicine to take off the hair. *L.*
DEPLETION, (S.) The act of emptying.
DEPLO'RABLE, (A.) 1. Lamentable, 2. Contemptible. *L.*
DEPLO'RE, (V.) To lament, to bewail
DEPLU'ME, (V.) To strip of the feathers. *L.*
DEPO'NENT, (S.) One who gives information upon oath. *L.*
DEPO'PULATE, (V.) To unpeople, or lay waste a country. *L.*
DEPORTMENT, (S.) Behaviour, carriage; management. *F.*
DEPO'SE, (V.) 1. To give evidence upon oath, 2. To dethrone a sovereign prince.
DEPO'SIT, (V.) To lay down, or trust in the hands of another; to pledge. *L.*
DEPO'SITARY, (S.) The place or person into whose custody any thing is committed.
DEPOSITION, (S.) 1. An evidence given upon oath, 2. A dethroning.
- DEPO'SITUM**, (S.) A thing deposited in the hands of another; a pledge. *L.*
DEPRAVA'TION, (S.) A corrupting or making worse; degeneracy. *L.*
DEPRA'VE, (V.) To spoil or corrupt.
DEPRA'VITY, (S.) A being depraved.
DE'PRECATE, (V.) 1. To pray against, 2. To pray earnestly, 3. To ask pardon for, 4. To implore mercy of. *L.*
DEPRE'CIATE, (V.) To undervalue. *L.*
DEPREDA'TION, (S.) Robbing, plundering, spoiling. *L.*
DEPRE'SS, (V.) 1. To press down, 2. To abase, to deject, to sink. *L.*
DEPRIVA'TION, (S.) A bereaving or taking away. *L.*
DEPRIVE, (V.) 1. To bereave, 2. To rob one of a thing, 3. To debar from.
DEPTH, (S.) 1. Deepness from the top to the bottom, 2. In the military art, the number of men in a file, 3. Obscurity.
DE'PURATE, (V.) To purify, to cleanse.
DEPUTA'TION, (S.) A deputing. *F.*
DEPU'TE, (V.) To appoint a deputy or delegate.
DE'PUTY, (S.) One appointed to act in the place of another; a lieutenant.
DE'RBV, (S.) The principal town of Derbyshire, 122 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Its fairs are Feb. 25, Wednesday in Lent-astize-week, Friday in Easter week, first Friday in May, Friday in Whitfun-week, July 25, Sept. 27, and Friday before Michaelmas.
DE'RBVSHIRE, (S.) An inland county, 6 miles broad in the S. and 30 in the N. about 30 long, and 200 in circumference. The N. W. part of this county is called the Peak, which consists of barren mountains, valuable on account of their mines and quarries. In this county there are 9 market towns, and 160 parishes, and it sends 4 members to parliament.
DE'REHAM, or Market Dêreham, (S.) In Norfolk, 97 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. Its fairs are on Feb. 3. and Sept. 28.
DERELI'CTION, (S.) An utter leaving or forsaking. *L.*
DERI'DE, (V.) To mock, or laugh to scorn; to turn to ridicule. *L.*
DERI'SION, (S.) Deriding, laughing at; contempt, scorn.
DERIVA'TION, (S.) A tracing from its ori-

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original, 2. In Phsyick, drawing a humour from one part of the body to another. *L.*

DERIVATIVE, (A.) Derived, or taken from another.

DERIVE, (V.) 1. To deduce or draw from, 2. To proceed originally from. *L.*

DEROGATE, (V.) 1. To undervalue, 2. To swerve from. *L.*

DEROGATORY, (A.) Any thing that lessens the value or dignity of a person or thing.

DERVISES, (S.) A kind of Turkish monks.

DESART, or Désert, (S.) A large uninhabited part of a country. *L.*

DESCANT, (V.) To enlarge or paraphrase on a subject. *I.*

DESCEND, (V.) 1. To go down, 2. To trace one's original from, 3. To stoop to, 4. To make an invasion. *L.*

DESCENDANTS, (S.) Offspring, posterity.

DESCENT, (S.) 1. A going down, 2. Declivity, 3. Birth or extraction, 4. A landing, invasion, or irruption.

DESCRIBE, (V.) To represent an action or thing, either in discourse, in writing, or by figures; to define in a lax manner. *L.*

DESCRIPTION, (S.) Describing the nature and properties of things by words or figures. *L.*

DESCRY, (V.) To spy out, to discover, to detect. *F.*

DESE'RT, (V.) To forsake. *L.*

DESE'RT, (S.) Merit.

DESERT, (S.) A wilderness, a waste country. *L.*

DESE'RTER, (S.) 1. A foldier who forsakes his colours, 2. He that forsakes another.

DESE'ERVE, (V.) To merit. *F.*

DESE'RVING, (A.) Worthy of reward or punishment.

DESHABILLE, (S.) An undress. *F.*

DESI'CCATE, (V.) To dry up. *L.*

DESI'GN, (S.) 1. A purpose or intention, 2. A first draught of any thing. *F.*

DESI'GN, (V.) 1. To intend, 2. To project, 3. To sketch out a draught, &c.

DESI'GNING, (A.) 1. Cunning, crafty, 2. Intending, 3. Projecting, 4. Sketching out a draught, &c.

DESI'RABLE, (A.) 1. Worthy to be desired, 2. Pleasing, delightful. *F.*

DESI'RE, (S.) 1. A wish, a longing after, 2. A request, petition, or demand. *F.*

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DESI'ST, (V.) To discontinue, to stop. *L.*

DESK, (S.) 1. To write on, 2. The reader's or clerk's pew in a church.

DE'SOLATE, (A.) 1. Ravaged, or laid waste, 2. Solitary, abandoned, 3. Afflicted. *L.*

DESOLATION, (S.) 1. Ruin or destruction, 2. Grief, trouble.

DESPAIR, (S.) The loss of all hope. *L.*

DESPERA'DO, (S.) A desperate man. *I.*

DE'SPERATE, (A.) 1. Mad, furious, dangerous, 2. In despair, 3. Despaired of. *L.*

DESPERATION, (S.) Despair.

DE'SPICABLE, (A.) Contemptible. *L.*

DESPISE, (V.) To scorn, or look upon with contempt; to abhor.

DESPITE, or Despight, (S.) 1. Contempt, 2. Spite, envy, malice. *F.*

DESPOIL, (V.) To plunder, pillage, or strip. *L.*

DESPO'ND, (V.) To despair, to lose all courage and all hope. *L.*

DESPO'NDENCE, or Despondency, (S.) A gloomy comfortless melancholy, arising from the loss of hope.

DE'SPOTE, (S.) A prince or governor in the Ottoman empire. *G.*

DESPO'TICK, (A.) Absolute, arbitrary.

DESPUMATION, (S.) The clarifying of liquor by taking off the scum. *L.*

DESQUAMATION, (S.) The scaling foul bones. *L.*

DESSE'RT, (S.) A service of fruit, sweetmeats, &c. after a meal. *F.*

DE'STINE, or Désinate, (V.) To appoint or design; to fix unalterably. *L.*

DE'STINIES. See PARCÆ.

DE'STINY, (S.) Fate, fortune, the chain of second causes which produce a necessary event.

DE'STITUTE, (A.) 1. In want, 2. Forsaken. *L.*

DESTROY, (V.) 1. To consume, 2. To raze or overthrow, 3. To kill, 4. To spoil, 5. To squander away. *L.*

DESTRU'CTION, (S.) 1. Ruin, waste, 2. Slaughter.

DESTRU'CTIVE, (A.) Hurtful, ruinous, fatal; causing devastation.

DESU'ETUDE, (S.) A cessation from being accustomed. *L.*

DESU'LTORY, (A.) Mutable, inconstant, unsettled. *L.*

DETA'CH, (V.) 1. To send away a party of soldiers on some expedition, 2. To separate.

- DETA'CHED, (A.)** 1. Drawn off, 2. Disengaged, 3. Separated from.
- DETA'CHMENT, (S.)** A party of soldiers drawn out of a greater body for some particular enterprize. *F.*
- DETA'IL, (S.)** A relation of the particulars of any affair. *F.*
- DETA'IN, (V.)** To confine, keep, or with-hold. *L.*
- DETA'INER, (S.)** The name of a warrant for keeping any one in prison who is already in custody.
- DETE'CT, (V.)** To discover. *L.*
- DETE'CTION, (S.)** A Discovery.
- DETE'NTION, (S.)** Detaining, with-holding; confinement. *L.*
- DETE'R, (V.)** To discourage one from doing a thing. *L.*
- DETE'RGENT, (A.)** Wiping off, cleansing. *L.*
- DETE'RMINABLE, (A.)** Capable of being decided or ended. *L.*
- DETE'RMINATE, (A.)** Limited, bounded; established, fixed.
- DETERMINATION, (S.)** Decision, conclusion; judicial decision.
- DETE'RMI'NE, (V.)** 1. To decide, to conclude, 2. To purpose or design, 3. To put an end to. *L.*
- DETE'RSIVE, (A.)** Clearing or cleansing.
- DETE'ST, (V.)** To loath, or abominate.
- DETESTABLE, (A.)** To be abhorred, or detested.
- DETESTA'TION, (S.)** Abhorrence, loathing.
- DETHRO'NE, (V.)** To depose a king.
- DETONA'TION, (S.)** The noise made by certain compositions when they are calcined. *L.*
- DETO'RT, (V.)** To wrest from the original import. *L.*
- DETRA'CT, (V.)** 1. To speak ill of, 2. To take off, or diminish. *L.*
- DETRA'CTION, (S.)** Slander or defamation.
- DE'TRIMENT, (S.)** Damage, prejudice, loss. *F.*
- DETRIME'NTAL, (A.)** Prejudicial.
- DETRU'DE, (V.)** To thrust down. *L.*
- DETRU'SION, (S.)** A thrusting down.
- DEVA'STA'TION, (S.)** Desolation, or laying waste; havoc. *L.*
- DEVE'LOPE, (V.)** To disengage from something that enfolds or conceals. *F.*
- DEVE'ST, (V.)** To strip, deprive of, or dispossess. *L.*
- DEV'iate, (V.)** 1. To vary or swerve from, 2. To wander from the right way. *L.*
- DEVI'ATION, (S.)** A swerving from.
- DEVI'CE, (S.)** 1. An invention or contrivance, 2. An artifice, 3. A motto. *F.*
- DE'VIL, (S.)** An evil spirit. *S.*
- DE'VIOUS, (A.)** 1. Out of the common track, 2. Wandring, roving, rambling, 3. Straying from rectitude. *L.*
- DEVI'SE, (A.)** 1. To invent, 2. To imagine, 3. To consult or deliberate, 4. To give by will. *F.*
- DEVI'SEE, (S.)** The person to whom any thing is devised or bequeathed by will. *F.*
- DEVISOR, (S.)** He that has bequeathed his lands, &c. to another.
- DEVISES, (S.)** A town in Wiltshire, 89 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are Feb. 13, Holy Thursday, June 13, July 5, Oct. 2, and Oct. 20.
- DEVO'ID, (A.)** Empty, wanting, void.
- DEVO'IR, (S.)** Duty, respect, service. *F.*
- DEVO'LTE, (V.)** 1. To fall from one to another, 2. To confer a trust upon one, 3. To roll down. *L.*
- DEVONSHIRE, (S.)** Is washed by the sea on the northern and southern sides, and is about 54 miles broad in the widest place, and 61 long. It has 40 market towns, 394 parishes, and sends 26 members to parliament.
- DEVO'TE, (V.)** 1. To curse, 2. To consecrate. *L.*
- DEVO'TED, (A.)** Destined.
- DEVOTEE, (S.)** 1. One superstitiously devout, 2. A bigot. *F.*
- DEVO'TION, (S.)** 1. Religious fervour, 2. Service or disposal, 3. Acts of religion.
- DEVOU'R, (S.)** 1. To eat greedily, 2. To consume, 3. To oppress. *L.*
- DEVOU'T, (A.)** Religious, pious. *L.*
- DEW, (S.)** Moisture on the grass. *S.*
- DEW'LAP, (S.)** The loose skin that hangs under the throat of oxen.
- DEW'Y, (A.)** Wet with dew, roscid.
- DEXTE'RITY, (S.)** Aptness, readiness, skilfulness, activity. *L.*
- DE'XTEROUS, (A.)** Handy, skilful.
- DEY, (S.)** The supreme governor at Tunis in Barbary.
- DIABE'TES, (S.)** A disease in which the patient is afflicted with an involuntary and immoderate flux of urine. *G.*
- DIABO'LICAL, (A.)** Devilish, wicked. *L.*
- DIA-**

DIACO'DIUM, (S.) A syrup made of the tops of poppies. *L.*
DI'ADEM, (S.) An imperial or royal crown. *G.*
DIÆ'RESIS, (S.) A poetical figure, by which one syllable is divided into two. *G.*
DIAGNO'STICK, (S.) In Physick, a sign by which a disease is known. *G.*
DIA'GONAL, (S.) A straight line drawn across a figure from one angle to another. *G.*
DI'AGRAM, (S.) 1. A scheme drawn for demonstrating or proving any thing, 2. In Musick, a proportion of measures distinguished by certain notes. *G.*
DIAGRI'DIUM, (S.) A preparation of scammony. *L.*
DI'AL, (S.) A contrivance for discovering the time of the day by the sun.
DI'ALECT, (S.) 1. A manner of speech in any language, 2. The subdivision of a language. *G.*
DI'ALLING, (S.) The art of making dials, or knowledge of shadows.
DI'ALOGUE, (S.) A discourse between two or more. *G.*
DIA'METER, (S.) A right line that passes through the centre, and is both ways terminated by the circumference. *G.*
DIAME'TRICAL, (A.) Belonging to a diameter.
DIAME'TRICALLY *opposite*, When two things are the most opposite to one another that they can be.
DI'AMOND, (S.) The hardest and most valuable of all precious stones. *F.*
DIA'NA, (S.) The goddess of Hunting: she was invoked by women in labour under the name of Lucina; she was called Hecate in hell, Diana on earth, and Phœbe or the Moon in heaven.
DIAPA'SON, (S.) A term in Musick, otherwise called an octave. *G.*
DI'APER, (S.) A kind of linen cloth wove in figures. *F.*
DI'APER, (V.) 1. To variegate, to diversify, 2. To draw flowers upon cloaths.
DIA'PHANOUS, (A.) Transparent. *G.*
DIAPHORE'SIS, (S.) A breathing sweat.
DIAPHORE'TICKS, (S.) Medicines that cause sweat. *G.*
DI'APHRAGM, (S.) The midriff. *G.*
DIARRHOE'A, (S.) A looseness, or flux. *G.*
DI'ARY, (S.) A day-book, or journal.
DIA'STOLE, (S.) 1. A dilating or ex-

tending, 2. The dilatation of the heart,
 3. A figure, by which a short syllable is made long. *G.*
DIPASTYLE, (S.) A term in Architecture, to express a building whose pillars stand at the distance of three diameters. *G.*
DIP'CKER of Leather, (S.) Ten hides.
DIPCTATE, (V.) 1. To tell what to write, 2. To deliver to another with authority.
DIPCTATES, (S.) Precepts, instructions.
DICTA'TOR, (S.) 1. A chief magistrate among the Romans, never chosen but in times when the commonwealth was in extreme danger; he was vested with an absolute power, 2. One who dictates to another. *L.*
DICTATO'RIAL, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to a dictator, 2. Authoritative.
DICTA'TORSHIP, (S.) The office or dignity of a dictator.
DIP'CTION, (S.) Style, language, expression. *L.*
DIP'CTIONARY, (S.) A collection of words, with their explanations, in alphabetical order; a vocabulary. *L.*
DIDA'CTICK, (A.) Doctrinal, instructive, giving precepts. *G.*
DIP'DAPPER, (S.) A bird. *B.*
DIE, (S.) 1. A small piece of ivory to play with, 2. A tint or colour.
DIE, (V.) 1. To give up the ghost, 2. To grow flat, as liquors, &c. 3. To colour cloth, silk, &c.
DIP'ER, (S.) One who practises the art of colouring cloth, &c.
DIP'ET, (S.) 1. Food, nourishment, 2. The general meeting of the states in Germany, Poland, &c. *L.*
DIP'FFER, (V.) 1. To be unlike, 2. To disagree, 3. To contend. *L.*
DIP'FFERENCE, (S.) 1. Unlikeness, 2. A disagreement, 3. Debate, quarrel.
DIP'FFERENT, (A.) 1. Distinct, not the same, 2. Unlike, dissimilar.
DIP'FFICULT, (A.) Hard to be done, understood, or pleased; not easy. *L.*
DIP'FFICULTY, (S.) 1. An obstacle, any thing hard to be done or understood, 2. Distress, opposition.
DIP'FFIDENCE, (S.) 1. Distrust, 2. Timidity. *L.*
DIP'FFIDENT, (A.) Fearful, distrustful, not certain. *L.*
DIP'FFORM, (A.) Unlike, having parts of a different structure. *L.*

- DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT**, (S.) The taking away the liberties of a city. *F.*
- DIFFU'SE**, (V.) To spread abroad. *L.*
- DIFFU'SION**, (S.) Spreading, extending.
- DIFFU'SIVE**, (A.) Spreading far.
- DIG**, (V.) To open the ground with a spade, &c. *S.*
- DIGE'ST**, (V.) 1. To dissolve in the stomach, 2. To set in order, 3. To brook or put up as an affront, 4. To cleanse a sore, 5. To soften by heat. *L.*
- DIGE'ST**, (S.) A volume of the civil laws.
- DIGE'STION**, (S.) 1. The dissolving of food in the stomach, 2. The preparing of any thing by heat.
- DIGHT**, (V.) To dress, to deck, to adorn. *S.*
- DIG'IT**, (S.) 1. The 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon, 2. In Arithmetick, any number under 10, 3. Three quarters of an inch. *L.*
- DIG'NIFY**, (V.) To advance to a degree of honour, to prefer, to exalt. *L.*
- DIG'NITARY**, (S.) One promoted to an ecclesiastical dignity, as a dean.
- DIG'NITY**, (S.) 1. Grandeur, 2. Rank, honour, titles, 3. Advancement. *L.*
- DIGRE'SS**, (V.) To turn aside from the subject; to wander, to expatiate. *L.*
- DIGRE'SSION**, (S.) A going from the subject; deviation.
- DIKE**, (S.) 1. A ditch, 2. A bank. *S.*
- DILAPIDA'TION**, (S.) A wasteful destroying, or letting a building run to decay for want of repairs. *L.*
- DILA'TE**, (V.) 1. To widen or extend, 2. To enlarge upon a subject. *L.*
- DILATORY**, (A.) Full of delays; slow.
- DILE'MMA**, (S.) 1. An argument in Logic that convinces both ways, 2. A difficulty or intricacy. *G.*
- DILIGENCE**, (S.) 1. Assiduity, 2. Expedition. *L.*
- DILUCIDATE**, (V.) To make plain or clear, to explain. *L.*
- DILUENTS**, (S.) Medicines which thin the blood. *L.*
- DILUTE**, (V.) 1. To thin or dissolve, 2. To mingle with water, 3. To make weak. *L.*
- DILUTION**, (S.) A tempering, allaying, or dissolving; a making weak.
- DIM**, (A.) Obscure, dull, or not bright.
- DIME'NSION**, (S.) The measure or compass of a thing; bulk, extension. *L.*
- DIMI'NISH**, (V.) To lessen, to decrease.
- DIMINU'TION**, (S.) A growing less either in quantity or value; discredit. *L.*
- DIMI'NUTIVE**, (A.) Smaller in bulk or value than things of the same kind usually are.
- DIMI'NUTIVE**, (S.) A word which lessens the original word from whence it is derived; as *lambkin*, a little lamb.
- DIMI'SSORY Letters**, (S.) Letters sent from one bishop to another about conferring holy orders. *L.*
- DIM'ITY**, (S.) A fine sort of fustian.
- DIM'PLE**, (S.) A little dent in the cheek or chin.
- DIN**, (S.) A noise, a continued sound. *S.*
- DI'NASMOUTHYE**, (S.) A town in Merionethshire, N. Wales, 176 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. Its fairs are June 2, Sept. 10, Oct. 1, and Nov. 13.
- DINE**, (V.) To eat one's dinner. *F.*
- DING**, (V.) 1. To throw or dash against, 2. To make a noise like that of a great bell, 3. To bluster, to bounce.
- DIN'NER**, (S.) A meal taken about noon.
- DINT**, (S.) Force, power; a stroke. *S.*
- DIO'CESAN**, (S.) A bishop who has the charge of a diocese. *F.*
- DIO'CESE**, (S.) The extent of a bishop's spiritual jurisdiction. *G.*
- DIONY'SIA**, (S.) Feasts anciently held in honour of Bacchus.
- DIO'PTRICAL**, (A.) Belonging to
- DIO'PTRICKS**, (S.) That part of opticks which treats of the different refractions of light in its passage through different mediums. *G.*
- DIP**, (V.) 1. To immerse in any liquid, 2. To mortgage an estate, 3. To look casually into a book. *S.*
- DIP'PTHONG**, (S.) Two vowels sounded together in one syllable. *G.*
- DIPLO'MA**, (S.) 1. A charter, 2. An edict or mandamus, 3. A letter or writing conferring some privilege. *G.*
- DIP'TOTE**, (S.) A noun which has only two cases. *G.*
- DIRE**, or **Direful**, (A.) Terrible, horrible, dismal, mournful. *L.*
- DIRE'CT**, (A.) Straight forward, in a right line, not oblique, plain. *L.*
- DIRE'CT**, (V.) 1. To rule or order, 2. To instruct, 3. To inscribe, 4. To level or aim at. *L.*
- DIRE'CTION**, (S.) 1. Instruction, 2. Conduct or management, 3. Command.

D I

DIRE'CTOR, (S.) An overseer or manager; an instructor.
DIRGE, (S.) 1. A mournful song, sung at the death of some eminent person, 2. The office for the dead.
DIRT, (S.) 1. Mud, mire, 2. Filth, nastiness, 3. Meanness, sordidness.
DIRTY, (A.) 1. Dawbed with dirt, 2. Base, sordid.
DISA'BLE, (V.) To render unable or incapable; to impair; to exclude.
DISAB'ILITY, (S.) Unfitness, incapacity.
DISABU'SE, (V.) To undeceive. *F.*
DISADVA'NTAGE, (S.) Loss, prejudice.
DISADVANTA'GEOUS, (A.) Prejudicial, hurtful.
DISAFFE'CTED, (A.) Bearing no good will to; factious.
DISAGREE', (V.) 1. To quarrel, 2. Not to suit, 3. To differ. *F.*
DISAGREE'ABLE, (A.) 1. Contrary, unsuitable, 2. Unpleasant, offensive.
DISAGREE'MENT, (S.) A disagreeing.
DISALLO'W, (V.) 1. To disapprove, or not to allow, 2. To deny authority to any.
DISANNU'L, (V.) 1. To repeal, or make void, 2. To deprive of authority. *F.*
DISAPPEA'R, (V.) 1. To go out of sight, 2. To vanish. *L.*
DISAPPOI'NT, (V.) To frustrate the hopes or expectations of another. *L.*
DISAPPRO'VE, (V.) To dislike. *F.*
DISA'RM, (V.) To take away any offensive weapon. *F.*
DISA'STER, (S.) A great misfortune. *F.*
DISA'STROUS, (A.) Hurtful, prejudicial, fatal, unlucky, unhappy, gloomy.
DISAVO'W, (V.) To disown. *F.*
DISBA'ND, (V.) To dismiss out of service. *F.*
DISBELIE'F, (S.) A not believing.
DISBELIE'VE, (V.) Not to believe.
DISBU'RDEN, (V.) 1. To ease of a burden, 2. To unload, 3. To disencumber, to discharge or clear, 4. To throw off a burden, 5. To ease the mind.
DISBU'RSE, (V.) To expend or lay out money. *F.*
DISBU'RSEMENT, (S.) 1. The laying out money, 2. The sum laid out. *F.*
DISCA'RD, (V.) 1. To discharge or turn off, 2. To throw out of the hand such cards as are useless.
DISCE'RN, (V.) 1. To see or perceive, 2. To judge, 3. To distinguish. *L.*

D I

DISCE'RNIBLE, (A.) Visible, perceivable, discoverable, apparent.
DISCE'RNMENT, (S.) The discerning faculty; judgment.
DISCE'RPIBLE, (A.) Any thing that may be divided or broke; frangible, separable. *L.*
DISCHA'RGE, (S.) 1. An acquittance for money, 2. A dismissal, release, or deliverance, 3. Absolution or pardon, 4. Driving out humours, 5. The firing a gun, 6. Performance, execution. *F.*
DISCHA'RGE, (V.) 1. To acquit or clear, 2. To dismiss a servant, 3. To set at liberty, 4. To exempt from duty, 5. To finish an affair, 6. To pay a debt, 7. To fire a gun, 8. To unload or disburden, 9. To give vent to any thing.
DISCI'PLE, (S.) A scholar, a follower. *L.*
DI'SCIPLINE, (S.) 1. Order or management, 2. Instruction, 3. Correction. *L.*
DISCLAIM, (V.) To renounce or disown, to deny any knowledge of.
DISCLO'SE, (V.) To reveal or discover.
DISCO'LOUR, (V.) To change or deface a colour; to stain. *L.*
DISCO'MFIT, (V.) To defeat or overthrow, to conquer, to vanquish. *F.*
DISCO'MFORT, (V.) To trouble or afflict, to grieve, to deject. *F.*
DISCOMME'ND, (V.) To dispraise, to blame, to censure.
DISCOMMO'DE, (V.) To incommode.
DISCOMPO'SE, (V.) To trouble, disorder, or disturb; to ruffle; to vex.
DISCOMPO'SURE, (S.) Trouble, anxiety, disorder, perturbation.
DISCONCE'RT, (V.) To disappoint, frustrate and confound; to discompose. *F.*
DISCO'NSOLATE, (A.) Comfortless, solitary, dejected, afflicted, hopeless.
DISCONTI'NT, (S.) A not being content, uneasiness at the present state.
DISCONTI'NUANCE, (S.) An interruption, cessation, or breaking off. *F.*
DISCONTI'NUE, (V.) 1. To desist or leave off, 2. To break off, to interrupt.
DI'SCORD, (S.) 1. Dissension, strife, 2. In Musick, certain sounds offensive to the ear, but which being artfully mixed with concords are extremely harmonious. *L.*
DISCO'RDANT, (A.) Jarring, untunable, inconsistent, incongruous. *L.*
DISCO'VER, (V.) 1. To spy or discern, 2. To find out, 3. To disclose, reveal or manifest; to make known. *F.*

DI'SCOUNT, (S.) An allowance for paying money before it becomes due. *F.*
DISCOU'NT, (V.) To deduct.
DISCOU'NTENANCE, (V.) To check, put a stop to, or not to countenance. *F.*
DISCOU'RAGE, (V.) To dishearten, dispirit, or put out of conceit. *F.*
DISCOU'RAGEMENT, (S.) A difficulty, loss, detriment.
DISCOU'RSE, (S.) 1. Talk, conversation, a debate, a set speech, 2. A book or treatise. *F.*
DISCOU'RTEOUS, (A.) Uncivil, unkind, uncomplaisant. *F.*
DISCRE'DIT, (S.) Want or loss of credit, dishonour, disgrace, ignominy. *F.*
DISCRE'DIT, (V.) 1. To disgrace, 2. Not to believe, 3. To deprive of credibility.
DISCREE'T, (A.) Prudent, circumspect, modest. *F.*
DISCRE'TION, (S.) 1. Prudence, circumspection, 2. Will or pleasure. *F.*
DISCRE'TIONARY, (A.) Left at large, unlimited, unrestrained.
DISCRIMINATE, (V.) To distinguish.
DISCRIMINATION, (S.) 1. Being distinguished from other persons or things, 2. Distinction, 3. The marks of distinction.
DISCU'MBENCY, (S.) The act of leaning into meat.
DISCU'MBER, (V.) To disengage from any troublesome weight.
DISCU'RSlVE, (A.) Moving here and there. *F.*
DI'SCUS, (S.) A quoit. *L.*
DISCU'SS, (V.) 1. To fit, examine, or explain, 2. To dissolve or disperse humours. *L.*
DISCU'SSION, (S.) 1. An examination of a question, 2. The dispersing the matter of any swelling.
DISCU'TIENT, (S.) A repelling or discharging medicine. *L.*
DISDAI'N, (S.) Contempt, scorn. *F.*
DISDAI'NFUL, (A.) Contemptuous, indignant, scornful.
DISEA'SE, (S.) A distemper, malady.
DISEA'SED, (A.) Troubled with a disease.
DISEMBA'RK, (V.) To land a person, or unlade goods out of a ship. *F.*
DISEMBI'TTER, (V.) To free from bitterness.
DISEMBO'DIED, (A.) Divested of their bodies.
DISEMBO'GUE, (V.) To discharge itself into the sea, as a river does. *F.*

DISEMBROI'L, (V.) To disentangle, to free from perplexity. *F.*
DISENA'BLE, (V.) To deprive of power.
DISENCHA'NT, (V.) To free from enchantment.
DISENCU'MBER, (V.) To unload, to remove what is troublesome.
DISENFRA'NCHISE, (V.) To deprive a citizen or burghers of his freedom.
DISENGA'GE, (V.) 1. To free from an engagement, 2. To quit or extricate, 3. To withdraw the affection, 4. To take off the attention of the mind. *F.*
DISENGA'GED, (A.) Not under any engagement, free, at liberty.
DISENTA'NGLE, (V.) To unravel, to loose, to extricate.
DISESTEE'M, (V.) To have no esteem for, to regard slightly. *F.*
DISFA'VOUR, (S.) 1. A being out of favour, 2. An ill turn, 3. Want of beauty. *L.*
DISFI'GURE, (V.) To deform, to mangle. *F.*
DISFO'REST, (V.) To take away the privileges of a forest.
DISFU'RNISH, (V.) To unfurnish, to strip.
DISGA'RNISH, (V.) 1. To deprive of ornaments, 2. To take guns out of a fortress.
DISGO'RGE, (V.) 1. To vomit or throw up, 2. To pour out violently. *F.*
DISGRA'CE, (V.) 1. To shame or dishonour, 2. To brand with infamy, 3. To turn one out of favour. *F.*
DISGRA'CEFUL, (A.) Discreditable, scandalous, infamous, ignominious.
DISGUI'SE, (V.) 1. To put on a disguise, 2. To alter a thing, 3. To conceal one's intentions, 4. To make one's self drunk.
DISGUI'SE, (S.) An appearance of what a person is not; an habit to produce that appearance, a cloak or pretence.
DISGU'ST, (S.) 1. Aversion of the palate to any thing, 2. Ill humour, malevolence, offence conceived, 3. Aversion in general. *F.*
DISH, (S.) An utensil of various kinds. *S.*
DISHAB'ILLE, (S.) An undress. *F.*
DISHEA'RTEN, (V.) To discourage.
DISH'E'RISON, (S.) A disinheriting.
DISH'E'VELLED, (A.) The hair hanging down disorderly. *F.*
DISHO'NEST, (A.) 1. Knavish, 2. Unchaste, 3. Ignominious. *L.*

DISHO'NESTY, (S.) 1. Knavery, 2. Lewdness, 3. Want of probity.
DISHO'NOUR, (S.) Disgrace, infamy.
DISHO'NOUR, (V.) 1. To disgrace, 2. To violate a woman's chastity, 3. To treat with indignity.
DISHO'NOURABLE, (A.) Ungenerous, contrary to honour or honesty. *F.*
DISHU'MOUR, (S.) Peevishness, ill humour.
DISINCLINA'TION, (S.) Want of affection, slight, dislike.
DISINCO'RPORATE, (V.) To separate or put asunder.
DISINGENU'ITY, (S.) Insincerity, unfairness.
DISINGE'NUOUS, (A.) Ungenerous, false-hearted, insincere, meanly artful. *L.*
DISINHE'RIT, (V.) To deprive of an inheritance.
DISINTERESTED, (A.) Void of self-interest. *F.*
DISINTE'RR, (V.) To take a corpse out of a grave. *F.*
DISJOI'N, (V.) To separate.
DISJOI'NT, (V.) 1. To put out of joint, 2. To separate at the part where there is a cement, 3. To break in pieces, 4. To carve a fowl.
DISJU'NCTION, (S.) A division or disjoining, disunion, parting. *L.*
DISJU'NCTIVE Propositions, (S.) Such as consist of two parts, joined by *or* or *neither*; as, *It is either day or night.*
DISK of a Planet, (S.) 1. The face of the sun or planet, as it appears to the eye, 2. A quoit. *L.*
DISLI'KE, (V.) Not to like, to disapprove.
DI'SLOCATE, (V.) To put out of joint.
DISLO'DGE, (V.) 1. To remove from a place, 2. To remove from a habitation, 3. To drive an enemy from a station, 4. To go away to another place. *F.*
DISLOY'ALTY, (S.) Unfaithfulness to a sovereign or husband; inconstancy. *F.*
DI'SMAL, (A.) Horrid, frightful, dire.
DISMA'NTLE, (V.) To destroy the fortifications of a place; to strip. *F.*
DISMA'SK, (V.) To take off a mask.
DISMA'Y, (S.) Fall of courage, terror felt, defection of mind. *Sp.*
DISMA'Y, (V.) To frighten or terrify.
DISMEMBER, (V.) To pull or cut off the limbs, to cut in pieces. *F.*
DISMES, (S.) Tythes. *F.*

DISMI'SS, (V.) 1. To send away, 2. To give leave of departure, 3. To discard.
DISMI'SSION, (S.) 1. A sending away, dispatch, 2. An honourable discharge from any office, 3. Deprivation; obligation to leave any post or place.
DISMOU'NT, (V.) 1. To unhorse, 2. To alight from a horse, 3. To descend from any elevation, 4. To throw cannon from its carriage. *F.*
DISOBE'DIENCE, (S.) Frowardness, undutifulness, incompliance. *F.*
DISOBE'Y, (V.) Not to obey. *F.*
DISOBLI'GE, (V.) To displease or offend, to disgust. *F.*
DISO'RDER, (S.) 1. Confusion, 2. Riot, 3. Sickness, 4. Irregularity. *F.*
DISO'RDER, (V.) To put out of order.
DISO'RDERLY, (A.) 1. Confused, immethodical, 2. Irregular, tumultuous, 3. Lawless, vicious.
DISOW'N, (V.) To deny, to renounce.
DISPA'RAGE, (V.) 1. To decry, to undervalue, 2. To match unequally. *F.*
DISPA'RAGEMENT, (S.) A disgrace or dishonour.
DISPARATES, (S.) Things so unlike they cannot be compared with each other.
DISPA'RITY, (S.) Inequality, disproportion, unlikeness. *F.*
DISPA'RK, (V.) To take away the inclosures of a park.
DISPA'RT, (V.) To divide in two. *L.*
DISPA'SSIONATE, (A.) Cool, calm, moderate, temperate.
DISPA'TCH, (S.) 1. Expedition, 2. A letter of state sent by a courier. *F.*
DISPA'TCH, (V.) 1. To accomplish, 2. To send away in haste, 3. To kill speedily.
DISPE'L, (V.) To drive away; to dissipate. *L.*
DISPE'NSARY, (S.) A place where medicines are kept. *F.*
DISPENSA'TION, (S.) 1. An exemption, 2. Distribution, 3. An indulgence from the pope. *L.*
DISPE'NSATORY, (S.) A treatise of medicinal compositions.
DISPE'NSE, (V.) 1. To distribute, 2. To excuse, exempt, or free from. *L.*
DISPEO'PLE, (V.) To take away or destroy the people, to depopulate. *F.*
DISPERSE, (V.) To spread abroad. *L.*
DISPE'RSION, (S.) Scattering or spreading abroad.

DISPI'RIT, (V.) To discourage, to de-
ject.
DISPLA'CE, (V.) To remove out of place,
to disorder. *F.*
DISPLA'NT, (V.) To root up a plant.
DISPLA'Y, (V.) 1. To spread wide, 2. To
shew or explain, 3. To carve, to cut up.
DISPLEA'SE, (V.) To offend. *F.*
DISPLEA'SURE, (S.) 1. Dislike, 2. An-
ger, discontent, 3. Offence.
DISPO'RT, (S.) Pastime, recreation. *I.*
DISPO'SAL, or Dispo'sure, (S.) Manage-
ment, the power of disposing, conduct.
DISPO'SE, (V.) 1. To prepare, regulate,
or set in order, 2. To sell, 3. To lay
out or appropriate to some use, 4. To
incline the mind. *F.*
DISPOSI'TION, (S.) 1. Order, situation,
2. Temper or inclination, 3. Tendency.
DISPOSSE'SS, (V.) To turn out of pos-
session, to deprive, to disseize.
DISPRAI'SE, (V.) To blame or discom-
mend, to censure.
DISPRAI'SE, (S.) Blame, censure.
DISPROPO'RTION, (S.) Inequality,
unlikeness, want of symmetry. *F.*
DISPROPO'RTIONATE, or Dispropor-
tionable, (A.) Unequal, or which bears
no proportion to.
DISPRO'VE, (V.) To refute, to confute.
DISPUTABLE, (A.) Liable to be dis-
puted.
DISPUTANT, (S.) One who defends or
opposes a proposition.
DISPUTA'TION, (S.) A disputing or de-
bating, argumentation.
DISPU'TE, (V.) To hold a debate, to
argue, to contend by argument. *L.*
DISQUA'LIFY, (V.) To render unquali-
fied or incapable; to deprive of right.
DISQUI'ET, (V.) To make uneasy, to
vex.
DISQUI'ET, (S.) Uneasiness, vexation.
DISQUI'SITION, (S.) A strict enquiry.
DISREGA'RD, (V.) To slight, or have
no regard to; to contemn. *F.*
DISRE'LISH, (V.) To dislike, or not re-
lish; to want a taste of.
DISREPU'TE, (S.) Discredit, ill fame.
DISRESPE'CT, (S.) Incivility, want of
respect, rudeness.
DISRO'BE, (V.) 1. To pull off a robe,
2. To take off one's cloaths. *F.*
DISS, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 93 miles
from London, with a market on Fridays.
It has a fair on Oct. 23.

DISSATISFA'CTION, (S.) Discontent,
displeasure.
DISSATISFA'CTORY, (A.) That gives
no satisfaction.
DISSA'TISFY, (V.) To make uneasy, to
displease. *L.*
DISSE'CT, (V.) 1. To anatomize, 2. To
cut in pieces. *L.*
DISSE'CTION, (S.) Dissecting or cutting
up; anatomy.
DISSEI'ZE, (V.) To dispossess. *F.*
DISSEIZEE', (S.) One deprived of his
land, &c.
DISSEI'ZIN, (S.) An unlawful dispossess-
ing a person of his lands, tenements, &c.
DISSEI'ZOR, (S.) One who puts another
violently out of his possession.
DISSE'MBLE, (V.) To feign, or falsely to
pretend. *L.*
DISSE'MBLER, (S.) One who makes
false pretences, a hypocrite.
DISSE'MINATE, (V.) To sow, scatter,
or spread abroad. *L.*
DISSE'NSION, (S.) 1. Disagreement, 2.
Discord, strife, contention. *L.*
DISSE'NT, (V.) To differ in opinion. *L.*
DISSE'NTER, (S.) One who does not
conform to the ceremonies of the esta-
blished church.
DISSERTA'TION, (S.) A discourse upon
a subject. *L.*
DISSE'RVICE, (S.) Prejudice, mischief.
DISSE'VER, (V.) To disjoin, to disunite.
DISSIMILAR, (A.) Unlike. *F.*
DISSIMILITUDE, (S.) Unlikeness.
DISSIMULA'TION, (S.) Dissembling.
DISSIPATE, (V.) To disperse or scatter.
DISSIPA'TION, (S.) A dispersing. *L.*
DISSOLUBLE, (A.) That may be dis-
solved. *L.*
DISSOL'VE, (V.) 1. To render liquid,
2. To dissipate a swelling, 3. To break
up an assembly, 4. To disunite. *L.*
DISSOL'VENT, (S.) A liquor proper for
dissolving any substance.
DISSOLUTE, (A.) Loose, riotous, de-
bauched, wanton, luxurious. *L.*
DISSOLUTENESS, (S.) Licentiousness,
debauchery.
DISSOLU'TION, (S.) 1. Dissolving, 2.
Breaking off, 3. Death, 4. Destruction.
DISSONANCE, (S.) 1. Contrariety, op-
position, 2. In Music, a discord. *F.*
DISSONANT, (A.) 1. Discordant, jar-
ring, untuneable, unharmonious, 2. Con-
trary.

DISSUA'DE, (V.) To advise to the contrary. *L.*
 DISSUA'SIVE, (A.) Proper to dissuade.
 DISSYLLABLE, (S.) A word of two syllables. *G.*
 DI'STAFF, (S.) The stick to which the flax, hemp, &c. is fasten'd in spinning.
 DISTAIN, (V.) To stain, blot, defile.
 DI'STANCE, (S.) The space between one thing and another, either with respect to time or place. *L.*
 DI'STANCED, (A.) In Horse-racing, disqualified for running another heat on account of not having reached the distance post.
 DISTA'STE, (S.) Dislike, disgust, anger.
 DISTA'STE, (V.) Not to relish, to be disgusted at a person or thing, to loath.
 DISTA'STEFUL, (A.) Unpalatable, offensive, unpleasing.
 DISTEMPER, (S.) 1. A disease, 2. Trouble or disorder, 3. In Painting, when colours are mixed with gluey substances instead of oil.
 DISTEMPER, (V.) To trouble, disorder, or put out of temper, to ruffle.
 DISTEMPERED, (A.) 1. Diseased, 2. Troubled, or beside himself.
 DISTEND, (V.) To stretch out. *L.*
 DISTENTION, (S.) A stretching, swelling out, or enlarging.
 DI'STICH, (S.) A couplet, or two lines in poetry, which make a complete sentiment. *G.*
 DISTIL, (V.) 1. To extract the juice of a plant, &c. by an alembick, 2. To fall down drop by drop. *L.*
 DISTILLATION, (S.) The elevation of particles in form of a vapour, which afterwards descend in drops.
 DISTILLER, (S.) One who distils spirituous liquors.
 DISTINCT, (A.) 1. Plain, clear, 2. Different, unlike, 3. Separate from each other, 4. Spotted, variegated.
 DISTINCTION, (S.) 1. Difference, 2. Separation or division, 3. Note, quality, 4. Discernment, judgment.
 DISTINGUISH, (V.) 1. To discern, 2. To put a difference between, 3. To make one's self known by some remarkable action. *L.*
 DISTORT, (V.) To pull awry, to twist.
 DISTORTION, (S.) 1. Grimace, contortion, 2. Deformity.
 DISTRACT, (V.) 1. To confuse, 2. To

make one mad, 3. To pull different ways. *L.*
 DISTRACTION, (S.) 1. Confusion, disorder, 2. Madness, 3. A different tendency.
 DISTRAIN, (V.) To seize goods for the payment of a debt. *F.*
 DISTRESS, (S.) 1. Distraint, 2. A great strait or calamity.
 DISTRIBUTE, (V.) To divide or share.
 DISTRIBUTION, (S.) 1. A dividing among many, 2. In Logick, resolving the whole into parts.
 DI'STRICT, (S.) The extent of a jurisdiction. *L.*
 DISTRUST, (S.) Suspicion, jealousy.
 DISTRUST, (V.) To have a suspicion of.
 DISTRUSTFUL, (A.) Suspicious.
 DISTURB, (V.) 1. To hinder, 2. To interrupt, 3. To disorder or confound.
 DISTURBANCE, (S.) 1. Trouble, uneasiness, 2. Tumult, disorder.
 DISTURBER, (S.) One who raises a disturbance.
 DISVE'LOPED, (A.) Opened or unfolded.
 DISUNION, (S.) 1. Division, separation, 2. Disagreement. *L.*
 DISUNITED, (V.) 1. To separate, 2. To set at variance, 3. To fall asunder.
 DISUSE, (V.) To forbear the use of.
 DITCH, (S.) 1. A trench to carry off water, 2. A fosse or moat, wherewith a town is surrounded.
 DITHYRAMBICK, (A.) Belonging to a DITHYRAMBUS, (S.) A kind of licentious verse in honour of Bacchus. *G.*
 DI'TTANY, (S.) The herb pepper-wort.
 DI'TTO, (A.) The foregoing, or the same.
 DI'TTY, (S.) A song. *L.*
 DIVAN, (S.) The council of the Grand Signior.
 DIVARICATE, (V.) To straddle. *L.*
 DIVE, (V.) 1. To sink under water, 2. To penetrate into a business.
 DIVER, (S.) 1. One who dives, 2. A bird.
 DIVERGENT, or Diverging, (A.) Going farther and farther asunder. *L.*
 DIVERS, (A.) Several. *L.*
 DIVERSE, (A.) Different, unlike. *L.*
 DIVERSEIFY, (V.) To vary. *F.*
 DIVERSION, (S.) 1. A turning aside, 2. Recreation. *F.*
 DIVERSITY, (S.) Variety, difference. *DI-*

DO

DIVE'RT, (V.) 1. To turn aside, 2. To recreate or entertain. *L.*
DIVE'RTING, (A.) Merry, agreeable.
DIVE'RTISEMENT, (S.) Merriment, pastime, recreation. *F.*
DIVE'ST, (V.) 1. To strip or uncloath, 2. To dispossess.
DIVI'DE, (V.) 1. To separate, 2. To set at variance, 3. To share or distribute. *L.*
DIVI'DEND, (S.) 1. A share, 2. In Arithmetick, a number to be divided into equal parts by another number. *L.*
DIVI'DERS, (S.) A sort of compasses.
DIVINA'TION, (S.) Foretelling things to come. *F.*
DIVI'NE, (V.) 1. To foretel; 2. To guess. *L.*
DIVI'NE, (S.) A clergyman.
DIVI'NE, (A.) Heavenly, godlike.
DIVI'NER, (S.) One who foretels future events. *L.*
DIVI'NITY, (S.) 1. The deity, 2. Theology. *F.*
DIVISIBI'LITY, (S.) A being
DIVI'SIBLE, (A.) Capable of being separated into parts.
DIVI'SION, (S.) 1. A dividing, or separating, 2. A share, 3. A disunion, 4. A going into parties, 5. A brigade of soldiers, 6. In Arithmetick, a rule to discover how often one number is contained in another, 7. A partition. *L.*
DIVI'SOR, (S.) The number by which another is to be divided. *L.*
DIVO'RCE, (S.) A dissolution of marriage. *L.*
DIVO'RCE, (V.) 1. To separate husband and wife, 2. To force asunder, to separate by violence.
DIURE'TICK, (A.) Provoking urine.
DIURE'TICKS, (S.) Such medicines as provoke urine. *G.*
DIU'RNAL, (A.) Daily. *L.*
DIUTU'RNITY, (S.) A length of duration.
DIVU'LGE, (V.) To disclose or make publick, to proclaim. *L.*
DI'ZEN, (V.) To deck, to dress.
DI'ZZARD, (S.) A blockhead, a fool.
DI'ZZY, (A.) Giddy.
DO'CILE, or Docible, (A.) Tractable, teachable, easy to be taught. *L.*
DOCI'LITY, (S.) Tractableness, aptness to learn.
DOCK, (S.) 1. A place to build or repair

DO

ships, 2. The tail of a horse, 3. An herb, 4. The fleshy part of a boar's chine.
DOCK, (V.) 1. To cut off a horse's tail, or the entail of an estate, 2. To cut any thing short, 3. To lay a ship in the dock.
DO'CKET, (S.) An abridgment of a large writing.
DO'CTOR, (S.) 1. The highest degree in any art or science, 2. A physician. *L.*
DOCTRINAL, (A.) Relating to a point of doctrine. *L.*
DO'CTRINE, (S.) A precept or maxim.
DO'CUMENT, (S.) 1. A precept or lesson, 2. An admonition. *L.*
DO'DBROOK, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 198 miles from London. It has a market on Thursdays.
DO'DDER, (S.) A kind of weed.
DODECAGON, (S.) 1. A regular polygon, consisting of 12 sides, 2. A fortification with 12 bastions. *G.*
DODGE, (V.) To run here and there, to fly from one thing to another.
DO'DO, (S.) A bird whose head is covered with a skin resembling a monk's cowl.
DOE, (S.) A female deer. *S.*
DOFF, (V.) To put off a dress, to strip.
DOG, (S.) 1. A well known animal, 2. A sea fish, 3. An andiron, 4. A clamp of iron for walls, 5. A star so called. *B.*
DOG Days, (S.) Certain days that precede and succeed the heliacal rising of the dog-star. They begin on the fourth day of August, and end the 19th of September.
DOG a Person, (V.) To follow him in order to discover where he is going.
To give to the Dogs, To throw away.
To go to the Dogs, To be ruined, or destroyed.
DOG-TEETH, (S.) The teeth next the grinders.
DOG-TRICK, (S.) An ill turn.
DOG-CHEAP, (A.) Very cheap.
DOG-HOLE, (S.) A vile hole, a wretched house.
DOG-SLEEP, (S.) Pretended sleep.
DOG-TROT, (S.) A gentle trot.
DOGE, (S.) The chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.
DO'GGED, (A.) 1. Followed and watched, 2. Surly, sullen, gloomy.
DO'GGER, (S.) A kind of small light ship.
DO'GGISH, (A.) Brutal, churlish.
DO'GGREL, (S.) A low kind of poetry.
DO'G-

DO

DO'GMA, (S.) A maxim or tenet. *G.*
DOGMA'TICAL, (A.) Opinionated and positive.
DO'GMATIZE, (V.) To speak in an over-bearing positive manner.
DOIT, (S.) A Dutch coin, three of which are nearly equal to our halfpenny. *Du.*
DOLE, (S.) 1. A share, 2. A gift, 3. Grief. *L.*
DO'LEFUL, (A.) Mournful, lamentable, piteous.
DOLL, (S.) A baby for children to play with.
DO'LLAR, (S.) A silver coin of different weights and value in different places; viz. The Holland dollar is worth 4s. 4d. the Lyon dollar 3s. 4d. halfpenny, the old Bank dollar of Hamburg 4s. 6d. and that of Lubeck 4s. 7d. the Dantzick dollar 4s. 6d. the Cross dollar 4s. 2d. farthing, the Zealand dollar 2s. 7d. the old Philip dollar 5s. the Ferdinando dollar of 1623, 4s. 3d. prince of Orange dollar of 1624, 4s. 3d. three farthings; Danish dollar of 1620, 2s. 11d. farthing; Spanish dollar 4s. 6d. Augsburg dollar 4s. 6d. and the copper dollar of Sweden 9d. sterling.
DO'LOUR, (S.) Sorrow, grief, pain. *L.*
DO'LOROUS, (A.) Sad, grievous, painful. *L.*
DO'LPHIN, (S.) 1. A sea fish, 2. A northern constellation. *L.*
DOLT, (S.) A silly stupid fellow.
DOMA'IN, (S.) A habitation or estate.
DOME, (S.) An arched roof, or cupola.
DOME'STICK, (A.) 1. Belonging to the household, 2. Home, opposed to foreign, 3. A menial servant. *L.*
DOMINA'TION, (S.) Dominion, tyranny.
DOMINEE'R, (V.) To lord it over others, to rule with insolence. *F.*
DOMI'NICAL *Letters*, (S.) The seven first letters in the alphabet, with which the Sundays are marked in almanacks.
DOMI'NICANS, (S.) An order of friars founded in 1206 by Dominick, a Spaniard.
DOMI'NION, (S.) 1. Empire, government, 2. Territory, region, district; 3. Predominance, 4. An order of angels.
DO'MINO, (S.) A monk's cowl. *L.*
DON, (S.) Lord, a title of honour in Spain and Portugal. *Sp.*
DON, (V.) To put on.
DONA'TION, (S.) A free gift, or grant.
DO'NATIVE, (S.) 1. A gift, a largess,

DO

a present, 2. A benefice that requires no institution, and may be held with any other living without a dispensation. *F.*
DO'NCASTER, (S.) A town in the West riding of Yorkshire, 155 miles from London. It has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are April 5, and Aug. 5.
DONEE', (S.) In Law, one to whom lands or tenements, &c. are given.
DO'NJON, (S.) A large tower, or redoubt of a fortress. *F.*
DO'NOR, (S.) A giver. *L.*
DOOM, (S.) 1. A judicial sentence, judgment, 2. The great and final judgment, 3. Condemnation, 4. Ruin, destruction. *S.*
Doom's Day, (S.) The day of judgment.
Doom's Day Book, (S.) A book in which all the lands and revenues in England were registered by William the Conqueror.
DOOR, (S.) 1. The small gate which shuts up the passage into a house, 2. A house. *L. S.*
DO'RCHESTER, (S.) The principal town in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, bailiffs and aldermen. It is 123 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Feb. 12, Trinity Monday, July 5, and Aug. 5.
DO'RCHESTER, (S.) A town in Oxfordshire, 49 miles from London. It has a fair on Easter Tuesday.
DOREE', or Dorado, (S.) A sea fish, called St. Peter's fish. *F.*
DO'RICK Order, (S.) In Architecture, the second and most simple order, invented by the Dorians, a people of Greece.
DO'RMAN, or Dormer, (S.) A sky-light to light the stairs, &c. of a house.
DO'RMANT, (A.) 1. Sleeping, 2. Kept secret, 3. In Architecture, a large beam lying a-cross the house. *F.*
DO'RMITORY, (S.) 1. A bed-chamber in a convent, 2. A burial place. *L.*
DO'RMOUSE, (S.) A kind of field mouse that sleeps all the winter.
DORR, (S.) An insect called the hedge-chaffer.
DO'RSER, (S.) A panier to carry goods on horseback.
DO'RSETSHIRE, (S.) One of the most southern counties, is about 50 miles long, 25 broad, and 150 in circumference; it has 22 market towns, and sends 20 members to parliament.

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DORSIFEROUS, or *Dorsiparous Plants*, (A.) Those which bear their seed on the backside of their leaves. *L.*

DOSE, (S.) 1. The quantity of physick given at one time, 2. A large quantity of strong liquor. *G.*

DO'SSIL, (S.) A kind of tent for wounds.

DOT, (S.) A small point.

DO'TAGE, (S.) 1. That age in which reason and memory fail, and persons think and act childishly, 2. Excessive fondness.

DO'TAL, (A.) Belonging to a dowry. *L.*

DO'TARD, (S.) A doting fellow.

DOTE, (V.) 1. To grow childish or silly, 2. To be childishly fond.

DO'TTEREL, (S.) A bird that imitates the actions of the fowler.

DOU'BLE, (V.) 1. To make twice as much, 2. To sail round a cape, 3. To play tricks or use sleights. *F.*

DOU'BLE, (S.) 1. A plait or fold, 2. In Hunting, a winding course, 3. A trick.

DOU'BLE, (A.) Two of a sort, twice as much, twofold, two in number.

DOU'BLE-DEA'LER, (S.) A deceitful subtle fellow, who says one thing and thinks another.

DOU'BLER, (S.) One who doubles or twists two or more threads of silk together.

DOU'BLET, (S.) 1. A garment not unlike a waistcoat, 2. A jewel or stone composed of two pieces joined together, 2. A pair.

DOUBLOON, (S.) A Spanish gold coin of the value of 1*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* sterling.

Double Downloon, A Spanish gold coin worth 4 pitoles; or 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* sterling.

DOUBT, (S.) 1. Uncertainty of mind, suspense, 2. A point unsettled, 3. Scruple, perplexity, 4. Difficulty objected. *F.*

DOUBT, (V.) 1. To question, to be in uncertainty, 2. To fear, to be apprehensive, 3. To hesitate, to be in suspense, 4. To distrust.

DOUBTFUL, (A.) Dubious, uncertain.

DOUBTLESS, (P.) Without doubt.

DOUCET, (S.) A kind of custard. *F.*

DOUCETS, (S.) The stones of a deer.

DOUCINE, (S.) A moulding on the upper part of a cornice, half convex and half concave.

DOVE, (S.) A pigeon. *S.*

DO'VEY, (S.) In Kent, the nearest seaport town to France; it is 71 miles from London, has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a fair Nov. 22.

DO'VETAIL, (S.) A joint by which boards are fastened together.

DOUGH, (S.) Paste made of flower, water, yeast, &c. fit for baking. *S.*

DOU'GHTY, (A.) Stout, undaunted. *S.*

DO'WAGER, (S.) 1. A widow who enjoys her dower, 2. A widow lady.

DO'WDY, (S.) A flattently, swarthy, ill dressed woman.

DO'WER, (S.) 1. A jointure, 2. A wife's portion, 3. Endowment, gift.

DO'WLASS, (S.) A coarse strong sort of linen cloth.

DOWN, (P.) 1. On the ground, 2. Tending towards the ground, 3. Below the horizon.

DOWN, (S.) 1. The finest feathers, 2. Soft hair, or other substance.

DOWN-CAST, (A.) Bent down, directed to the ground.

DO'WNFAL, (S.) 1. Ruin, fall from promotion, 2. A body of things falling, 3. Destruction of fabricks.

DO'WNLYING, (A.) Near being brought to bed.

DO'WNRIGHT, (A.) 1. Plain, open, apparent, undisguised, 2. Honest without ceremony.

DOWNS, (S.) 1. Hills of sand, 2. The sea lying near the sands on the coast of Kent, 3. Hilly open fields.

DO'WNWARD, (A.) 1. Towards the bottom, 2. Moving on a declivity.

DO'WNY, (A.) 1. Covered with a soft woolly substance, 2. Soft, tender.

DO'WRY. See **DOWER**.

DOWSE, (S.) A blow on the chops. *L. S.*

DOXO'LOGY, (S.) A verse or sentence, in a hymn or prayer, ascribing glory to God. *G.*

DO'XY, (S.) A mistress or trull.

DOZE, (V.) To slumber.

DO'ZEN, (S.) Twelve. *F.*

DRAW, (S.) A common whore, or dirty slut. *S.*

DRACHM. See **DRAM**.

DRA'CHMA, (S.) A Grecian coin, of the value of seven pence three farthings sterling. *G.*

DRAFF, (S.) Hog-wash. *B.*

DRAG, (S.) 1. A sweep net, 2. Hook or grapple, 3. An instrument to catch oysters, 4. A fox's tail.

DRAG, (V.) 1. To draw, or trail along, 2. To fish with a drag net.

DRA'GGLE, (V.) To trail in the dirt.

DRAGGS,

DRAGGS, (S.) A kind of floats for carrying goods down a river.

DRA'GON, (S.) 1. A flying serpent, 2. A constellation. *F.*

- DRAGON Beams, (S.) In Architecture, two strong braces which stand under a breast-summer.

DRAGON's Blood, (S.) A kind of resin of a reddish colour, issuing from a tree in Africa called dragon.

DRAGON's Head and Tail, (S.) The nodes of the moon.

DRAGOO'N, (S.) A soldier who fights both on horseback and on foot. *F.*

DRAIN, (S.) A trench to carry off water.

DRAIN, (V.) 1. To draw off, 2. To make quite dry.

DRAKE, (S.) 1. A male duck, 2. A kind of gun. *L.*

DRAM, (S.) 1. In Troy weight, the 8th part of an ounce, 2. In Avoirdupois weight the 16th, 3. A small glass of any spirituous liquor. *G.*

DRA'MA, (S.) The action of a play, whether comedy or tragedy. *G.*

DRAMA'TICK, (A.) Belonging to a stage play.

DRAP, or Drab, (S.) A kind of thick cloth.

DRA'PER, (S.) A seller of cloth. *F.*

DRA'PERY, (S.) 1. The cloth trade, 2. The cloathing of a figure in painting and sculpture. *F.*

DRA'STICK, (A.) Strong, powerful, vigorous. *G.*

DRAUGHT, (S.) 1. As much liquor as is swallowed without taking breath, 2. The plan of a building, &c. 3. An abstract of a writing, 4. A detachment of soldiers, 5. The number of fishes drawn at one time out of the water, 6. The depth of water necessary to float a ship, 7. An allowance in weighing merchandise; 8. A picture drawn. *S.*

DRAUGHTS, (S.) 1. A game, 2. Harness for drawing-horses.

DRAUL, (V.) To speak dreamingly.

DRAW, (V.) 1. To pull after or trail along, 2. To allure, 3. To describe or delineate with a pen or pencil, 4. To make a draught of a writing, 5. To pull out the entrails of a fowl, 6. A ship is said to draw so many feet water as she sinks beneath the surface, 7. To suck, 8. To attract, to call towards itself, 9.

To take from a cask, 10. To pull a sword from the sheath, 11. To take bread out of the oven, 12. To unclose curtains and the contrary, 13. To protract, to lengthen, 14. To inhale, 15. To lead as a motive, 16. To perform the office of a beast of draught, 17. To act as a weight, 18. To contract, to shrink, 19. To take a card out of the pack, 20. To make a fore run.

DRAW-Back, (S.) The duty of importation paid back to a merchant on the exportation of some foreign goods.

DRAW-Bridge, (S.) A bridge made to pull up or let down.

DRA'WER, (S.) 1. A sliding box in a chest, 2. One who draws or writes a note or bill, 3. A maker of draughts or designs, 4. A servant who draws wine or beer at a publick house, 5. That which has the power of attraction.

DRA'WERS, (S.) Linen breeches to wear under others.

DRA'WING-Room, (S.) An antichamber.

DRAWK, (S.) An herb.

DRAWL. See **DRAUL.**

DRAY, (S.) 1. A brewer's cart, 2. A kind of sledg, 3. A squirrel's nest.

DRA'YTON, (S.) A town in Shropshire, 149 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays.

DREAD, (A.) Great, mighty, august.

DREAD, (S.) Terror, fear, apprehension.

DREA'DFUL, (A.) 1. Terrible, 2. Horrible.

DREAM, (S.) 1. The representation of things in sleep, 2. An idle fancy.

DREA'RY, (A.) Dark, sad, dismal.

DREDGE, (V.) To strew flower upon meat while it is roasting.

DRE'DGER, or Drédging Box, (S.) A box for scattering flower on meat when roasting.

DRE'DGERS, (S.) Fishermen employed in taking oysters.

DREGS, (S.) 1. The lees or settlings of any liquor, 2. Dross, sweepings, refuse.

DRENCH, (S.) A liquid dose of physick for a brute.

DRESS, (V.) 1. To put on cloaths, 2. To deck or adorn, 3. To curry a horse, 4. To cook victuals, 5. To put fresh plaisters on a wound, 6. To card or comb flax or wool, 7. To prune a vine. *F.*

DRE'SSER, (S.) 1. A long board in a kitchen, 2. One who dresses the actors and actresses before they come on the stage.

DRI'BBLE, or **Dril**, (S.) Spittle running out of the mouth.

DRI'BBLE, (V.) 1. To slaver like a child or idiot, 2. To make water slowly or by drops, 3. To fall in drops.

DRI'BLET, (S.) A small part of a large sum, a small sum.

DRIFT, (S.) 1. An intention, aim, or design, 2. Any thing floating or driving about on the water, 3. A passage cut from one part of a mine into another, 4. A heap of any thing thrown together by the wind.

DRILL, (V.) 1. To pierce any thing with a drill, 2. To make a hole, 3. To delay, to put off, 4. To draw on step by step, to draw slowly. *Du.*

DRILL, (S.) 1. An instrument for boring holes in metals, 2. An over-grown ape, 3. A very small brook.

DRINK, (V.) 1. To swallow liquids, to quench thirst, 2. To suck up, to absorb, 3. To take in by any inlet; to hear, to see. *S.*

DRINK, (S.) Any liquor fit to be drank.

DRIP, (V.) To trickle down.

DRIPPING, (S.) The fat that drips from meat while roasting.

DRIVE, (V.) 1. To force along, 2. To knock in, 3. To guide a carriage. *S.*

DRI'VELLER, (S.) An idiot who flabbers. See **DRI'BBLE**.

DRIVER, (S.) 1. One who drives, 2. A cooper's tool.

DRI'ZZLE, (V.) To fall in small drops.

DROITWICH, (S.) A town in Worcestershire, 95 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. Its fairs are on Good Friday, Oct. 28, and Dec. 21.

DROLL, (S.) A farce.

DROLL, (A.) Comical, humorous. *F.*

DRO'MEDARY, (S.) A beast resembling a camel. *L.*

DRONE, (S.) 1. A bee without a sting, 2. A lazy sleepy fellow. *S.*

DROOP, (V.) To pine away, to be afflicted and hang down the head, to faint.

DROP, (S.) 1. A small quantity of any liquor, 2. An ear-jewel. *L. S.*

DROP, (V.) 1. To fall in drops, 2. To let fall, 3. To let a person go designedly.

DRO'PSY, (S.) A disease in which some part of the body is filled with a watery humour. *G.*

DROSS, (S.) 1. The scum of metals, 2. The sediment of sugar, 3. Refuse.

DRO'SSY, (S.) Containing much drofs.

DROVE, (S.) 1. A flock or herd of cattle, 2. A crowd, a tumult. *S.*

DRO'VER, (S.) One who drives cattle to market.

DROUGHT, (S.) 1. Excessive dryness of the earth caused by heat, 2. Thirst. *S.*

DROU'GHTY, (A.) Thirsty.

DROWN, (V.) 1. To give death by keeping under water, 2. To overflow a country, 3. To add too much water to any composition; to overwhelm in water.

DROW'SY, (A.) Sleepy, stupid, dull.

DRUB, (V.) To cudgel or chastise with a stick; to beat, to bang.

DRUDGE, (V.) 1. To undergo the toil of doing the most mean and laborious offices, 2. To fish for oysters.

DRU'DGERY, (S.) The meanest and most laborious work.

DRUG, (S.) Any thing of little worth or value.

DRU'GGET, (S.) A narrow woollen stuff. *F.*

DRU'GGIST, (S.) One who deals in

DRUGS, (S.) Gums, spices, roots, and other simples used in physick. *F.*

DRU'ID, (S.) A priest and philosopher among the ancient Britons and Gauls.

DRUM, (S.) 1. A warlike musical instrument, 2. The tympanum of the ear.

DRUM Major, (S.) The chief drummer in a regiment.

DRUNK, (A.) Intoxicated with liquor.

DRU'NKARD, (S.) One who is frequently drunk.

DRY, (A.) 1. Without moisture, 2. Thirsty, 3. Flat, unaffecting, 4. Barren, 5. Shrewd. *S.*

DRY'ADS, (S.) Nymphs of the woods and groves, certain fabulous deities among the heathens. *G.*

DRY'LY, (P.) 1. Without moisture, 2. Coldly, without affection, 3. Cunningly, and yet seeming to speak without design; shrewdly.

DU'AL, (A.) Belonging to the number two. *L.*

DUB a Knight, (V.) To confer the honour of knighthood. *S.*

DU'BIOUS, (A.) Doubtful, not clear. *L.*

DU'CAL, (A.) Belonging to a duke.

DUCA'PE, (S.) A kind of silk.

DU'CAT, (S.) A coin of gold or silver, of different value according to the place where current, viz. 1. The gold ducats

of Venice, Genoa, Florence, and Hungary, are worth 9s. 3d. half-penny. The ducats of Poland, Sweden, Brandenburg, and of the bishoprick of Bamberg, are worth 9s. 3d. Hanover ducats 9s. 2d. Double ducats of several forms in Germany 18s. 4d. and single ducats 9s. 2d. 2. The silver ducats of Florence and Leghorn are worth 5s. 4d. the ducat of Naples and the old ducat of Venice 3s. 4d. and the new ducat of Venice 1s. 8d. sterling.

DUCATOO'N, (S.) A foreign coin; that of Flanders is worth 6s. 3d. sterling, and that of Cologne 5s. 3d.

DUCK, (S.) 1. A water fowl, 2. A stone thrown obliquely on the water.

DUCK, (V.) 1. To plunge the head under water, 2. To stoop.

DU'CKLING, (S.) A young duck.

DU'CTILE, (A.) That may be drawn out in length, or hammer'd into thin plates.

DUCTS, (S.) Any of those passages in the body, by which blood or humours are conveyed. *L.*

DU'DGEON, (S.) 1. Repentment, stomaching an injury, 2. A short dagger.

DUE, (A.) 1. Owing, unpaid, 2. Proper, requisite, 3. Exact, without deviation.

DUE, (S.) 1. That which belongs to one, that which may be justly claimed, 2. Whatever law or custom requires to be done, 3. Custom, tribute.

DU'EL, (S.) An engagement between two persons. *L.*

DU'ELLIST, (S.) One who fights a duel.

DUE'NNA, (S.) An old woman set to guard a young one. *Sp.*

DU'ET, (S.) A song or air in two parts. *I.*

DUG, (S.) The teat of a beast, a nipple.

DUKE, (S.) A title of honour borne by several sovereign princes; and in England the highest next to the prince of Wales.

DU'KEDOM, or **Dutchy**, (S.) The dominion or territories, or title, of a duke.

DU'LCET, (A.) Sweet, harmonious. *L.*

DU'LCIFY, (V.) 1. To sweeten, 2. To purify any mixed body from its salts.

DU'LCIMER, (S.) A musical instrument.

DULL, (A.) 1. Heavy, stupid, 2. Melancholy, dejected, 3. Blunt or obtuse, 4. Dark and gloomy, 5. Slow of motion.

DU'LVERTON, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 84 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are July 20, and Nov. 2.

DUMB, (A.) Speechless, silent. *S.*

DU'MBFOUND, (V.) To confuse, to strike dumb.

DUMPS, (S.) 1. Melancholy, fullness of temper, 2. Absence of mind.

DUN, (S.) 1. A troublesome creditor, In cattle, a light hair colour. *S.*

DUNCE, (S.) A stupid ignorant block-head, a dolt, a thickskull.

DU'NCTON, (S.) A town in Wiltshire, 84 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. Its fairs are April 20, and Oct. 2.

DUNG, (S.) Ordure, soil, excrement. *T.*

DU'NGEON, (S.) The darkest and closest part of a prison. *F.*

DU'NMOW MAGNA, (S.) A town in Essex, 38 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are May 6, and Nov. 8. *A.*

DU'NNINGTON, (S.) A town in Lincolnshire, 99 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are May 26, Aug. 17, Sept. 6, and Oct. 17.

DU'NSTABLE, (S.) A town in Bedfordshire, 34 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are Ash-Wednesday, May 22, Aug. 12, and November 12.

DU'NSTER, (S.) A maritime town in Somersetshire, 164 miles from London, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on Whit-Monday.

DU'NWICH, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 95 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on July 25.

DUODE'CIMO, (S.) A book is printed in duodecimo when it has twelve leaves in a sheet. *L.*

DUODE'NUM, (S.) The first of the small guts. *L.*

DUPE, (S.) A bubble or cully. *F.*

DU'PLICATE, (S.) The exact copy of a writing. *L.*

DUPLICA'TION, (S.) The doubling of any thing, a folding.

DUPLI'CITY, (S.) 1. The being twice as much as another, 2. Deceit. *L.*

DU'RABLE, (A.) Permanent, lasting.

DU'RA MA'TER, (S.) A membrane which covers the inside of the skull. *L.*

DU'RANCE, (S.) 1. Confinement, imprisonment, 2. Duration.

DURA'TION, (S.) Continuance. *L.*

DU'RESS, (S.) A person's being confined in prison contrary to law. *F.*

DU'R-

E.

DU'RHAM, (S.) Is a county palatine, governed by its bishop. It is 35 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and about 107 in circumference. It has 8 market towns, and 30 parishes; and sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the city.

DU'RHAM, (S.) An ancient city, and a bishop's see. It is 262 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are March 31, three days; Whit-Tuesday, and Sept. 15.

DU'RSLEY, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 97 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are May 6, and Dec. 4.

DU'SKY, or Dúskish, (A.) Somewhat dark, tending to blackness.

DUST, (S.) 1. Earth reduced to powder, 2. The filings of metal, 3. The powder produced by sawing. *S.*

DUST, (V.) 1. To throw dust upon, 2. To clean from dust.

DUSTY, (A.) Full of dust.

DU'ICHESS, (S.) The wife of a duke.

DU'TCHY. See **DUKEDOM.**

DUTCHY Court, (S.) A court in which all affairs relating to the dutchy or county palatine of Lancaster are decided by the chancellor of that court.

DUTEOUS, or Dútiús, (A.) Obedient, or giving all the respect that is due.

DUTIFUL, (A.) 1. Obedient, 2. Expressive of respect.

DUTY, (S.) 1. Whatever we are bound by nature and reason to perform, 2. Respect, 3. A tax or custom.

DWARF, (S.) A person or tree much below the usual size. *L. S.*

DWELL, (V.) 1. To inhabit, to live in a place, 2. To fix the mind upon, 3. To continue long speaking upon a subject.

DWINDLE, (V.) 1. To shrink, to lose bulk, to grow little, 2. To degenerate, to sink, 3. To wear away, to lose health, to grow feeble, 4. To fall away, to moulder off.

DYE, (V.) To stain cloth, silk, &c. of a different colour.

DYNASTIES, (S.) The reigns of the first kings of Egypt. *G.*

DY'SENTERY, (S.) The bloody flux. *G.*
DYSPNOEA, (S.) A difficulty of breathing. *G.*

DY'SURY, (S.) A difficulty of making water. *G.*

E The fifth letter in the alphabet, is frequently used as an abbreviation, and stands, 1. For east, as N. E. north east, 2. It frequently stands for *est*, as i. e. *id est*, or that is, 3. It is often used for *exempli*, as e. g. *exempli gratia*, or for example.

EACH, (A.) Either of the two; every one of any number.

EA'GER, (A.) 1. Ardently wishing, 2. Hot of disposition, vehement, ardent, 3. Quick, busy, 4. Sharp, sour, acid. *S.*

EA'GERNESS, (S.) Earnestness, vehemence.

EA'GLE, (S.) The largest, strongest, and swiftest bird of prey. *F.*

EA'GLET, (S.) A young eagle. *F.*

EAR, (S.) 1. The organ of hearing, 2. The handle of a cup, &c. 3. A spike of corn, 4. Power to judge of harmony.

EARL, (S.) A title of nobility next below a marquis, and above a viscount. *S.*

EA'RLDOM, (S.) The dignity or jurisdiction of an earl.

EA'RLY, (A.) Betimes in the morning.

EARN, (V.) To get by labour. *S.*

EA'RNEST, (A.) Eager, diligent, assiduous, intent. *S.*

EA'RNEST, (S.) Money given to bind a bargain. *S.*

EARTH, (S.) 1. The world on which we dwell, 2. The ground in general, 3. Mould, opposed to rock, 4. Clays, marls, ockers or ochres. *S.*

EARTH, (V.) To borough in the ground.

EA'RTHEN, (A.) Made of earth.

EA'RTHLY, (A.) Of or belonging to the earth.

EA'RTHY, (A.) Of the nature of earth.

EA'RTHQUAKE, (S.) An agitation or shaking of the earth.

EA'RWIG, (S.) An insect. *S.*

EASE, (S.) 1. Rest, 2. Freedom from pain, either of body or mind. *F.*

EA'SEL, (S.) The frame which holds a picture while it is drawing. *T.*

EA'SILY, (P.) With ease.

EAST, (S.) One of the principal points of the compass, where the sun rises. *S.*

EA'STBOURN, (S.) A town in Suffex, situated near the sea, famous for the bird call'd wheat-ears, great numbers of which

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which are caught there. It has a fair on Oct. 10.

EA'STER, (S.) A festival appointed in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection.

EA'STERN, (A.) Of or belonging to the east.

EAST GR'NSTEAD, (S.) A town in Suffex, 29 miles from London; with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are July 13, and Dec. 11.

EA'STLOW, (S.) A sea-port town in Cornwall, 232 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on Feb. 13, and Oct. 10.

EA'SY, (A.) 1. Free from pain, 2. Contented, 3. Natural, unaffected, 4. Without difficulty. F.

EAT, (V.) 1. To take food, 2. To consume, to corrode. S.

EATABLE, (A.) Fit to be eaten.

EAVES, (S.) The edges of the tiling of a house. S.

EAVES-Dropper, (S.) One who listens at the windows of a house.

EBB, (S.) The reflux of the tide. S.

EBB, (V.) 1. To flow back to the sea, 2. To decline, to decay, to waste.

E'BONY, (S.) A black hard wood. F.

EBRI'ETY, (S.) Drunkenness. L.

EBULLI'TION, (S.) A boiling. L.

ECCENTRI'CITY, (S.) 1. Deviation from a centre, 2. The having a different centre from another circle. L.

ECCE'NTRICK, or Eccéntrical, (A.) 1. Deviating from the centre, 2. Having a different centre, 3. Irregular.

E'CCLESHALL, (S.) A town in Staffordshire, 136 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Midlent Thursday, Holy Thursday, August 5, and the first Friday in November.

ECCLESIA'STICAL, (A.) Belonging to the church. G.

ECCLESIA'STICK, (S.) A clergyman.

ECHI'NUS, (S.) 1. The prickly head or cover of the seed on the top of a plant, 2. In Architecture, a member at the bottom of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders, 3. A hedgehog. L.

E'CHO, (S.) The reverberation of a sound from rocks or hollow places. In Music, repeating part of a strain in a soft low tone. G.

ECLAIRC'ISEMENT, (S.) Explanation, the clearing up an affair. F.

ECLA'T, (S.) Splendour, show, lustre. F. ECLIPSE, (S.) A deprivation of the light of the sun, moon, &c. from the interposition of some other body. G.

ECLIPSE, (V.) 1. To obscure or darken, 2. To disgrace.

ECLIP'SIS, (S.) In Grammar, a figure by which a word is left out of a sentence. G.

ECLIP'TICK, (S.) In Astronomy, a great circle on the sphere of the world, supposed to be described by the centre of the sun in its annual progress. G.

E'CLOGUE, (S.) A pastoral composition.

E'CSTASY, (S.) 1. An extraordinary elevation of the spirits, 2. A trance. G.

ECSTA'TICK, or Ecstátical, (A.) Belonging to an ecstacy, rapturous.

ECU', (S.) A French crown; the old one worth 4s. 6d. the new one 5s. sterling; and the half and quarter in proportion.

EDA'CITY, (S.) Greedy eating. L.

E'DDISH, (S.) Grass which comes up after mowing. S.

E'DDY, (S.) The running back of the water in some places contrary to the tide or stream. S.

EDGE, (S.) 1. The sharp side of a cutting instrument, 2. The border or extremity of any thing. S.

E'DGING, (S.) Narrow lace.

E'DGWORTH, (S.) A town in Middlesex, 10 miles from London. Its market is on Thursdays.

E'DIBLE, (A.) Fit to be eaten. L.

E'DICT, (S.) A publick ordinance, a proclamation. L.

EDIFICA'TION, (S.) A building up in faith. L.

E'DIFICE, (S.) A building or house. L.

E'DIFY, (V.) 1. To build, 2. To instruct, 3. To profit by instruction. L.

E'DILES, (S.) Roman magistrates; of which there were two at a time. L.

EDI'TION, (S.) An impression of a book.

E'DITOR, (S.) One who publishes or sets forth. L.

E'DUCATE, (V.) To bring up and instruct. L.

EDUCA'TION, (S.) The bringing up and instructing of children.

EDULCORA'TION, (S.) 1. Sweetening, 2. In Chemistry, freeing any thing from its salts by washing in water. L.

EEL, (S.) A well known fish. S.

E'FFABLE, (A.) Utterable. L.

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- EFFA/CE, (V.) 1. To destroy, 2. To deface, or render obscure. *F.*
- EFFE/CT, (S.) Any thing produced, an end, issue, or consequence. *F.*
- EFFE/CT, (V.) To perform or bring to pass, to produce, to achieve.
- EFFE/CTIONS, (S.) The geometrical constructions of problems.
- EFFE/CTIVE, (A.) Which brings to effect; operative, active.
- EFFE/CTS, (S.) Goods, merchandise.
- EFFE/CTUAL, (A.) Efficacious, powerful. *F.*
- EFFE/MINACY, (S.) A womanish softness, lasciviousness.
- EFFE/MINATE, (A.) Soft, tender, womanish, voluptuous. *L.*
- EFFERVE/SCENCE, (S.) 1. A great ebullition with some degree of heat, 2. A boiling up, 3. The violent agitations of a person enraged. *L.*
- EFFE/TE, (A.) 1. Barren, 2. Worn out with age. *L.*
- EFFICA/CIOUS, (A.) Powerful, that produces the desired effect. *L.*
- EFFICACY, (S.) Ability, strength, power to effect what is intended. *L.*
- EFFI/CIENCE, or Efficiency, (S.) The virtue or power to effect. *L.*
- EFFI/CIENT, (A.) Causing or producing the effect. *L.*
- EFFI/GIES, or E/ffigy, (S.) An image, or representation of a person; resemblance. *L.*
- EFFLA/TION, (S.) A breaking of wind upwards. *L.*
- EFFLORE/SCENCE, (S.) 1. A blowing out like a flower, 2. A rhetorical flourish, 3. In Physick, the appearance of spots in a disease. *L.*
- EFFLUENCE, (S.) That which issues from some other principle. *L.*
- EFFLU/VIA, (S.) The small particles emitted from bodies. *L.*
- E/FFLUX, (S.) A flowing or running out, emanation, effusion. *L.*
- E/FFORT, (S.) A strong and forcible attempt, a struggle. *F.*
- EFFRO/NTERY, (S.) Impudence, audacity, shamelessness. *F.*
- EFFU/LGENCE, (S.) Resplendency, a shining out, lustre, brightness. *L.*
- EFFU/SION, (S.) A pouring out. *L.*
- EFT, (S.) A small kind of lizard. *S.*
- EFTSOO'NS, (P.) 1. Frequently, 2. Immediately. *S.*
- EGE/STION, (S.) A voiding digested food. *L.*
- EGG, (S.) A production of fowls, from whence their young are hatched; also of fishes and insects. *S.*
- EGG on, (V.) To set on or incite.
- E/GLANTINE, (S.) Sweet briar. *F.*
- E/GOTISM, (S.) The frequent repetition of the word *I*, which in Latin is *Ego*.
- E/GOTIST, (S.) One that is always repeating the word *I*.
- EGRE'GIOUS, (A.) Remarkable, notorious, eminent, remarkably bad. *L.*
- E/GREMONT, (S.) A town in Cumberland, 287 miles from London. It has a market on Saturdays, and a fair September 19.
- E/GHAM, (S.) A large town in Surry, 20 miles from London.
- E/GRESS, (S.) A going forth, departure. *L.*
- EJA/CULATE, (V.) To throw; to shoot out. *L.*
- EJACULA'TION, (S.) A short but fervent prayer.
- EJE/CT, (V.) To cast out, to throw away. *L.*
- EJE/CTMENT, (S.) In Law, the turning out of possession by a regular process.
- EIGHT, (S.) The number VIII. or 8. *S.*
- EI/GHTEEN, (S.) The number XVIII, or 18; twice nine.
- EI/GHTY, (S.) The number LXXX, 80, or fourscore; eight times ten. *S.*
- EI'THER, (P.) The one or the other. *S.*
- EKE, (P.) Also, likewise. *S.*
- EKE out, (V.) To make bigger by adding another piece, to lengthen, to supply.
- E/LA, (S.) The highest note in the common scale of musick.
- ELA/BORATE, (A.) Done with great pains, exactness, and care. *L.*
- ELA/BORATORY, (S.) A working place, especially that of a chemist.
- ELA/PSE, (V.) To slide away. *L.*
- ELA/STICK, (A.) Springy. *G.*
- ELASTI/CITY, (S.) That property in bodies by which, on being bent or pressed, they spring into their natural form.
- ELA/TED, (A.) Lifted up, transported.
- ELA'TION, (S.) A being puffed or lifted up, haughtiness from success. *L.*
- E/LBOW, (S.) 1. A part of the arm, 2. A corner, flexure, or angle. *S.*
- E/LBOW, (V.) 1. To push with the elbow, 2. To jut out in an angle.

E/LDER,

E'LDER, (S.) 1. A grave church officer, 2. The name of a tree.
E'LDERS, (S.) 1. Those who are older, 2. Ancestors.
E'LDERSHIP, (S.) 1. Seniority, primogeniture, 2. Presbytery.
E'LDEST, (A.) Most aged. *S.*
ELECAMPA'NE, (S.) An herb.
ELE'CT, (V.) To chuse or appoint. *L.*
ELE'CTION, (S.) A chusing.
ELE'CTOR, (S.) One who has a right to chuse or elect.
ELE'CTORAL, (A.) Of or belonging to a prince called an elector.
ELE'CTORATE, (S.) The dignity or dominions of an elector of the Empire.
ELE'CTORESS, (S.) The wife of an electoral prince.
ELE'CTORS, (S.) Of the Empire, the nine princes by whom the emperor is chosen.
ELE'CTRICAL, (A.) Endued with the power of
ELECTRICITY, (S.) That property of bodies whereby, on being heated by rubbing, they attract or repel all kinds of light bodies, and produce many surprizing effects. *L.*
ELE'CTUARY, (S.) A medicine of the consistence of a conserve. *L.*
ELEEMO'SYNARY, (A.) 1. Belonging to alms, or the provision which a person eats and drinks at the charge of another, 2. Given in charity. *G.*
E'LEGANCE, or **E'legancy**, (S.) Propriety, politeness, beauty, delicacy. *L.*
E'LEGANT, (A.) Delicate, curious, nice, not coarse.
ELE'GIACK, (A.) Belonging to an
E'LEGY, (S.) A funeral poem, a mournful song. *G.*
E'LEMENT, (S.) 1. A simple body, of which there are four, viz. earth, air, fire and water, 2. The first rudiment or ground of any thing, 3. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing, 4. The letters of any language, 5. The constituent principle of any thing. *L.*
ELEMENTAL, (A.) Produced by some of the four elements.
ELEME'NTARY, (A.) Belonging to an element; uncompounded.
E'LEPHANT, (S.) The largest of all beasts. He has a trunk which serves him instead of hands. *G.*
E'LEVATE, (V.) To raise or exalt. *L.*
ELEVA'TION, (S.) A lifting up or exalting, dignity, height.

ELEVA'TOR, (S.) The name of several muscles which lift up the part to which they are fixed.
ELE'VEN, (S.) The number XI. or 11.
ELF, (S.) A fairy, a wandering spirit. *S.*
E'LFLOCK, (S.) Clotted hair, supposed to be done by elves.
E'LHAM, or **Helham**, (S.) A town in Kent, 62 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are Palm Monday, Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, and Oct. 20.
ELI'CIT, (V.) To strike out, to fetch out by labour, to entice out. *L.*
E'LIGIBLE, (A.) Proper or fit to be chosen. *L.*
ELI'SION, (S.) 1. The cutting off a vowel, as *th'* for *the*, 2. Division. *L.*
ELIXA'TION, (S.) In Pharmacy, a gentle boiling any thing in a liquor, in order to extract its virtue, or diminish its strength. *L.*
ELI'XIR, (S.) 1. The quintessence of any thing, 2. A medicine made by the infusion of several ingredients, 3. Any cordial. *A.*
ELK, (S.) A wild beast, resembling a fallow deer, but larger. *S.*
ELL, (S.) A measure for cloth, &c. containing one yard and a quarter. *S.*
E'LLESMERE, (S.) A town in Shropshire, 144 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are the third Tuesday in April, Whit-Tuesday, Aug. 25, and Nov. 14.
ELLI'PSIS, (S.) 1. A defect or omission, 2. In Geometry, an oval figure, generated from the section of a cone. *G.*
ELLI'PTICAL, (A.) 1. Defective or wanting, 2. In the form of an oval.
ELM, (S.) A well known tree. *S.*
ELOCUTION, (S.) Utterance, delivery.
E'LOGY, or **Elogium**, (S.) A panegyrick. *L.*
ELO'NGATE, (V.) 1. To remove to a greater distance, 2. To lengthen. *L.*
ELONGA'TION, (S.) 1. A lengthening, stretching, extending, 2. In Astronomy, the difference between the true and apparent place of the sun.
ELO'PE, (V.) To go away privately.
ELO'PEMENT, (S.) A wife's leaving her husband and family against his consent.
E'LOQUENCE, (S.) Fluency of speech, a proper and graceful manner of expression. *L.*

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ELSE, (P.) 1. Otherwise, 2. Beside, except. *S.*
ELSEWHE'RE, (P.) In some other place.
ELUCIDATE, (V.) To enlighten, make clear and plain. *L.*
ELUCIDA'TION, (S.) The clearing up difficulties; explanation.
ELUDE, (V.) To evade, wave, or shift off; to escape unexpectedly. *L.*
ELVES, (S.) Fairies.
ELUSION, (S.) 1. An evasion, 2. A delusion, 3. An artifice.
ELUSIVE, or **ELUSORY**, (A.) Tending to evade or deceive. *L.*
ELY, (S.) A city in Cambridgeshire, and the see of a bishop. It is 69 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on Ascension day, and Thursday in the week that St. Luke (Oct. 18.) falls in.
ELYSIUM, or **Ely'sian Fields**, (S.) In the Heathen mythology, the habitation of the souls of good men after death. *G.*
EMA'CIATE, (V.) To waste or become lean. *L.*
EMA'ULATE, (A.) Free from spots.
EMANA'TION, (S.) A flowing, beaming, or issuing from. *L.*
EMA'NCIPATE, (V.) To free or set at liberty from servitude. *L.*
EMA'SCULATE, (V.) 1. To castrate, 2. To enfeeble, to effeminate. *L.*
EMBA'LE, (V.) To make into packs or bales; to bind up.
EMBA'LM, (V.) To dress a dead body with spices, in order to preserve it from putrefaction. *F.*
EMBA'RGO, (S.) A prohibition to pass.
EMBA'RK, (V.) 1. To put on ship-board, 2. To go on ship-board, 3. To engage in any affair, 4. To engage another in any affair. *F.*
EMBA'RRASS, (V.) To perplex. *F.*
EMBA'RRASSMENT, (S.) Perplexity, incumbrance, entanglement.
EMBA'SSADOR, (S.) One appointed to represent and act for the person of a prince in a foreign country. *F.*
EMBA'SSADRESS, (S.) An ambassador's wife.
EMBASSY, (S.) That business for which the ambassador is principally sent.
EMBA'TTLED, (A.) Put in order of battle. *F.*
EMBA'Y, (V.) To inclose in a bay; to land-lock.

E M

EMBE'LLISH, (V.) To adorn or beautify. *F.*
EMBE'LLISHMENT, (S.) An ornament.
EMBERS, (S.) Ashes and small wood coals not yet extinguished. *D.*
EMER Weeks, (S.) Four seasons in the year, viz. the first week in Lent, the next after Whitsuntide, the 14th of September, and the 13th of December, which are set apart for fasting and prayer.
EMBEZZLE, (V.) 1. To waste or spoil, 2. To steal privately.
EMBLA'ZE, (V.) 1. To adorn with glittering embellishments, 2. To blazon, to paint with ensigns armorial. *F.*
EMBLEM, (S.) A picture or device, representing some moral sentiment. *G.*
EMBLEMA'TICK, or **Emblematical**, (A.) Expressed in a hidden manner.
EMBLEMA'TICALLY, (P.) By way of emblem.
EMBO'LDEN, (V.) To make bold.
EM'BOLUS, (S.) The sucker of a pump.
EMBO'SS, (V.) 1. To embroider flowers in gold and silver, so as to be raised above the cloth, 2. To chase a deer into a thicket, 3. To engrave with relief. *I.*
EMBO'SSING, (S.) The art of making figures in relieve, either by embroidery, casting, or carving.
EMBO'SSMENT, (S.) Relief or relieve, rising work.
EMBOW'EL, (V.) To take out the bowels.
EMBRA'CE, (V.) 1. To hold fondly in the arms, to squeeze in kindness, 2. To seize eagerly, to welcome, 3. To comprehend, to take in, to encircle, 4. To admit, to receive. *F.*
EMBRA'CE, (S.) A clasp, fond pressure in the arms, a hug, a kiss, a conjugal endearment.
EMBRA'SURE, (S.) 1. In Architecture, the enlargement made in walls to give more light to the windows, and to render the entrance at the doors more convenient, 2. In Fortification, a hole or aperture through which a cannon is pointed, 3. Battlement. *F.*
EMBROCA'TION, (S.) A kind of fomentation. *G.*
EMBROIDER, (V.) To adorn silk or cloth with flowers, &c. wrought with a needle in gold, silver, &c.
EMBROIDERY, (S.) The work of an embroiderer; diversity of colours. *EM-*

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EMBROI'L, (V.) 1. To disturb, 2. To set at variance, to confuse. *F.*
EMBRYO, (S.) 1. A child in the womb, before it has perfect shape, 2. Any thing unfinished. *G.*
EMENDA'TION, (S.) A correction, or amendment. *L.*
E'MERALD, (S.) A transparent precious stone of a green colour. *F.*
EME'RGE, (V.) 1. To arise from under the water, or from any thing which covers, 2. To issue, to proceed, 3. To rise from a state of depression or obscurity. *L.*
EMERG'ENCY, (S.) 1. A rising from under any thing by which it is covered, 2. A rising into view, 3. An unexpected casualty, or pressing necessity.
EMERG'ENT, (A.) Sudden, unexpectedly casual, coming into view.
EMER'SION, (S.) 1. A rising from under the water, 2. In Astronomy, when the sun, moon, or star begins to appear after an eclipse.
E'MERY, (S.) A metalline stone used in polishing. *F.*
EMET'ICKS, (S.) Medicines that provoke vomiting. *G.*
EMIGRA'TION, (S.) A removing from one place, to live in another. *L.*
E'MINENCE, or E'minency, (S.) 1. A high place that overlooks another, 2. Distinction, dignity, 3. A title peculiar to cardinals. *L.*
E'MINENT, (A.) Famous, high, lofty, dignified; conspicuous. *L.*
E'MIR, (S.) A title given by the Turks to the descendants of Mahomet; a prince.
E'MISSARY, (S.) 1. One sent abroad to give intelligence, 2. A spy. *L.*
EMI'SSION, (S.) A casting or shooting forth, a sending out. *L.*
EMI'T, (V.) To cast or shoot forth, to let fly. *L.*
EMME'NAGOGUES, (S.) Medicines that promote the menses. *G.*
E'MMET, (S.) An ant or pismire. *S.*
EMO'LLIENT, (A.) Softening or mollifying. *L.*
EMO'LUMENT, (S.) Benefit, advantage. *L.*
EMO'TION, (S.) A being moved, vehemence of passion. *F.*
EMPA'LE, (V.) 1. To fence with pales, 2. To fortify, 3. To inclose, to shut in, 4. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright. *F.*

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EMPA'NNEL, (V.) To summon to serve on a jury.
EMPA'RLANCE, (S.) A petition in court for another day to put in an answer. *F.*
E'MPEROR, (S.) The sovereign of an empire. *F.*
E'MPHASIS, (S.) A stress laid upon a word in speaking. *G.*
EMPHA'TICAL, (A.) Strong, significant.
E'MPIRE, (S.) 1. The dominions of an emperor, 2. Authority, power. *L.*
E'MPIRICK, (S.) A quack, a physician by practice only. *G.*
EMPLEA'D, (V.) To plead at the bar, to indict.
EMPLOY, or Employ'ment, (S.) Work, business, office, post of business. *F.*
EMPO'R'RIUM, (S.) A great city or market town, a place of merchandise. *G.*
E'MPRESS, (S.) An emperor's wife.
E'MPTY, (A.) 1. Hollow, void, 2. Foolish, ignorant, 3. Without solidity.
EMPYE'MA, (S.) A collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the breast. *G.*
EMPY'REAL, or E'mpyrean, (A.) Belonging to the regions of the blessed. *G.*
EMPY'REUM, (S.) The highest heaven, or the regions of the blessed. *G.*
EMPYREU'MA, (S.) The burning to of any matter in distillation. *G.*
E'MULATE, (V.) To desire and endeavour to excel; to rival. *L.*
EMULA'TION, (S.) A desire to excel.
E'MULOUS, (A.) Desiring or striving to excel, rivalling, contentious.
EMU'LSION, (S.) Seeds or kernels bruised and steeped in water, and then strained to the consistence of almond milk. *L.*
EMU'NCTORY, (S.) A separator of the humours. The kidneys, urinary bladder, and military glands of the skin are emunctories. *L.*
ENA'BLE, (V.) To make able, to confer power.
ENA'CT, (V.) To establish an act or law.
ENA'MEL, (V.) To paint with mineral colours, to variegate with colours.
ENA'MEL, (S.) A metalline composition for inlaying gold, silver, and copper.
ENA'MOURED, (A.) In love with. *F.*
ENARRA'TION, (S.) A narration or recital; an explanation. *L.*
ENCA'MP, (V.) To pitch tents, to form a camp.

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ENCHAIN, (V.) To fasten with a chain, to bind. *F.*
 ENCHA'NT, (V.) To bewitch, to charm.
 ENCHA'NTMENT, (S.) Magick, forcery, a charm or spell; high delight.
 ENCHA'ISE, (V.) To set in gold, silver, &c. to adorn by being so set. *F.*
 ENCI'RCLÉ, (V.) To encompass about, to surround.
 ENCO'MIAST, (S.) A maker of an
 ENCO'MIUM, (S.) A speech in praise of some person or thing; panegyrick. *G.*
 ENCO'RE, (P.) Again, once more. *F.*
 ENCOU'NTER, (V.) To fight or combat with; to meet face to face. *F.*
 ENCOU'RAGE, (V.) To animate or inspire with courage, to make confident. *F.*
 ENCOU'RAGEMENT, (S.) 1. An incitement, 2. A reward, 3. Countenance.
 ENCREA'ISE, (V.) To grow larger, or more in number. *L.*
 ENCROA'CH, (V.) 1. To invade the property of another, 2. To advance gradually. *F.*
 ENCROA'CHMENT, (S.) An advance into the territories or rights of another.
 ENCUMBRANCE, (S.) A clog, weight, hindrance.
 ENCYCLOPE'DIA, (S.) A circle of liberal sciences. *G.*
 ENCY'STED, (A.) Inclosed in a bag.
 END, (S.) 1. The extremity of any thing, 2. Ultimate state, final doom, 3. Abolition, total loss, 4. Death, fate, decease, 5. Purpose, intention. *S.*
 ENDA'MAGE, (V.) To prejudice or damage, to harm. *F.*
 ENDA'NGER, (V.) To bring into peril, to hazard.
 ENDEA'R, (V.) To render one's self dear to another. *S.*
 ENDEA'RMENT, (S.) An expression of affection; the cause of love.
 ENDEA'VOUR, (V.) To strive, to attempt. *F.*
 ENDE'MICK, or Endémial, (A.) Peculiar to a country, as some diseases affecting several people together. *G.*
 ENDI'FE, (V.) 1. To charge a man by a written accusation before a court of justice, 2. To draw up, to compose, to write. *F.*
 E'NDIVE, (S.) An herb used in sallads. *S.*
 E'NDLESS, (A.) Without end.
 ENDO'RSEMENT, (S.) Supercription, writing on the back, *F.*

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ENDO'W, (V.) 1. To settle rents or revenues upon, 2. To enrich with a portion. *F.*
 ENDOW'MENT, (S.) 1. The rents and revenues assigned over for the support of an hospital, school, &c. 2. Natural or acquired accomplishments.
 ENDU'E, (V.) To furnish with, to qualify, to supply.
 ENDU'RE, (V.) 1. To suffer, 2. To continue. *F.*
 ENE'MA, (S.) In Pharmacy, a clyster.
 E'NEMY, (S.) A foe, or adversary. *F.*
 ENERGE'TICAL, (A.) Forcible, strong.
 E'NERGY, (S.) Force, strength. *F.*
 ENE'RVATE, (V.) To debilitate or weaken. *F.*
 ENFEE'BLE, (V.) To render feeble.
 E'NFIELD, (S.) A town in Middlesex, 12 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair Nov. 29.
 ENFO'RCE, (V.) 1. To strengthen, to invigorate, 2. To compel, to constrain, 3. To prove, to evince. *F.*
 ENFO'RCEMENT, (S.) 1. An act of violence, compulsion, 2. Sanction, that which gives force to a law, 3. Urgent evidence, 4. Pressing exigence.
 ENFRA'NCHISE, (V.) 1. To make free, 2. To incorporate into a body politick.
 ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, (S.) 1. The act of enfranchising, 2. Release from prison.
 ENGA'GE, (V.) 1. To persuade, 2. To take upon one's self, 3. To encounter, 4. To enlist, 5. To embark in an affair, 6. To win by pleasing means, 7. To procure attention, 8. To unite, to attach, 9. To bind by any appointment, 10. To employ, 11. To pawn, to stake. *F.*
 ENGA'GEMENT, (S.) 1. An engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt, 2. Obligation by contract, 3. Adherence to a party or cause, 4. Employment of the attention, 5. Fight, conflict, battle, 6. Obligation, motive.
 ENGE'NDER, (V.) To beget, to breed.
 E'NGINE, (S.) 1. A machine, or mechanical instrument, 2. An instrument to throw water on burning houses. *F.*
 ENGINEE'R, (S.) One skilled in making or using engines, particularly in war.
 E'NGLISH, (A.) Produced or born in England.
 ENGRA'FT, (V.) To fix a slip of one tree into the stock of another. *F.*

ENGRAVE, (V.) 1. To cut the representation of any thing on copper, silver, &c. with a graver, 2. To impress deeply. *F.*

ENGROSS, (V.) 1. To write a fair copy, 2. To confine the whole to one's self, as trade, talk, &c. 3. To thicken.

ENHANCE, (V.) To advance, raise, or increase; to aggravate. *F.*

ENIGMA, (S.) A riddle. *G.*

ENIGMATIC, or Enigmatical, (A.) Belonging to a riddle or obscure speech.

ENJOIN, (V.) To order or command.

ENJOY, (V.) 1. To possess, 2. To take delight in, 3. To have fruition. *F.*

ENJOYMENT, (S.) 1. Possession, 2. A taking delight in, 3. Fruition.

ENLARGE, (V.) To increase, to extend, to amplify, to expatiate, to release. *F.*

ENLIGHTEN, (V.) To give light to.

ENLIVEN, (V.) 1. To animate, 2. To make lively, gay, or cheerful. *S.*

ENMITY, (S.) Hatred, malice. *F.*

ENNOBLE, (V.) 1. To exalt, 2. To make a commoner a nobleman. *F.*

ENORMITY, (S.) Heinousness, high misdemeanour. *L.*

ENORMOUS, (A.) Prodigious, excessive, irregular, wicked. *L.*

ENOUGH (P.) As much as is sufficient, such as may satisfy. *S.*

ENOW, (P.) As many as are sufficient.

ENQUIRE, (V.) 1. To ask, 2. To search into. *L.*

ENRAGE, (V.) To put in a rage. *F.*

ENRICH, (V.) 1. To make rich, 2. To adorn, 3. To make fruitful. *F.*

ENROL, (V.) To record or register. *F.*

ENSAMPLE, (S.) An example or pattern.

ENSHRINE, (V.) To preserve in a shrine or coffer as a holy relic.

ENSIGN, (S.) 1. An officer of a company of foot who carries the colours, 2. The colours themselves, 3. A mark of distinction. *F.*

ENSTAL, (V.) To create a person a knight of the garter, &c. *F.*

ENSTALMENT, (S.) The ceremony of creating knights of the garter, &c.

ENSUE, (V.) To follow.

ENTABLATURE, or Entablement, (S.) In Architecture, signifies the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice together, and is different in the different orders.

ENTAIL. See **INTAIL**.

ENTER, (V.) 1. To go into, 2. To record, or write down in a book, 3. To enlist for a soldier, 4. To initiate. *F.*

ENTEROCÆLE, (S.) A rupture in which the bowels fall into the scrotum, or form a swelling in the groin. *G.*

ENTEROLOGY, (S.) An anatomical account of the bowels. *G.*

ENTEROMPHALUS, (S.) A rupture of the navel. *G.*

ENTERPRIZE, (S.) An undertaking, a project, an attempt. *F.*

ENTERTAIN, (V.) 1. To receive, 2. To divert or please, 3. To regale. *F.*

ENTERTAINMENT, (S.) 1. Reception, 2. A feast, 3. Any thing designed to give pleasure, 4. A pantomime acted in dumb shew after a play.

ENTERTAINING, (A.) Pleasing, diverting.

ENTHRAL, (V.) To bring into thraldom or bondage. *S.*

ENTHRONE, (V.) 1. To set upon the throne, 2. To invest with regal authority. *F.*

ENTHUSIASM, (S.) 1. A fancied inspiration, 2. Heat of imagination. *G.*

ENTHUSIAST, (S.) 1. One who thinks himself inspired, 2. One of a hot imagination. *G.*

ENTHUSIASTICK, or Enthusiastical, (A.) Of or belonging to enthusiasm.

ENTICE, (V.) To allure, to attract.

ENTIRE, (A.) Compleat, whole, firm.

ENTITY, (S.) A being, or substance.

ENTOMB, (V.) To put in a tomb.

ENTRAILS, (S.) The bowels. *F.*

ENTRANCE, (S.) 1. A passage into, 2. A going in, 3. Admission. *L.*

ENTRANCE, (V.) 1. To put into a trance, 2. To put into an ecstasy.

ENTRAP, (V.) To ensnare, to catch in a trap.

ENTREATY, (S.) Petition, prayer, solicitation.

ENTRIES, (S.) Places through which deer have lately passed.

ENTRY, (S.) 1. A narrow passage, 2. A coming in, 3. Taking possession, 4. A setting down in writing, 5. Ingress. *F.*

ENTWINE, (V.) To twist or twine about.

ENVELOP, (V.) To envelop, to cover, to hide. *F.*

ENVENOM, (V.) To poison, to enrage.

ENVIOUS, (A.) Full of envy.

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ENVIRON, (V.) To encompass. *F.*
ENVIRONS, (S.) The neighbouring places round about a town, city or country.
ENUMERATE, (V.) To number distinctly. *L.*
ENUMERATION, (S.) A reckoning up, or rehearsing. *L.*
ENVOY, (S.) 1. A person sent to negotiate some particular affair with a foreign prince or state, but not deemed so honourable as an ambassador, 2. A messenger. *F.*
ENVY, (S.) 1. Vexation at another's prosperity, 2. Competition. *F.*
E'PACT, (S.) The 11 days which the solar year contains more than the lunar.
EPHE'MERA, (S.) A fever which terminates in a day, 2. An insect that lives but a day. *G.*
EPHEMERIDES, (S.) 1. Astronomical tables to shew the diurnal motion of the planets, their places, aspects, 2. A journal or day-book. *G.*
EPHEMERIS, (S.) An almanack, journal, or day-book. *G.*
E'PHOD, (S.) A linen girdle worn by the Jewish priests. *H.*
E'PICENE, (A.) Common to both sexes.
E'PICK, (A.) Heroick, narrative. *G.*
E'PICURE, (S.) A man who gives himself up wholly to pleasure.
EPICURE'AN, (S.) A follower of the pretended disciples of Epicurus, who corrupted his doctrines, and instead of teaching that the chief happiness consisted in mental pleasure, taught that it was only to be found in the gratification of the senses. *G.*
EPIDEMICK, or **Epidémical**, (A.) 1. General, 2. A disorder generated and become universal by an infectious corruption of the air. *G.*
EPIDERMIS, (S.) The cuticula, or scarf skin. *G.*
EPIGASTRICON, (S.) The forepart of the abdomen or lower belly. *G.*
E'PIGRAM, (S.) A short and witty poem ending with a point. *G.*
EPIGRAMMATIST, (S.) A writer of epigrams. *G.*
EPILEPSY, (S.) The falling sickness.
EPILEPTICK, or **Epileptical**, (A.) Troubled with the epilepsy. *G.*
E'PILOGUE, (S.) A speech at the end of a play. *G.*
EPIPHANY, (S.) Twelfth day, a feast

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celebrated in remembrance of the star which appeared to the wise men. *G.*
EPIPHONE'MA, (S.) A figure in Rhetoric, a reflection or exclamation at the end of a narration. *G.*
EPIPHORA, (S.) A defluxion of rheum in the eyes. *G.*
EPI'SCOPACY, or **Episcopal Government**, (S.) That form of church discipline in which bishops are the heads and governors. *G.*
EPI'SCOPAL, (A.) Of or belonging to a bishop. *G.*
EPISCOPA'LIANS, (S.) Those of the episcopal party.
E'PIISODE, (S.) A separate story, which the poet connects with the principal action. *G.*
EPISPASTICK, (A.) Drawing, blistering. *G.*
EPISTLE, (S.) A letter. *G.*
EPISTOLARY, (A.) 1. In the form of a letter, 2. Transacted by letters.
E'PITAPH, (S.) An inscription upon a tomb. *G.*
EPITHALAM'UM, (S.) A nuptial song. *G.*
E'PITHET, (S.) An adjective added to a noun, to express some quality belonging to it. *G.*
EPI'TOME, (S.) An abridgment. *G.*
EPI'TOMIZE, (V.) To abridge. *G.*
E'POCH, or **E'pocha**, (S.) A point of time, or some remarkable event, from whence time is computed. *G.*
E'PODE, (S.) A kind of lyrick verse. *G.*
E'PPING, or **E'pping Street**, (S.) A town in Essex, 17 miles from London. It has two markets, one on Fridays and the other on Saturdays. Its fairs are Whitsun Tuesday, and Oct. 13.
E'PSOM, (S.) A town in Surry, 15 miles from London, with a market every day. It has a fair on July 25.
EQUABI'LITY, (S.) Evenness, steadiness, uniformity. *L.*
E'QUABLE, (A.) 1. Alike, 2. Consistent.
E'QUAL, (A.) 1. Even, alike, 2. Just, equitable, 3. In just proportion. *L.*
EQUA'LITY, (S.) 1. Sameness, 2. The being equal in value, or alike agreeable, 3. Uniformity. *L.*
EQUANIMITY, (S.) Evenness of temper, neither elated nor depressed. *L.*
EQUA'TION, (S.) 1. An equality, or the making one thing equal to another, 2. In Algebra,

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Algebra, a mutual comparing of things of different denominations. *L.*
EQUA'TOR, (S.) A great immoveable circle of the sphere, equally distant from the poles of the earth. *L.*
E'QUERRIES, (S.) Officers who have the care and management of the king's horses. *L.*
EQUE'STRIAN, (A.) Belonging to a knight or horseman. *L.*
EQUESTRIAN Statue, (S.) The statue of a man on horseback.
EQUIA'NGULAR, (A.) Having equal angles. *L.*
EQUICRU'RAL, (A.) Having equal sides.
EQUIDI'STANT, (A.) Of an equal distance. *L.*
EQUIFO'RMITY, (S.) A likeness in form. *L.*
EQUILA'TERAL, (A.) Whose sides are all equal. *L.*
EQUILIBRIUM, (S.) An even poise, or equal weight. *L.*
EQUINO'CTIAL, (S.) The same in the heavens as the equator is upon the earth. The equinoctial is so called, because whenever the sun is in this circle, the days and nights are of an equal length all over the earth. *L.*
E'QUINOXES, (S.) The times when the sun enters the first points of Aries and Libra, when the days and nights are of an equal length. The vernal equinox is about the 21st of March, and the autumnal equinox about the 22d of September.
EQUI'P, (V.) To furnish or fit out. *F.*
E'QUIPAGE, (S.) 1. Furniture and servants for a journey, &c. 2. Ornaments worn by a lady, 3. Attendance. *F.*
E'QUIPOISE, (S.) Equal weight. *F.*
EQUIPO'LLENT, (A.) Of the same force or import. *L.*
EQUIPO'NDERATE, (V.) To be of equal weight. *L.*
EQUIPO'NDEROUS, (A.) Equally heavy.
E'QUITY, (S.) Justice, impartiality. *F.*
Court of E'QUITY, The court of chancery is so called, because the rigour of the common law is there mitigated, and causes are determined according to the rules of equity and conscience.
EQUIVALENT, (A.) Of equal value.
EQUIVALENT, (S.) Something of equal value given in the room of another thing. *L.*
EQUIVOCAL, (A.) Of an ambiguous, doubtful, or indefinite meaning. *L.*

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EQUIVOCATE, (V.) To shuffle; to say one thing and mean another, in order to deceive.
EQUIVOCA'TION, (S.) A shuffling delusive expression.
ERA'DICATE, (V.) To root out. *L.*
ERADICA'TION, (S.) A plucking up by the roots, a total destruction.
ERA'DICATIVES, (S.) Such medicines as work powerfully.
ERA'SE, (V.) 1. To blot out, 2. To scrape out. *L.*
ERA'TO, (S.) One of the nine Muses, who was said to preside over love poems.
ERE, (P.) Before that.
ERE'CT, (V.) 1. To build or set up, 2. To place perpendicularly, 3. To establish anew, 4. To elevate, to exalt. *L.*
ERE'CT, (A.) 1. Standing upright, 2. Bold.
ERE'CTION, (S.) 1. The act of lifting up, building or raising, 2. Establishment.
E'RE'MITE, (S.) A hermit. *L.*
ERI'NGO, (S.) A plant, also called sea-holly.
E'RMINE, (S.) 1. A beast so called, 2. The skin or fur of this beast, worn by princes and persons of quality. *F.*
ERO'DE, (V.) To gnaw off, or eat out.
ERO'DING Medicines, (S.) Such as from the acuteness of their particles eat into the flesh.
ERR, (V.) To mistake, or wander out of the right way; to deviate. *L.*
E'RRAND, (S.) A message. *S.*
E'RRANT, (A.) Wandering; vile. *L.*
Knight E'RRANT, (S.) The feats of those fabulous knights who in old romances are represented as riding up and down to relieve distressed damsels, encounter giants, &c.
ERRA'TA, (S.) Faults in a book that have been overlooked while it was printing. *L.*
ERRA'TICK, or **Erratical**, (A.) Wandering, or straying out of the path. *L.*
ERRO'NEOUS, (A.) Subject to, or full of errors; wandering, irregular. *L.*
E'RROR, or **E'rroure**, (S.) A mistake, false opinion, or oversight. *L.*
ERST, (P.) Formerly, long since.
ERU'CT, (V.) To belch.
ERUCTA'TION, (S.) Belching. *L.*
ERUDI'TION, (S.) Learning, science. *L.*
ERU'PTION, (S.) 1. An issuing or breaking forth with violence, 2. Pustules.

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ERYSIPÉLAS, (S.) The disease called St. Anthony's fire. *G.*
ESCALA'DE, (S.) A furious attack upon a wall or rampart carried on with ladders, without any works to secure the men. *F.*
ESCA'PE, (S.) The getting away, or being preserved. *F.*
ESCA'R, or **Eſchâr**, (S.) 1. A mark remaining after a wound is healed, 2. A sore made by causticks. *G.*
ESCHEA'T, (S.) Any thing that falls to a lord of the manor by way of forfeiture, or by the death of a tenant who has left no heir. *F.*
ESCHEA'TOR, (S.) An officer in every county, who takes care of the escheats of the crown.
ESCHE'W, (V.) To avoid or shun. *F.*
ESCO'RT, (V.) 1. To convoy or guard, 2. The guard itself.
E'SCULENTS, (S.) Plants and roots for food. *L.*
ESCU'TCHEON, (S.) A shield, the coat or field on which arms are borne.
ESPA'LIER, (S.) A hedge-row of fruit trees. *F.*
ESPE'CIAL, (A.) Particular, singular.
ESPE'CIALLY, (P.) Chiefly, particularly.
ESPLANA'DE, (S.) In Fortification, the empty space between the glacis of the citadel, and the first houses of the town.
ESPOU'SALS, (S.) 1. Marriage, 2. The marriage ceremony. *F.*
ESPOU'SE, (V.) 1. To take in marriage, 2. To embrace an opinion or adhere to a party. *F.*
ESPY', (V.) To see, perceive or discover.
ESQUI'RE, (S.) A title of honour next below a knight.
E'SSAY, (S.) 1. A trial, an attempt, 2. A short discourse, 3. First taste of any thing. *F.*
E'SSENCE, (S.) 1. The nature, substance and being of any thing, 2. In Chemistry, the chief properties or virtues of a body separated from its grosser parts. *L.*
E'SSENCES, (S.) Perfumes, scents. *L.*
ESSE'NTIAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to essence, 2. Necessary. *L.*
E'SSEX, (S.) A populous county, extending 40 miles from east to west, and 35 miles from north to south, the whole circumference being about 146 miles. It produces the finest saffron in the world,

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ESSOI'N, or **Eſſoine**, (S.) An excuse, or discharge for absence upon a lawful cause alledged. *F.*
ESTA'BLISH, (V.) To settle, or confirm. *F.*
ESTA'BLISHMENT, (S.) 1. A settlement or foundation, 2. A maintenance or support, 3. Income, salary. *F.*
ESTA'TE, (S.) 1. The posture of affairs, 2. The interest a man has in lands, tenements, money, 3. The three orders or estates of this kingdom, viz. the king, lords and commons. *F.*
ESTEE'M, (S.) Respect or value. *F.*
ESTEE'M, (V.) 1. To value, 2. To judge or reckon, 3. To rate high.
E'STIMABLE, (A.) Worthy of esteem.
E'STIMATE, or **Eſtimation**, (S.) 1. Esteem, pricing or rating, 2. A set price or value, 3. Computation.
E'STIMATE, (V.) To rate, value, or set a price on; to calculate. *L.*
ESTRA'NGE, (V.) To alienate, to become strange. *F.*
ESTREA'T, (S.) The copy of an original writing; but especially of the fines set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied for the offences committed.
ESTRE'PEMENT, (S.) Spoil or waste, made by the tenant for life, upon any lands or woods, to the prejudice of the reversioner.
E'TCHING, (S.) A way of making copper plates fit for printing, by etching in the figures with aqua fortis.
ETE'RNAL, (A.) Endless. *F.*
ETE'RNITY, (S.) An infinite duration.
ETE'RNIZE, (V.) To make eternal, or immortal.
ETHE'REAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to the æther or pure air, 2. Celestial. *L.*
ETHEREAL Oil, In Chemistry, is a fine spirit that easily takes fire.
E'THICKS, (S.) Moral philosophy. *G.*
E'THNICK, (A.) Heathenish. *G.*
ETYMOLO'GICAL, (A.) Belonging to etymology. *G.*
ETYMO'LOGIST, (S.) One skilled in etymology.
ETYMO'LOGY, (S.) The original or derivation of words. *G.*
EVA'CUATE, (V.) To empty or void, to quit. *L.*
EVA'CUA'TION, (S.) In Physick, any diminution of the animal fluids, as bleeding, purging.
EVANE'SCENT, (A.) Vanishing, imperceptible, *EVA'DE*,

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EVA'DE, (V.) To elude, or shift off. *L.*
EVANGE'LICAL, (A.) Belonging to the gospel. *G.*
EVA'NGELIST, (S.) 1. A bringer of good tidings, 2. One of the four evangelists who wrote the gospels. *G.*
EVA'NID, (A.) Weak, fading. *L.*
EVA'PORATE, (V.) 1. To be resolved into vapour, 2. To breathe or steam out.
EVAPORA'TION, (S.) 1. In Physick, the discharging of humours through the pores of the skin, 2. A flying away in vapours.
EVA'SION, (S.) 1. An escape, 2. A shift, subterfuge, or artifice. *L.*
EVA'SIVE, (A.) Crafty, deceitful. *L.*
EU'CHARIST, (S.) Thanksgiving, the sacrament of the Lord's supper. *G.*
EUCHARI'STICAL, (A.) Of or belonging to the eucharist.
EVE, (S.) 1. A contraction of evening, 2. The day before a festival.
EVET'ION, (S.) A carrying forth.
E'VENING, or **Even**, (S.) The close of the day. *S.*
E'VENNESS, (S.) 1. Uniformity, 2. Smoothness, straightness, 3. Calmness.
EVE'NT, (S.) The issue and success of a thing, 2. Any thing that happens. *L.*
E'VENTIDE, (S.) The same with evening.
EVENTILATE, (V.) 1. To winnow or fan, 2. To sift or examine. *L.*
EVE'NTUAL, (A.) 1. Sudden, casual, 2. Depending upon some other event. *L.*
E'VER, (P.) Always.
E'VERGREEN, (S.) A tree always green.
EVERLA'STING, (S.) A strong woollen stuff.
EVERLA'STING, (A.) Eternal, perpetual.
E'VERY, (A.) Each one of all.
EVES. See **EAVES**.
E'VESHAM, (S.) A town in Worcester-shire, 96 miles from London. Its market is on Monday. Its fairs are Candle-mas-day, first Monday after Easter, Whit-Monday, and Sept. 21.
E'VET, (S.) A kind of lizard.
E'VIDENCE, (S.) 1. A being clear and manifest, 2. A proof or deposition, 3. A witness.
E'VIDENT, (A.) Visible, manifest, incontestable, notorious.
E'VIL, (S.) 1. Sin, hurt, misery, 2. The name of a disease called the king's evil.
E'VNCE, (V.) 1. To prove, to demon-

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strate, 2. In Civil Law, to convict and recover legally.
E'VITABLE, (A.) That may be avoided, shunned or prevented.
EU'LOGY, or **Eulógium**, (S.) Praise or commendation. *G.*
EU'NUCH, (S.) A man deprived of his genitals. *G.*
EVOLU'TION, (S.) 1. Unfolding, unrolling, 2. In Algebra, extracting the roots of any given powers, 3. In Military Affairs, part of the exercise, as doubling the ranks, wheeling. *L.*
EU'ROPE, (S.) One of the four grand divisions of the earth, extending about 3000 miles in length from north to south, and being about 2500 broad from east to west. *G.*
EURO'PEAN, (A.) Belonging to, or an inhabitant of Europe.
EUTE'RPE, (S.) One of the nine Muses, the inventress of the mathematicks, and playing on the flute. *G.*
EVU'LSION, (S.) A plucking, pulling or drawing away. *L.*
EW'E, (S.) A female sheep.
EW'ER, (S.) A vessel to hold water.
EW'RY, (S.) The place where the king's plate is kept.
EXA'CT, (A.) 1. Punctual, 2. Accurate, perfect, 3. Strict, severe, 4. Nice. *L.*
EXA'CTION, (S.) 1. An unjust and unreasonable demand, 2. A tribute severely levied, 3. Extortion.
EXA'CTNESS, or **Exáctitude**, (S.) 1. Punctuality, 2. Accuracy.
EXA'CTOR, (S.) One who demands more than his due.
EXA'GGERATE, (V.) To heighten, aggravate, or amplify. *L.*
EXAGGERA'TION, (S.) Amplification or aggravation. *L.*
EXA'GITATE, (V.) To disturb or disquiet, to shake. *L.*
EXA'LT, (V.) 1. To lift up, 2. To extol, 3. To improve.
EXA'MEN, or **Examination**, (S.) 1. An enquiry, searching into, or questioning, 2. A trial, or proof. *L.*
EXA'MINE, (V.) 1. To interrogate, 2. To weigh, or consider. *L.*
EXA'MINERS, (S.) Officers in chancery who examine witnesses upon oath.
EXAMINERS Office, An office in the ex-cise, where they re-examine the accounts brought in.

EX-

EX

EX

EXA'MPLE, (S.) 1. A pattern or model, 2. An instance shewn to prove any thing.

EXA'NIMATE, (V.) 1. To intimidate, to frighten, 2. To kill, 3. To depress.

EXA'SPERATE, (V.) To provoke, to enrage, to irritate. *L.*

E'XCAVATE, (V.) To hollow, to cut in hollows. *L.*

EXCAVA'TION, (S.) A cutting in hollows, a cavity.

EXCEE'D, (V.) To go beyond, to surpass, to excel. *L.*

EXCEE'DING, (A.) 1. Surpassing, going beyond, 2. Excessive. *L.*

EXCE'L, (V.) To outdo, or surpass. *L.*

E'XCELLENCE, (S.) Greatness, pre-eminence, dignity, purity. *L.*

E'XCELLENCY, (S.) 1. Eminency, pre-eminence, 2. A title of honour given to all foreign governors, the lords justices of Ireland, ambassadors, and plenipotentiaries.

E'XCELLENT, (A.) Admirable, exquisite, of great virtue. *L.*

EXCENTR/CITY. See **ECCENTRICITY**.

EXCE'PT, (P.) 1. Saving, 2. Unless.

EXCE'PT, (V.) 1. To object against, 2. To leave out. *L.*

EXCE'PTION, (S.) 1. A restriction or limitation, 2. An objection, 3. An irregularity not conformable to the general rule.

EXCE'PTIONABLE, (A.) That may be objected to.

Take EXCEPTIONS, To be offended at a thing.

EXCE'SS, (S.) 1. Superfluity, 2. Intemperance, 3. Exceeding due limits. *L.*

EXCE'SSIVE, (A.) That goes beyond the due bounds.

EXCHA'NGE, (S.) 1. Bartering, 2. A place where merchants meet, 3. A premium paid by merchants on the payment of a bill drawn in a foreign country. *F.*

EXCHEQUER, (S.) 1. The place where the king's cash is received and paid, and all receipts belonging to the crown are kept, 2. The exchequer court, where all cases relating to the crown revenues are determined, 3. The prerogative court of the archbishop of York. *F.*

EXCU'SE, (S.) A duty or imposition laid by act of parliament on beer, ale, cyder, &c. *L. S.*

EXCI'SEABLE, (A.) That may be excused.

EXCI'SION, (S.) A wasting, destroying, or breaking down; destruction.

EXCI'TE, (V.) To stir up, to cause, to rouse.

EXCLA'IM, (V.) 1. To cry out, 2. To rail against. *L.*

EXCLAMA'TION, (S.) A crying out, **EXCLA'MATORY Speeches or Orations**, (S.) Those filled with exclamations, railings or accusations.

EXCLU'DE, (V.) 1. To shut out, 2. To debar from. *L.*

EXCLU'SION, (S.) 1. A shutting out or debarring 2. Rejection, 3. Bringing forth young.

EXCLU'SIVE, (A.) 1. Capable of excluding, 2. Not taken into any number.

EXCO'GITATE, (V.) To invent, or find out by thinking. *L.*

EXCOMMUNICATE, (V.) To put out of the communion of the church. *L.*

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, (S.) A debarring from the use of the sacraments, and delivering over to Satan. *L.*

EXCO'Riate, (V.) To strip off the skin. *L.*

EXCORIA'TION, (S.) 1. Fleaing, or pulling off the skin, 2. In Surgery, the skin's being rubbed, torn, or fretted off from the flesh. *L.*

E'XCREMENT, (S.) Spittle, snot, sweat, urine, but chiefly ordure. *L.*

EXCREMENT/IOUS, (A.) Belonging to, or of the nature of excrements.

EXCRE'SCENCE, (S.) A tumour, or superfluous flesh growing upon any part of the body. *L.*

EXCRE'TION, (S.) The separating or voiding of excrements or excrementitious humours.

EXCRU'CIATE, (V.) To torment, or put to pain. *L.*

EXCRU'CIATING, (A.) Violent, prodigious, wracking.

EXCU'LPATE, (V.) To justify, to free from the imputation of a crime. *L.*

EXCU'RSION, (S.) 1. A going abroad, 2. Making an inroad into an enemy's country, 3. A digression or rambling from a subject. *L.*

EXCU'SABLE, (A.) That may be excused; pardonable. *L.*

EXCU'SE, (S.) An apology.

EXCU'SE, (V.) 1. To palliate or justify, 2. To

2. To exempt or dispense with, 3. To pardon by allowing an apology. *L.*

E'XECRABLE, (A.) Detestable. *L.*

E'XECRATE, (V.) 1. To curse, 2. To detest or abhor. *L.*

EXECRA'TION, (S.) A dreadful curse.

E'XECUTE, (V.) 1. To perform or accomplish, 2. To punish a person under the sentence of the law with death. *L.*

EXECUTE *a Will*, 1. To make and deliver it in due form before witnesses, 2. To perform the intention of the testator.

EXECU'TION, (S.) 1. A performing or accomplishing, 2. The seizing a man's person and goods, 3. Putting a malefactor to death, 4. Destruction.

EXECU'TIONER, (S.) A hangman.

EXE'CUTIVE *Power*, (S.) The power of putting in execution.

EXE'CUTOR, (S.) A man appointed to execute or perform the intention of a will. *F.*

EXE'CUTRIX, (S.) A female executor.

EXEGETICAL, (A.) Explanatory. *G.*

EXE'MPLAR, (S.) A pattern or example to be imitated. *L.*

EXE'MPLARY, (A.) That serves for an example.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, (S.) A proof by way of example, 2. In Law, a copy of a record, a transcript.

EXE'MPLIFY, (V.) To confirm by an example; to illustrate; to transcribe. *L.*

EXE'MPT, (S.) An officer in the life-guards. *F.*

EXE'MPT, (A.) Free or spared from.

EXE'MPTION, (S.) A freedom from.

E'XEQUIES, (S.) Obsequies, or funeral rites; a ceremony of burial. *L.*

E'XERCISE, (S.) 1. A keeping the body and mind in action, 2. The performance of an office, or learning a task. *L.*

E'XERCISE, (V.) To inure or train up to, 2. To practise.

EXERCITA'TION, (S.) 1. Use or practice, 2. A critical comment.

EXE'RT, (V.) To put forth, to use one's utmost endeavour, to enforce. *L.*

EXESTUA'TION, (S.) A boiling, effervescence, or ebullition. *L.*

EXFO'LIATE, (V.) In Surgery, to rise up like leaves in scales or splinters. *L.*

EXHALA'TION, (S.) A fume, steam, or vapour. *L.*

EXHA'LE, (V.) To cast out, to steam, or send forth a fume or vapour. *L.*

EXHAU'ST, (V.) To empty, to drain. *L.*

EXHI'BIT, (V.) To produce, shew, or present; to display. *L.*

EXHIBI'TION, (S.) 1. A shewing or exhibiting, 2. A pension or allowance.

EXHI'LARATE, (V.) To cheer up or enliven, to fill with mirth. *L.*

EXHO'RT, (V.) To caution, persuade, or advise. *L.*

EXHORTA'TION, (S.) A persuasive argument.

EXHO'RTATIVE, or Exhortatory, (A.) Serving to exhort.

E'XIGENCE, or E'xigency; (S.) Necessity, occasion; want; sudden occasion.

E'XIGENT, (S.) 1. A pinch or strait, 2. In Law, a writ lying where the defendant in a personal action cannot be found, nor any thing belonging to him within the county, that may be attached or distrained. *F.*

E'XIGENTERS, (S.) Four officers of the common pleas, who make out exigents and proclamations in all actions where the process of the outlawry lies.

EXI'GUOUS, (A.) Small, slender. *L.*

E'XILE, (S.) 1. Banishment, 2. A banished person. *L.*

EXI'MIOUS, (A.) Choice, excellent, extraordinarily distinguished, famous. *L.*

EXI'ST, (V.) To have a being. *L.*

EXI'STENCE, (S.) A being. *L.*

E'XIT, (S.) A going out, a departure. *L.*

EXI'TIAL, (A.) Destructive, fatal. *L.*

EXO'MPHALUS, (S.) A navel rupture.

EXO'NERATE, (V.) To disburden, or free from a debt or incumbrance. *L.*

E'XORABLE, (A.) Ready to forgive. *L.*

EXO'RBITANT, (A.) Extravagant, excessive, unreasonable, enormous. *L.*

EXO'RCISMS, (S.) Words used as a charm to cast out devils. *G.*

EXO'RCIST, (S.) One who casts out devils. *G.*

EXO'RCISE, (V.) To lay or cast out evil spirits. *G.*

EXO'RDIVM, (S.) A short preface or preamble in the beginning of an oration. *L.*

EXO'TICK, (A.) Foreign. *G.*

EXPA'ND, (V.) To display, unfold, or spread abroad; to dilate. *L.*

EXPA'NSE, (S.) Extent; a body widely extended. *L.*

EXPA'NSION, (S.) In Philosophy, the increase of the bulk of fluids, when agitated by heat; pure space. *L.*

EX-

EXPA'TIATE, (V.) 1. To wander abroad, 2. To dwell or enlarge upon a subject, 3. To allow to range. *L.*
EXPE'CT, (V.) To look, to wait for.
EXPECTA'TION, or **Expéctance**, (S.) Looking for, waiting for, or hope. *L.*
EXPE'CTORATE, (V.) To throw out from the breast by spitting. *L.*
EXPECTORA'TION, (S.) The raising and spitting out phlegm, or matter.
EXPE'DIENT, (S.) A way, means, or device, a shift. *L.*
E'XPEDITE, (V.) To forward, or hasten; to dispatch. *L.*
EXPEDI'TION, (S.) 1. Dispatch, 2. A journey on a warlike enterprize, a march.
EXPEDI'TIOUS, (A.) Quick, nimble.
EXPE'L, (V.) 1. To drive away, 2. To cast off, to throw out. *L.*
EXPE'NCE, (S.) Cost, charges. *L.*
EXPE'ND, (V.) To disburse or lay out.
EXPE'NSIVE, (A.) 1. Chargeable, 2. Extravagant, 3. Liberal, generous.
EXPE'RIENCE, (S.) Knowledge acquired by practice, frequent trial.
EXPE'RIENCED, (A.) 1. Taught by experience, 2. Skillful, versed in. *L.*
EXPE'RIMENT, (S.) Essay, trial, or proof. *L.*
EXPERIME'NTAL, (A.) Founded upon experience.
EXPE'RT, (A.) Skillful, dextrous, ready.
EXPE'RTNESS, (S.) Skill, dexterity.
E'XPABLE, (A.) That may be atoned for. *L.*
E'XPiate, (V.) To atone, or make satisfaction for.
EXPIA'TION, (S.) Satisfaction, atonement. *L.*
E'XPIATORY, (A.) Serving to expiate.
EXPIRA'TION, (S.) 1. The ending of a determinate time, 2. The sending air out of the lungs by breathing, 3. The last emission of breath, 4. Evaporation, the act of fuming out.
EXPI'RE, (V.) 1. To breathe one's last, 2. To end, 3. To exhale. *L.*
EXPI'RING, (S.) Dying.
EXPLAIN, (V.) To make clear or plain, to illustrate.
EXPLANA'TION, (S.) An explaining or making plain.
EXPLA'NATORY, (A.) Serving to explain.
E'XPLETIVE, (A.) What is not necessary to the sense, tho' it may serve to

fill up, and render a sentence more elegant; used only to take up room. *L.*
E'XPLICABLE, (A.) That may be explained. *L.*
EXPLICA'TION, (S.) An explaining or unfolding.
EXPLI'CIT, (A.) Express, plain, manifest, unfolded. *L.*
EXPLO'DE, (V.) To decry, or cry down with contempt. *L.*
EXPLOIT, (S.) A warlike action.
EXPLO'RE, (V.) 1. To view, 2. To sound or endeavour to find out. *L.*
EXPLO'SION, (S.) 1. A forcing or driving off, 2. A violent expansion of the parts of air, gun-powder, or any fluid that occasions a cracking noise. *L.*
EXPO'RT, (V.) To carry out, or send abroad by sea. *L.*
EXPORTA'TION, (S.) A sending beyond sea.
EXPO'SE, (V.) 1. To lay open, 2. To hazard or venture, 3. To leave, or make liable to suffer, 4. To censure.
EXPOSI'TION, (S.) 1. An explication or interpreting, 2. Setting in the sun or air.
EXPO'SITOR, (S.) An expounder or interpreter, explainer.
EXPO'STULATE, (V.) To argue or reason the case, to debate. *L.*
EXPOSTULA'TION, (S.) A reasoning on an injury done or apprehended. *L.*
EXPOUND, (V.) To unfold or explain, to clear, to interpret.
EXPRE'SS, (A.) Explicit, plain, clear.
EXPRE'SS, (V.) 1. To declare by word or writing, 2. To represent in picture, 3. To wring or squeeze out. *L.*
EXPRE'SSION, (S.) 1. A word or sentence, 2. The manner of pronouncing, 3. The passions, &c. of the persons in a picture, 4. Pressing out.
EXPRE'SSIVE, (A.) 1. Strong, proper to express, 2. Having the power of representation.
EXPRE'SSLY, (A.) In direct terms, plainly.
EXPROBRA'TION, (S.) Reproaching, upbraiding, scornful charge. *L.*
EXPU'LSION, (S.) Expelling or driving out.
EXPU'LSIVE, (A.) Proper to expel.
EXPU'NGE, (V.) To blot or wipe out.
EXPU'RGATORY, (A.) Which has the virtue to purge, cleanse, or scour. *L.*

E'XQUISITE (A.) Choice, delicate, fine, excellent, consummate, complete. *L.*
EXSI'CCATE, (V.) To dry up. *L.*
EXSU'CTION, (S.) A sucking out.
E'XTASY. See **ECSTASY**.
EXTE'MPORE, (P.) Without premeditation, suddenly. *L.*
EXTE'ND, (V.) To stretch out or enlarge, to spread abroad. *L.*
EXTE'NSION, (S.) 1. A being stretched out, 2. The distance between the extremities of any body.
EXTE'NSIVE, (A.) Great, large.
EXTENSOR, (S.) A muscle by which any limb is extended.
EXTE'NT, (S.) 1. The compass of any thing, 2. A writ of commission of the sheriff for valuing lands or tenements, 3. The sheriff's act upon that writ.
EXTENUATE, (V.) To lessen, to degrade.
EXTENUA'TION, (S.) 1. A lessening, 2. A mitigation, 3. A decay of the whole body.
EXTE'RIOR, (A.) External or outward, not intrinsic. *L.*
EXTE'RMIMATE, (V.) To root out, or totally destroy, to drive away. *L.*
EXTERMINA'TION, (S.) A rooting out, destruction, excision.
EXTE'RNAL, (A.) The outward or visible part of any thing. *L.*
EXTI'NCT, (A.) 1. Quenched, extinguished, 2. Dead, 3. Abolished. *L.*
EXTI'NCTION, (S.) 1. Extinguishing, 2. Abolishing, 3. Destruction.
EXTI'NGUISH, (V.) 1. To quench or put out, 2. To abolish.
EXTIRPATE, (V.) To root out or destroy. *L.*
EXTIRPA'TION, (S.) A rooting out, a destroying.
EXTOL, (V.) To praise highly. *L.*
EXTORT, (V.) To wrest, or get out of one by force or threats. *L.*
EXTORTION, (S.) An unlawful exaction of money. *L.*
EXTORTIONER, (S.) One who practises extortion.
E'XTRACT, (S.) 1. A copy of a writing, 2. An abstract or compendium, 3. Extraction or descent, 4. A medicine of the consistence of honey. *L.*
EXTRA'CT, (V.) 1. To draw out, 2. To make an abstract, 3. To separate the pure parts of a substance from the impure. *L.*

EXTRAG'NEOUS, (A.) Of a foreign kind. *L.*
EXTRAJUDI'CIAL, (A.) Done out of the ordinary course of law. *L.*
EXTRAMU'NDANE Space, (S.) The infinite space supposed to be extended beyond the bounds of the universe. *L.*
EXTRA'NEOUS, (A.) 1. Strange, foreign, 2. External. *L.*
EXTRAO'RDINARY, (A.) More than common, eminent. *L.*
EXTRAPARO'CHIAL, (A.) Out of all parishes. *L.*
EXTRA'VAGANCE, (S.) 1. Prodigality, 2. Impertinence, 3. Violence. *L.*
EXTRA'VAGANT, (A.) 1. Prodigal, 2. Wild, foolish, ridiculous, irregular. *L.*
EXTRA'VASATED, (A.) Escaped out of its proper vessels. *L.*
EXTRE'ME, or **Extre'm**, (A.) 1. Outmost, 2. Exceeding, 3. Last. *L.*
EXTREME U'ction, One of the seven sacraments of the Romish church.
EXTRE'MITY, (S.) 1. The outmost part or edge, 2. An emergency, 3. Distress. *L.*
E'XTRICATE, (V.) To deliver, disentangle, or disengage; to disembarass. *L.*
EXTRI'NSECAL, (A.) Outward, or on the outside; external.
EXTRU'DE, (V.) To thrust or drive out. *L.*
EXTRU'SION, (S.) Expulsion. *L.*
EXTU'BERANCE, (S.) A swelling or bunching out in knobs. *L.*
EXTUME'SCENCE, (S.) A tumour or swelling. *L.*
EXU'BERANCE, (S.) Overflowing, abundance, luxuriance. *L.*
EXU'BERANT, (A.) Plentiful, abundant, over-abundant. *L.*
EXUDA'TION, (S.) An emission of sweat.
EXU'LCERATE, (V.) 1. To gall, fret, and eat the skin, 2. To make a sore turn to an ulcer. *L.*
EXU'LT, (V.) To be in a transport of joy, to triumph.
EXULTA'TION, (S.) Joy, gladness. *L.*
EXU'STION, (S.) A burning up.
EXU'VLÆ, (S.) Cast skins or shells.
EYE, (S.) 1. The organ of sight, 2. A loop or small hole, 3. In Botany, the middle part of a flower, 4. In Architecture, the middle of the scroll of the Ionic chapter cut in form of a rose.
EYE-BALL, (S.) The apple of the eye.

F A

EYE'BRIGHT, (S.) An herb.
EYE'BROW, S. The hairy arch over the eye.
EYE'CLASS, (S.) The glass nearest the eye in a telescope or perspective glass.
EYE'LID, (S.) The part that covers the eye.
EYE'SERVANT, (S.) A servant that works only while he is watched.
EYE'SHOT, (S.) Glance, sight, view.
EYE'TOOTH, (S.) The tooth in the upper jaw next the grinders.
EYE'WITNESS, (S.) One who gives evidence from what he has seen.
EY'ESS, (S.) In Falconry, a young hawk newly taken out of the nest.
EYRE, (S.) The court of justices itinerant, or going the circuit.
Justices in EYRE, Those who take care of the king's forests.
EYRE of a Forest, The forest court.
EY'RIE, (S.) A hawk's nest.

F.

F The sixth letter of the English alphabet, is sometimes used as an abbreviation, and 1. At the end of a physician's bill it signifies *fiat*, let it be done; as *F. S. A. fiat secundum artem*, let it be done according to art, 2. When placed after a person's name it signifies Fellow, as *F. R. S.* Fellow of the royal society, 3. In musick books, *F* is an abbreviation of the word *forte*, loud and strong.
FA'BLE, (S.) 1. An innocent story, invented for the sake of conveying instruction, 2. A fiction in general. *L.*
FA'BLE, (V.) 1. To write fictions, 2. To tell falsehoods, 3. To feign.
FA'BRICATE, (V.) 1. To build, 2. To manufacture, 3. To devise falsely. *L.*
FA'BRICK, (S.) An edifice or building.
FAERICK Lands, (S.) Lands given for the repairing of churches.
FA'BULIST, (S.) A writer of fables.
FA'BULOUS, (A.) Feigned, invented.
FACE, (S.) 1. The visage or countenance, 2. The front of a building, 3. Presence.
FACE, (V.) 1. To come in front, to turn the face, 2. To stand opposite to, 3. To cover with another superficies.
FACE-PAINTER, (S.) A drawer of portraits.
FACE'TIOUS, (A.) Pleasant, merry, jocose, gay, cheerful, lively. *F.*

F A

FA'CILE, (A.) Easy, flexible. *L.*
FACI'LITATE, (V.) To make easy. *L.*
FACI'LITY, (S.) Easiness, readiness.
FA'cing, (S.) An ornamental covering.
FACT, (S.) 1. A thing done, 2. A reality, 3. An action, deed. *L.*
FA'CTION, (S.) A seditious party. *L.*
FA'CTIOUS, (A.) Mutinous, seditious.
FACTI'TIOUS, (A.) Artificial, in contradistinction to a production of nature.
FA'CTOR, (S.) An agent for merchants.
FA'CTORAGE, (S.) An allowance paid to a factor for his trouble in buying and selling.
FA'CTORS, (S.) In Multiplication, the multiplicand and multiplier.
FA'CTORY, (S.) A place abroad where factors reside to transact business for a trading company, 2. A manufactory.
FACTO'TUM, (S.) A servant employed in all kinds of business. *L.*
FA'CULTY, (S.) 1. Power, ability, 2. talents, capacity, 3. Privilege, licence, 4. Profession, calling, 5. Dexterity. *F.*
Court of FACULTIES, A court of the archbishop of Canterbury for granting dispensations to do what by common law cannot be done.
FA'DDLE, (V.) To trifle, to toy, to play.
FADE, (V.) 1. To lose its colour, 2. To wither, 3. To die gradually, 4. To wear away. *F.*
FADGE, (V.) 1. To suit, to fit, 2. To agree, 3. To succeed, to hit.
FÆ'CES, (S.) 1. Dregs, grounds, 2. Excrements, 3. Dross of metals. *L.*
FAG, (S.) The worst part of a piece of cloth.
FA'GGOT, (S.) A bundle of sticks or wood for fuel. *F.*
FAIL, (V.) 1. To fall short or be deficient in, 2. To break or become insolvent, 3. To perish, 4. To omit. *F.*
FAI'LING, or **Failure**, (S.) 1. A falling short, 2. A becoming insolvent, 3. A slight fault.
FAIN, (A.) 1. Forced, constrained, 2. Desirous, 3. Glad, merry, cheerful. *S.*
FAINT, (V.) 1. To grow low-spirited, 2. To swoon, 3. To decay, to wear away. *F.*
FAINT, (A.) 1. Languid, weak, feeble, 2. Not bright, not vivid, not striking, 3. Not loud, not piercing, 4. Cowardly, timorous, not vigorous, 5. Dejected, depressed.

FAINT.

F A

FAINTISHNESS, (S.) Weakness in a slight degree.

FAIR, (A.) 1. White, clear, beautiful, 2. Specious, plausible, 3. Honest, sincere, 4. Open, direct.

FAIR, (S.) 1. A public market, 2. The fair sex, or the female sex, 3. Honestly.

FAIRFORD, (S.) A small town in Gloucestershire, 78 miles from London. Its church is remarkable for having the finest painted windows in England. Its fairs are May 14 and Nov. 12.

FAIRINGS, (S.) Toys bought at a fair and given to children.

FAIRY, (S.) An imaginary little being or phantom; an elf.

FAITH, (S.) Belief or assent; honour.

FAITHFUL, (A.) Trusty, constant, upright.

FAITHLESS, (A.) 1. Incredulous, unbelieving, 2. Perfidious, treacherous, false.

FAKENHAM, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 111 miles from London; its market is on Thursdays.

FALCATED, (A.) In Astronomy, crooked or bowed like a sickle.

FALCHON, (S.) A kind of short broad sword, the end of which turns up somewhat like a hook. *F.*

FALCON, (S.) 1. A large bird of prey of the hawk kind, 2. A cannon. *F.*

FALCONER, (S.) One who trains up, manages, or sports with a falcon. *F.*

FALCONETTE, (S.) A small piece of ordnance two inches diameter. *F.*

FALDAGE, (S.) The privilege of setting up folds for sheep in any field.

FALDSTOOL, (S.) A kind of stool placed on the south side of the altar, at which the kings and queens of England kneel at their coronation.

FALL, (S.) 1. Dropping from on high, 2. A tumbling down, 3. The hurt received by falling, 4. Ruin, 5. Loss of greatness, 6. An outlet or current into any other water, 7. Autumn. *T.*

FALL, (V.) 1. To drop from a higher place, 2. To tumble down, 3. To pass at an outlet, as a river, 4. To apostatize, 5. To decline from power, or enter a state worse than the former, 6. To bear less price, 7. To begin any thing with earnestness or vehemence, 8. To light upon by chance, 9. To *FALL away*; to grow lean, to apostatize, to revolt, to be lost, to fade, 10. To *FALL back*; to recall a

F A

promise, to recede, to give way, 11. To *FALL down*; to worship, to prostrate one's self, to tumble down, 12. To *FALL from*; to revolt, 13. To *FALL in*; to concur, to coincide, to comply, to yield to, 14. To *FALL on*; to begin eagerly, to make an assault, 15. To *FALL out*; to quarrel, to happen, 16. To *FALL to*; to begin to eat, to apply to, 17. To *FALL upon*; to attack, to attempt, to rush against.

FALLACIOUS, (A.) False, deceitful, uncertain, producing a mistake. *L.*

FALLACY, (S.) A deceit, a fraud. *L.*

FALLIBILITY, (S.) A liability to be deceived. *L.*

FALLIBLE, (A.) Subject to error.

FALLOW, (S.) 1. Land left for some time untill in order to recover strength, 2. A pale reddish colour like that of deer, 3. Unoccupied. *E.*

FALMOUTH, (S.) A sea-port town in Cornwall, 282 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are on July 27, and Oct. 10.

FALSE, (A.) 1. Untrue, 2. Counterfeit, spurious, 3. Deceiving expectation. *L.*

FALSE BRAY, In Fortification, a space about two or three fathoms broad round the foot of a rampart on the outside.

FALSE CONCEPTION, A lump of shapeless flesh bred in the womb.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT, A trespass committed against a man by imprisoning him without a legal cause.

FALSE MUSTER, When such men pass in a review as are not actually enlisted.

FALSE QUARTER, Among Farriers, a crack in a horse's hoof, seeming like a piece put in.

FALSHOOD, (S.) Baseness, cheating, lying.

FALSIFICATION, (S.) 1. Breaking one's word, promise, &c. 2. Counterfeiting, forging. *F.*

FALSITY, (S.) 1. A lie, 2. An imposition. *L.*

FALTER, (V.) To hesitate, or speak imperfectly. *Sp.*

FAME, (S.) 1. Reputation, glory, 2. Rumour, report. *L.*

FAME'S CANINUS, (S.) With Physicians, a canine appetite. *L.*

FAMILIAR, (A.) 1. Free, intimately acquainted with, 2. Common, 3. Plain, easy, 4. Relating to a family. *L.*

K

FA-

FAMI'LIAR, or **Dæmon**, (S.) 1. A spirit supposed to attend witches, 2. An intimate.

FAMILIA'RITY, (S.) A free and intimate conversation.

FAM'LIARISE, (V.) To make one's self familiar to.

FA'MILY, (S.) 1. Father, mother, children, and servants, 2. Kindred, lineage.

FAMILY of Love, A sect which sprung up about the year 1556, and maintained that none were of the number of the elect but such as entered into their society.

FA'MINE, (S.) A general want of provisions, dearth. *F.*

FA'MISH, (V.) To starve with hunger.

FA'MOUS, (A.) Renowned, celebrated.

FAN, (S.) 1. An instrument to winnow corn with, 2. An utensil used by women.

FANA'TICISM, (S.) An extravagant enthusiasm. *L.*

FANA'TICK, (S.) A frantick turbulent person, who fancies that he acts by inspiration. *L.*

FANA'TICAL, (A.) Mad, frantick, possessed.

FA'NCIFUL, (A.) 1. Imaginary, 2. Whimsical.

FA'NCY, (S.) 1. Imagination, 2. Notion, opinion, 3. Inclination, caprice, whim, 4. Taste, conception of things.

FA'NCY, (V.) 1. To like, 2. To imagine.

FANE, (S.) 1. A temple or church, 2. A weathercock.

FA'NGOT, (S.) A pack of goods from the Levant, from one to 300 lb. weight.

FANGS, (S.) 1. Tusks or large teeth, 2. Claws. *S.*

FA'NNEL, (S.) A maniple or scarf worn about the left arm of a sacrificing priest.

FA'NTASM, **Fantome**, or **Phantom**, (S.) 1. A shadow or delusion, 2. A spectre, apparition, or any other imaginary being.

FANTA'STICK, or **Fantastical**, (A.) 1. Whimsical, odd, 2. Variable, unsettled.

FA'NTASY, (S.) Fancy. *G.*

FAR, (P.) 1. A great way, 2. A great deal. *S.*

FARCE, (S.) A meek comedy or dril.

FA'RCY, (S.) An infectious disease among horses. *F.*

FA'RDEL, (S.) A bundle or pack. *I.*

FA'RDINGALE, (S.) A diminutive hoop petticoat.

FARE, (S.) 1. Cheer or commons, 2.

The wages or hire of hackney coaches or boats, appointed by authority.

FARE, (V.) 1. To go, to pass, to travel, 2. To be in any state good or bad, 3. To feed, to eat, to be entertained.

FA'REHAM, (S.) A town in Hampshire, 6½ miles from London, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair June 29.

FAREWE'LL, (S.) Leave, a parting compliment.

FA'RNA'CEOUS, (A.) Mealy, like meal. *L.*

FARM, (S.) A portion of land occupied by a farmer. *S.*

FA'RMER, (S.) 1. One who occupies a farm, 2. One who rents the duties, customs, or excises of a place.

FA'RRIER, (S.) One who acts both as smith and horse-doctor.

FA'RRINGDON, (S.) A town in Berkshire, has a good market, and is 68 miles from London. Its fairs are February 13, Whitfun Tuesday, and Oct. 29.

FA'RRROW, (V.) To bring forth pigs.

FA'RSANG, (S.) A Persian league, or three English miles.

FART, (S.) An eruption of wind backwards. *S.*

FA'RTHER, (P.) At a greater distance.

FA'RTHING, (S.) The fourth part of a penny. *S.*

FA'SCES, (S.) Bundles of rods, &c. carried before the Roman magistrates, as the ensigns of their authority.

FA'SCINATE, (V.) To bewitch, or enchant. *L.*

FASCI'NES, (S.) In Fortification, bundles of faggots made use of to fill up ditches. *F.*

FA'SHION, (S.) Mode, vogue, rank. *F.*

FA'SHION, (V.) To form or shape.

FA'SHIONABLE, (A.) After the mode.

FA'SHIONED, (A.) Made, formed, contrived.

FAST, (V.) To abstain from food.

FAST, (A.) 1. Firm, immoveable, 2. Fixed, 3. Speedy, quick, swift, 4. *Fast and loose*; uncertain, variable, inconstant.

FA'STEN, (V.) To make fast. *S.*

FASTI'DIOUS, (A.) 1. Disdainful, 2. Curious, nice, 3. Squeamish. *L.*

FA'STNESS, (S.) 1. A strong hold, 2. Security. *S.*

FAT, (S.) 1. An oily substance, 2. A measure among the coal-merchants containing 8 bushels, and in other merchandise

- an uncertain quantity; as of yarn, from 210 to 221 bundles; of wire, from 20 C. to 25 C. weight; of isinglass, from 3 C. 1 qr. to 4 C. weight, 3. A brewing vessel. *S.*
- FA'TAL**, (A.) Destructive, appointed by destiny. *L.*
- FATE**, (S.) 1. Destiny, or that which must of necessity come to pass, 2. Death.
- FA'THER**, (S.) 1. One who begets a child, 2. The title of a bishop, 3. The title of a popish confessor, 4. The first person in the Trinity, 5. One who produces any thing. *S.*
- FA'THER-IN-LAW**, (S.) The father of one's husband or wife.
- FATHER**, (V.) 1. To take as a son or daughter, 2. To adopt a book or composition.
- FATHERLESS**, (A.) Without a father.
- FATHERS**, (S.) 1. The bishops of the primitive church, 2. The heads of monasteries, 3. Old ecclesiastical writers.
- FATHOM**, (S.) 1. A measure of six feet, 2. Reach, penetration. *S.*
- FATHOM**, (V.) 1. To sound the depth of water, 2. To penetrate into.
- FATIGUE**, (S.) Toil, weariness. *F.*
- FATTEN**, (V.) 1. To grow fat, 2. To make fat.
- FATUITY**, (S.) Foolishness, weakness of mind. *F.*
- FAUCET**, (S.) The tap put into a barrel.
- FAULT**, (S.) 1. An error, 2. A crime, 3. A defect or blemish, 4. Difficulty. *F.*
- FAULTER**. See **FALTER**.
- FAULTLESS**, (A.) Without fault.
- FAVOUR**, (S.) 1. An act of kindness, 2. A knot of ribbons, 3. Features. *L.*
- FAVOUR**, (V.) 1. To be favourable to, 2. To resemble, 3. To support.
- FAVOURABLE**, (A.) 1. Mild, gentle, kind, 2. Conducive to, convenient; a time fit for doing any thing, 3. Averse from censure.
- FAVOURITE**, (S.) One who peculiarly enjoys the good will of another. *F.*
- FAVOUR**, (S.) A favourer, a countenance. *L.*
- FAWN**, (S.) 1. A buck or doe of the first year, 2. In the Heathen Mythology, the Fauns were the sons of Faunus and Fauna, and were the gods of the fields. They had horns on their heads, and pointed ears, were crowned with branches of the pine-tree, and in their lower parts resembled goats.
- FAWN**, (V.) 1. To bring forth a fawn, 2. To flatter or flatter.
- FEALTY**, (S.) 1. Loyalty, fidelity, 2. An oath taken at the admittance of a tenant, to be true to the lord of whom he held his land. *F.*
- FEAR**, (S.) 1. Terror, dread, 2. Awe, reverence. *S.*
- FEARFUL**, (A.) Timorous; dreadful.
- FEARLESS**, (A.) Bold, daring, intrepid.
- FEASIBLE**, (A.) 1. Probable, 2. Practicable. *F.*
- FEAST**, (S.) 1. A banquet, 2. A time of publick rejoicing. *F.*
- FEAT**, (S.) An exploit, act, deed. *F.*
- FEATHER**, (S.) 1. The plume of a bird, 2. An empty title. *S.*
- FEATURE**, (S.) A lineament of the face. *F.*
- FEBRIFUGE**, (S.) Any medicine that cures a fever. *L.*
- FEBRUARY**, (S.) The second month in the year. *L.*
- FECES**, (S.) Dregs, lees, sediments, excrements. *L.*
- FECIALS**, (S.) The Roman heralds, whose office it was to denounce peace or war. *L.*
- FECULA**, (S.) A white substance which settles at the bottom of the juices or liquors of several roots. *L.*
- FECULENCY**, (S.) A being full of dregs or lees. *L.*
- FECULENT**, (A.) 1. Full of dregs, 2. Loathsome.
- FECUNDITY**, (S.) Fruitfulness. *L.*
- FEDERAL**, (A.) Belonging to a covenant or agreement. *L.*
- FEE**, (S.) 1. A reward, a settled perquisite, 2. In Law, lands held by perpetual right. *S.*
- FEE Farm**, Land held of another in fee, that is, for ever to himself and his heirs, on paying a certain yearly rent.
- FEE Simple**, An absolute estate given to a man and his heirs for ever.
- FEE Tail**, A conditional estate, to a man and his heirs with limitation.
- FEEBLE**, (A.) Weak, languid. *F.*
- FEEBLENESS**, (S.) Weakness.
- FEED**, (V.) 1. To eat, 2. To nourish, or supply with food, 3. To graze, 4. To grow fat, 5. To keep in hope or expectation. *S.*
- FEEL**, (V.) 1. To use the sense of feeling, 2. To perceive or be sensible of. *S.*

FEEL'INGLY, (P.) In an affecting manner, so as to be sensibly felt.

FEIGN, (V.) 1. To pretend, to make a shew of, 2. To invent. *L.*

FEI'GNING, (A.) Dissembling, counterfeiting.

FEINT, (S.) 1. A false shew, 2. In fencing, an offer at one part, with a design to make a real pass at another. *F.*

FE'LDFARE, (S.) A bird. *S.*

FELI'CITATE, (V.) 1. To make happy, 2. To congratulate. *L.*

FELI'CITY, (S.) Happiness, prosperity.

FELL, (A.) Fierce, horrid, cruel, barbarous, savage, ravenous, bloody. *S.*

FELL, (V.) To cut or strike down. *S.*

FE'LLABLE, (A.) Timber fit to be cut down.

FE'LLMONGER, (S.) One who dresses hides, or sells them. *S.*

FE'LLON, (S.) A painful swelling on the finger, a whitlow. *S.*

FE'LLOW, (S.) 1. A comrade or companion, 2. An equal, 3. One who has a fellowship in a college, 4. A mean wretch, 5. One of a pair.

FE'LLOWSHIP, (S.) 1. A company, society, 2. Partnership, 3. The place of a member of a college in an university, 4. In Arithmetick, a rule that teaches how, by having given the several stocks of persons who are partners in trade, to proportion to every one of them his due share of loss and gain.

FELO'NIE, (S.) Self-murder.

FE'OLON, (S.) A person guilty of felony.

FE'OLON, (A.) Cruel, traitorous, inhuman.

FELO'NIOUS, (A.) Thievish, murderous.

FE'LONY, (S.) Any capital crime below petit treason, as murder, robbery, sodomy, rape, wilful firing of houses, &c.

FELT, (S.) 1. Wool used in making hats, 2. A coarse hat made of such wool. *S.*

FELU'CCA, (S.) A small open vessel with oars. *I.*

FE'MALE, (A.) One of the sex kind. *F.*

FEME'COVERT, (S.) A married woman. *F.*

FE'MININE, (A.) Of the female kind.

FEN, (S.) A moor or marsh. *S.*

FENCE, (S.) A hedge, or inclosure.

FENCE, (V.) 1. To inclose, 2. To fight with the small sword or foil.

FE'NCER, (S.) One skilled in fencing.

FEND, (V.) 1. To keep off, to shut out, 2. To shift off a charge.

FE'NDER, (S.) An utensil set before a fire-grate.

FE'NNEL, (S.) An herb. *L.*

FE'NNY, (A.) Marshy, boggy, moorish.

FE'NUGREEK, (S.) An herb so called.

FEO'DAL, (A.) Belonging to a fee.

FEOFFEE', (S.) The person to whom a feoffment is made.

FEO'FFOR, (S.) The person who gives or makes a feoffment.

FE'RAL, (A.) 1. Deadly, mortal, 2. Dis- mal, lamentable, mournful. *L.*

FERA'LIA, (S.) A feast held by the an- cient Romans in honour of the dead.

FERMENT, (V.) To puff up as leaven, or work as beer or ale. *F.*

FERMENT, (S.) A commotion or ruffle of mind.

FERMENTA'TION, (S.) A fermenting or working. *F.*

FERN, (S.) A plant that generally grows in heathy barren places. *S.*

FERO'CITY, (S.) Fierceness, savageness, wildness. *F.*

FE'RRREL, (S.) A piece of iron or other metal round the end of a cane, &c. *F.*

FE'RRRET, (S.) 1. A little creature that drives rabbits out of their burrows, 2. A kind of ribbon.

FE'RRY, (S.) A place from whence horses, coaches, &c. are convey'd over a river, by means of a flat-bottomed vessel called a ferry-boat.

FE'RTILE, (A.) Fruitful, abundant. *L.*

FERTILITY, (S.) Fruitfulness.

FE'RVENT, (A.) Earnest, vehement. *L.*

FE'RVID, (A.) Hot, fervent, boiling. *L.*

FE'RULA, (S.) A flat piece of wood made use of to correct school-boys. *L.*

FE'RVOUR, or Fervency, (S.) Warmth, earnestness, vehemence, pious ardour. *F.*

FE'SCUE, (S.) A pointer with which children are taught to spell.

FE'STER, (V.) To suppurate or wrangle.

FE'STIVAL, (S.) 1. A feast, 2. An ho- liday. *L.*

FESTIVITY, (S.) Mirth, jollity, re- joicing, gaiety.

FESTOON, (S.) A garland, or border of fruits and flowers.

FETCH, (S.) An artifice, a stratagem.

FETCH, (V.) 1. To go and bring a thing,

2. To bring to any state by some powerful operation, 3. To perform with suddenness or violence, 4. To obtain as its price.

FE'TID, (A.) Stinking, rancid. *L.*

FE'T,

F I

FE/TLOCK, (S.) The hair that grows behind a horse's hoof.
FE/TTER, (V.) To put on
FE/TTERS, (S.) Irons put on the legs of malefactors. S.
FEUD, (S.) A deadly hatred, quarrel. S.
FEU/DAL Tenure, (S.) An estate in land granted by a lord to his vassals, instead of wages, on condition of their assisting him in his wars, or doing him other service.
FEU/DATORY, (S.) A vassal who holds of a superior in fee, or upon condition of homage or other service.
FE'VER, (S.) A distemper accompanied with heat, thirst, and a quick pulse. F.
FE'VERISH, (A.) Inclined to a fever, hot.
FE'VERSHAM, (S.) A town in Kent, 48 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays and Fridays. Its fairs are Feb. 25. and Aug. 12.
FEW'EL. See **FUEL**.
FIB, (S.) An untruth.
FI'BRES, (S.) Slender threads of muscles, veins, plants, and roots. L.
FI'BROUS, (A.) Full of fibres. L.
FI'CKLE, (A.) Unsettled, inconstant. L.
FI'CTION, (S.) An invented story, a lye.
FICTI'TIOUS, (A.) Imaginary, fabulous, counterfeit, false.
FI'DDLE, (S.) A violin. T.
FI'DDLE, (V.) 1. To play on the violin, to trifle.
FIDE/LITY, (S.) Faithfulness, honesty, integrity, veracity. L.
FIDU'CIARY, (S.) One entrusted by another. L.
FIEF, (S.) 1. Lands or tenements which a vassal holds of his lord by fealty and homage, 2. A manor, or noble inheritance. F.
FIELD, (S.) 1. Ground not inclosed, 2. A cultivated tract of ground, 3. The open country, 4. The ground whereon a battle is fought, 5. A wide expanse, 6. The ground of a picture,
FIELD Pieces, Small cannon, carried along with an army into the field.
FIELD Staff, A staff carried by gunners, on which, when on duty, they screw-lighted matches.
FIEND, (S.) 1. An evil spirit, 2. A foe or enemy. S.
FIERCE, (A.) Furious, savage. F.
FI'ERY, (A.) 1. Belonging to fire, 2. Hoasty, furious.
FIFE, (S.) A wind instrument. F.

F I

FI'FTEEN, (S.) The number XV. or 15.
FI'FTY, (S.) The number L. or 50. S.
FIG, (S.) 1. A sort of fruit, 2. A dis-ease in horses. F.
FIGHT, (S.) A battle or combat. S.
FI'GMENT, (S.) A fiction. L.
FI'GURATIVE Numbers, (S.) In Geometry, such as do or may represent some geometrical figure.
FI'GURATIVE, (A.) Spoken by way of figure, full of figures, not literal.
FI'GURE, (S.) 1. A rhetorical flourish, 2. Form, shape, 3. A statue, image, or other representation of a thing, 4. In Geometry, a space circumscribed by lines, 5. In Philosophy, the surface or terminating extremes of any body, 6. In Arithmetick, one of the nine digits, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c. 7. In Dancing, the particular manner of moving and stopping in a dance, 8. An horoscope. L.
FI'LAMENTS, (S.) Small threads or fibres. L.
FI'LASER, or **Filazer**, (S.) An officer in the court of common pleas, who files those writs on which he makes process.
FI'LBERD, (S.) A sort of small nut.
FILCH, (V.) To steal sily, to pilfer.
FILE, (S.) 1. A wire or string to put loose papers on, 2. A row of soldiers standing behind one another, 3. A kind of small sword with a button on the point, 4. A tool to cut iron with.
FI'LET, (S.) In Architecture, any little square moulding which accompanies or crowns a larger. F.
FI'LIAL, (A.) Belonging to a son or child. L.
FILL, (V.) To make full, to satisfy. S.
FI'LLEMOT, (S.) The colour of a dead leaf. F.
FI'LLET, (S.) 1. The thick fleshy part of a leg of veal, 2. A binder for the head or arm, 3. A bookbinder's ornament on a book. F.
FI'LLETS, in a Horse, the fore-parts of the shoulders.
FI'LLIGRANE, (S.) An embellishment on gold and silver in the manner of threads or grains.
FI'LLIP, (S.) A blow given by the spring of one's finger.
FI'LLY, (S.) A young mate.
FILM, (S.) A thin skin.
FI'LTER, or **Philter**, (S.) A love powder or charm. F.

F I

FILTER, or *Filtrate*, (V.) To pass liquor through thick cloth, paper, &c. *F.*
FILTH, (S.) Dirt, nastiness, corruption.
FILTHY, (A.) 1. Foul, nasty, 2. Obscene, polluted.
FIMBRIATED *Leaves*, (S.) In Botany, such as are jagged round the edges. *L.*
FIN, (S.) The wing of a fish. *S.*
FINABLE, (A.) Liable to be fined.
FINAL, (A.) Concluding, ending. *L.*
FINANCER, (S.) An officer belonging to the finances, or publick revenues. *F.*
FINANCES, (S.) The French king's treasury.
FINARY, or *Finery*, (S.) The second forge at an iron mill, which fits the iron for use.
FIND, (V.) 1. To discover what was lost, 2. To perceive or know, 3. To give or allow, 4. To hit on by chance.
FINE, (S.) 1. A mulct, 2. What a man pays on taking a lease, 3. A form of conveyance of land.
FINE, (A.) 1. Handsome, beautiful, excellent, 2. The contrary of coarse, 3. Pure, clear, refined, 4. Keen, thin.
FINE, (V.) 1. To purify from dross or dregs, 2. To amerce or mulct, 3. To pay a fine.
FINERY, (S.) Richness in dress, show.
FINGER, (S.) A part of the hand. *S.*
FINGER'S *Breadth*, A measure of about two thirds of an inch.
FINICAL, (A.) Nice, conceited, affected.
FINIS, (S.) The end. *L.*
FINISH, (V.) To end or compleat, *F.*
FINISHER, (A.) One who puts the last hand to a piece of work.
FINITE, (A.) That which hath fixed or determinate bounds set to its power, extent, or duration. *L.*
FIRE, (S.) 1. That which has heat or the power of burning, 2. Courage, spirit, vivacity, ardour of temper. *S.*
FIRE, (V.) 1. To set on fire, 2. To discharge fire-arms, 3. To inflame the passions.
FIREARMS, (S.) Arms which owe their efficacy to fire, guns.
FIREBALL, (S.) A ball filled with combustibles, a grenado.
FIREBRAND, (S.) 1. A piece of wood kindled, 2. An incendiary.
FIREBRUSH, (S.) A brush which is to sweep the hearth.
FIRELOCK, (S.) A soldier's gun.

F I

FI'RENEW, (A.) Any thing just forged or made.
FI'REPAN, (S.) A vessel to carry fire.
FI'RESIDE, (S.) The hearth, the chimney, the family.
FI'RESTICK, (S.) A lighted stick or brand.
FI'RESTONE, (S.) A fossil stone of a peculiar kind.
FI'REWOOD, (S.) Wood to burn, fuel.
FI'REWORKS, (S.) Sights or shows by means of fire.
FI'RKIN, (S.) 1. The fourth part of a barrel, containing 9 gallons of beer, or 8 of ale, 2. A vessel containing about 56 pound weight of butter or soap. *S.*
FIRM, (A.) 1. Solid, 2. Fixed, steady.
FI'RMAMENT, (S.) That expanse which to appearance forms an arched covering over our heads. *L.*
FI'RMNESS, (S.) 1. Solidity, 2. Stability, 3. Steadiness, constancy.
FIRR, (S.) A fir tree, or the wood deal.
FIRST, (A.) Prime, original, chief. *S.*
FIRST-FRUITS, (S.) 1. One year's profit of a church living given to the king, 2. What the season first produces of any kind.
FI'RSTLING, (S.) The young of cattle first brought forth.
FI'SCAL, (A.) Belonging to the exchequer, or the king's treasury. *F.*
FISH, (S.) A water animal. *T.*
FI'SHGARTH, (S.) A dam or wear in a river for taking fish.
FI'SHGUARD, (S.) A small town in Pembrokeshire, 199 miles from London, with a market on Fridays.
FI'SHMONGER, (S.) One who sells fish.
FI'SHERY, (S.) 1. A place where vast quantities of fish are caught with ease and certainty, 2. The business of catching fish.
FI'SSILE, (A.) Having the grain in such direction as may be cleft. *L.*
FI'SSURE, (S.) A cleft, slit, or crack.
FIST, (S.) The whole hand clenched. *S.*
FI'STULA, (S.) A hollow oozing ulcer.
FI'STULAR *Flowers*, (S.) Such as are composed of a great many hollow pipes set together in round heads. *L.*
FI'STULOUS, (A.) Tending to a fistula.
FI'STY *Cuffs*, (S.) Blows with the fist.
FIT, (A.) 1. Proper, convenient, 2. Ready, prepared.
FIT, (S.) 1. A disorder of the animal spirits,

F L

F L

spirits, 2. A sudden motion or inclination to do something.

FITCH, or **Vetch**, (S.) A kind of pulse.

FI' TCHAT, (S.) A polecat, a stinking little beast.

FITZ, (S.) Son. *Norm.*

FIVE, (S.) The number V. or 5. *S.*

FIX, (V.) 1. To fasten, 2. To settle, 3. To pitch upon, 4. To determine. *F.*

FIX'ATION, (S.) The rendering a volatile body fixed or permanent. *F.*

FIXED Bodies, (S.) Such as will bear the utmost force of fire without dissipating or spending themselves in fume.

FIXED Stars, Those that constantly keep the same position in respect to each other.

FIXEDNESS, (S.) 1. Composedness, 2. Resoluteness, 3. In Chemistry, the opposite to volatility.

FI'ZGIG, (S.) 1. A dart to strike fish with as they swim, 2. A sort of top for boys.

FIZZLE, (S.) A silent fart.

FLA'BBY, (A.) Soft, wet, limber. *L.*

FLA'CCID, (A.) Flagging, drooping, withering, weak. *L.*

FLAG, (S.) 1. An ensign or colour, 2. A sort of rush, 3. A stone to pave with.

FLAG Officers, Are the admiral, vice admiral, and rear admiral of the white, red, and blue.

FLAG Ship, One commanded by a flag officer, and therefore carrying a flag.

FLAG Staves, Staves set on the heads of the top-gallant masts, and used to let fly or unfurl the flags.

FLAG, (V.) 1. To grow limber, or hang down, 2. To sink or grow faint.

FLAGELLA'TION, (S.) Whipping, lashing. *L.*

FLA'GELET, (S.) A small musical pipe.

FLAGITIOUS, (A.) Notorious, flagrant.

FLA'GON, (S.) A large vessel to hold wine, &c. in. *F.*

FLA'GRANT, (A.) 1. Hot, burning, 2. Notorious, infamous. *L.*

FLAGS, (S.) Those feathers in the wings of a goose that are next to the principal ones.

FLAIL, (S.) An instrument to thresh corn with. *F.*

FLAKE, (S.) 1. A flock of snow, 2. A thin plate or scale. *L.*

FLAKE, (V.) To come off in thin pieces.

FLAM, (S.) An idle tale, a falsehood.

FLA'MBEAU, or **Flamboy**, (S.) A torch made of tow, bees-wax, and resin.

FLAME, (S.) 1. A blaze, or light emitted from fire, 2. Fire, 3. Heat of temper or imagination, brightness of fancy, 4. Ardour of inclination, 5. The passion of love, 6. The person beloved.

FLA'MINS, (S.) Certain priests among the Romans. *L.*

FLAMMABILITY, (A.) A capableness of being set on fire. *J.*

FLAMMI'FEROUS, (A.) Bringing flame.

FLANCONA'DE, (S.) 1. A pass in fencing. *F.*

FLANK, (S.) 1. In brutes, that part of of the side next the thigh, 2. In men, the lateral part of the lower belly next the hip-bone, 3. In Military affairs, the side of a battalion, in opposition to the front and rear, 4. In Fortification, a line drawn from the face to the extremity of the work. *F.*

FLANK, (V.) To attack the side of a battalion or fleet.

FLA'NNEL, (S.) A kind of woollen cloth.

FLAP, (S.) 1. A blow or stroke, 2. Any thing that is pulled up or let down.

FLAP, (V.) 1. To beat with a flap, 2. To ply the wings with noise, 3. To fall with flaps.

FLA'PDRAGON, (S.) A play in which they catch raisins out of brandy set on fire.

FLARE, (V.) 1. To move as a candle does in the wind, 2. To dazzle one's eyes, 3. To make a tawdry show.

FLASH, (S.) 1. A sudden blaze or light, 2. A sudden burst of wit or merriment, 3. A body of water put suddenly in motion.

FLA'SHY, (A.) 1. Waterish, insipid, 2. Shewy, 3. Empty.

FLASK, (S.) 1. A bottle covered with wicker, 2. A powder horn, 3. A bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance. *D.*

FLA'SKET, (S.) A large open basket.

FLAT, (A.) 1. Even, level, 2. Insipid, 3. Level with the ground, 4. Lying along, 5. In Painting, without relief, 6. Dull, unanimated, frigid, 7. Depressed, spiritless, dejected, 8. Not shrill, not acute, not sharp in sound.

FLAT, (S.) 1. A level, an extended plain, 2. A shelf, a shallow, a place in the sea where the water is not deep, 3. The broad side of a blade, 4. Depression of thought or language, 5. A mark in musical notes.

FLAT, (V.) 1. To press even, 2. To make

make broad and thin, 3. To render un-
animated or vapid.

FLA'TTEN, (V.) 1. To make even or
level, 2. To make vapid, 3. To deject,
to dispirit.

FLA'TTER, (V.) 1. To give unjust or
unnecessary praise, 2. To amuse with
hopes. *F.*

FLA'TULENCY, (S.) Windiness, vahity.

FLA'TULENT, (A.) Windy, vain. *L.*

FLA'TUS, (S.) Wind in any part of the
body. *L.*

FLAUNT, (V.) To give one's self airs.

FLA'VOUR, (S.) 1. Taste or relish, 2.
Scent or smell, 3. Odour, fragrance.

FLAW, (S.) 1. A crack or breach in any
thing, 2. A fault or defect, 3. A sud-
den gust of wind, a violent blast, 4. A
tempestuous uproar.

FLAX, (S.) An herb, of the stalks of
which linen cloth is made. *S.*

FLA'XEN, (A.) 1. Made of flax, 2. Of
the colour of flax when ready for spin-
ning.

FLEA, (S.) An insect. *S.*

FLEA, (V.) To pull off the skin. *S.*

FLEA'BITTEN Colour, (S.) White, spec-
kled with darkish red spots.

FLEAM, (S.) 1. A surgeon's instrument,
2. An instrument used by farriers in
bleeding.

FLECK, (V.) To spot, to streak, to stripe,
to dapple. *Germ.*

FLEDGE, (V.) To cover with feathers.

FLEECE, (S.) The wool of one sheep. *S.*

FLEECE, (V.) To strip a person of his
substance. *S.*

FLEER, (V.) To look in a person's face
with a disdainful grin.

FLEET, (S.) 1. A number of ships toge-
ther, 2. A prison in London. *S.*

FLEET, (A.) Swift, light, nimble.

FLEET'ING, (A.) Passing swiftly.

FLESH, (V.) To initiate, to establish in
any practice.

FLESH, (S.) Part of an animal body.

FLESH Fly, (S.) A fly that blows in flesh.

FLE'SHLY, (A.) Carnal.

FLE'SHY, (A.) Bulky, full of flesh. *S.*

FLE'TCHER, (S.) A maker of bows and
arrows. *F.*

FLE'XIBLE, (A.) Pliable, complying. *L.*

FLE'XION, (S.) A bending. *L.*

FLE'XURE, (S.) The form in which any
thing is bent, a bending. *L.*

FLY'CKER, (V.) To flutter, to play
with the wings. *Du.*

FLIGHT, (S.) 1. A flying from danger,
2. A flying with wings, 3. A flock of
birds, 4. Birds produced at the same
season, 5. A shower, as of arrows, 6.
Heat of imagination, 7. The steps in a
pair of stairs, from one landing place to
another. *S.*

FLI'GHTY, (A.) Having an extravagant
fancy.

FLI'MSY, (A.) Limber, thin, slight,
mean.

FLINCH, (V.) To start back from. *S.*

FLING, (V.) 1. To throw, 2. To kick,
3. To over-reach, 4. To dart, 5. To
scatter, 6. To wince, to fly into vio-
lent motions.

FLING, (S.) 1. A throw, a cast, 2. A
gibe, a sneer, a contemptuous remark.

FLINT, (S.) A hard semi-transparent
stone.

FLINT, (S.) The shire town of Flint-
shire, 201 miles from London. Its fairs
are Feb. 14, June 24, August 10, and
Nov. 30.

FLI'NTSHIRE, (S.) The most northern
county in Wales, about 40 miles in cir-
cumference, has 28 parishes, two market
towns, and sends two members to parlia-
ment, one for the county, and one for
Flint.

FLI'NTY, (A.) 1. Full of flints, 2. Hard
like a flint, 3. Cruel, savage.

FLIP, (S.) A liquor made of small beer,
brandy and sugar.

FLI'PPANT, (A.) 1. Full of words, 2.
Blisk, airy, merry.

FLIRT, (S.) 1. A blow, or flap, 2. A
jilt, or light housewife, 3. A quick mo-
tion.

FLITCH, (S.) A side of bacon. *F.*

FLU'TTER, (S.) A rag or tatter.

FLU'TTING, (S.) A removing from one
house to another.

FLOAT, (V.) To swim on the surface
according to the motion of the water. *F.*

FLOAT, (S.) 1. A quill or cork fastened
to a fishing-line, 2. Large pieces of tim-
ber fastened together to carry goods up and
down the stream.

FLOA'TING Bridge, (S.) A bridge con-
sisting of two boats covered with planks.

FLOCK, (S.) A company of sheep,
fowl, &c. *L.*

FLOCKS, (S.) The shearings of woollen
cloth.

FLOG, (V.) To lash, to whip.

FLOOD,

FLOOD, (S.) An overflowing or inundation of water, 2. The coming in of the tide, 3. A body of water.

FLOOK, (S.) The part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, (S.) The bottom of a room.

FLO'RA, (S.) The imaginary goddess of flowers; she is painted in a robe of several colours, with a garland of flowers.

FLORA'LIA, (S.) Among the Romans, sports instituted in honour of Flora, and observed the 4 last days of April, and the 1st of May.

FLO'RENCE, (S.) Wine so called, imported in flasks.

FLO'RID, (A.) 1. Rofy, blooming, 2. full of rhetorical flourishes. *L.*

FLO'RI'FEROUS, (A.) Bearing flowers.

FLO'RIN, (S.) A coin first made by the Florentines, and is now of different size and value in different places, viz. the silver florins of Holland are worth 1s. 9d. halfpenny; those of Geneva 3s. 3d. the florin of Switzerland and most cities in Germany 3s. and the Florin of Prussia 1s. 6d. a florin of gold is worth 5s. sterl.

FLO'RENTINE, (S.) 1. A native of Florence, 2. A kind of tart, 3. A peculiar sort of marble.

FLO'RIST, (S.) One who delights and has skill in flowers.

FLO'RULENT, (A.) Blossoming, flowery. *L.*

FLO'TA, or **Flotilla**, (S.) The Spanish plate fleet sent annually to the West-Indies.

FLOUNCE, (V.) 1. To plunge into the water, 2. To toss or fling about with anger, 3. To deck with flourishes.

FLOUNCE, (S.) Something sewed to a garment, which hangs loose.

FLOUNDER, (V.) To struggle in the water or mud.

FLOUNDER, (S.) A flat fish.

FLOUR, or **Flower**, (S.) Corn ground fine. *F.*

FLOURISH, (V.) 1. To thrive, grow or prosper, 2. To give ornamental strokes to writing, 3. To use rhetorical ornaments, 4. To brandish a sword or display colours, ensigns, 5. To give a little wild sort of an overture on a musical instrument, 6. To boast, to brag, 7. To adorn with figures of needle-work.

FLOUT, (V.) To mock or jeer in a contemptuous manner.

FLOW, (V.) 1. To run as water, 2. To glide smoothly, 3. To come in as the water of the tide, 4. To melt, 5. To write smoothly, to speak volubly, 6. To be copious, to be full, 7. To hang loose and waving.

FLO'WER, (S.) 1. The blossom of a plant, 2. The finest part of meal, 3. The prime, the flourishing part, 4. The most valuable part of anything.

FLO'WER, (V.) 1. To be in flower, to blossom, 2. To be in the prime, 3. To mantle, to froth.

FLU'CTUATE, (V.) 1. To be tossed on the surface of the water, 2. To waver in opinion. *L.*

FLUCTUA'TION, (S.) 1. A floating, 2. A wavering, or being undetermined.

FLUE, (S.) 1. Down, soft hair, &c. 2. A kind of chimney.

FLU'ENCY, (S.) A ready and flowing manner of expression.

FLU'ENT, (A.) Flowing, eloquent. *L.*

FLU'ID, (S.) 1. Any thing that easily flows or runs, 2. Any animal juice. *L.*

FLU'IDITY, (S.) Aptness to flow.

FLU'MMERY, (S.) A jelly made of oatmeal.

FLUKE, (S.) The bearded part of an anchor, fish-hook, &c.

FLU'OR, (S.) 1. A flux or stream, 2. The state of any body reduced to a fluid. *L.*

FLU'OR A'LBUS, (S.) The whites in women.

FLU'RRY, (S.) 1. A sudden gust of wind, 2. A flutter of the spirits.

FLURT, (V.) To throw or sprinkle water.

FLUSH, (S.) 1. A red colour in the face, 2. At cards, when all are of a sort, 3. Abounding with.

FLU'STERED, (A.) 1. Put in a flutter, 2. Disordered with liquor.

FLUTE, (S.) A musical pipe. *F.*

FLU'TINGS, (S.) The channels cut in a column.

FLU'TTER, (V.) 1. To fly imperfectly, 2. To give a confused hurry of spirits. *S.*

FLUX, (S.) 1. The tide, or flowing in of the sea, 2. A loosening. *L.*

ELUXIB'ILITY, (S.) Aptness to flow.

FLU'XION, (S.) 1. In Chemistry, melting, 2. In Physick, a flowing of humours or rheum. *L.*

FLU'XIONS, (S.) In Mathematicks, the velo-

velocities of the motion by which lines, superficies and solids are generated and increase, or decrease and vanish. *L.*

FLY, (S.) 1. An insect, 2. That part of a mariner's compass on which the 32 points are described, 3. The upper part of a jack.

FLY Boat, A large vessel with a broad bow, used in the coasting trade.

FLY, (V.) 1. To move through the air, 2. To run away or escape from, 3. To burst asunder with a sudden explosion, 4. To break, to shiver, 5. To *FLY in the face*, to insult, or act in defiance, 6. To *FLY off*, to revolt, 7. To *FLY out*, to burst into a passion, to break into licentiousness, to start out of the way suddenly. 8. To *let FLY*, to discharge.

FLY'BLEWS, (S.) The eggs of flies which turn to maggots.

FLY'ERS, (S.) In Architecture, such stairs as do not wind round.

FLY'ING Bridges, (S.) In Fortification, two small bridges laid one upon the other, so that the uppermost may be moved forward by the help of ropes, &c.

FLYING Camp, A strong body of horse and foot always in motion to prevent the inroads of the enemy.

FLYING Fish, A fish whose fins answer the double purpose of swimming and flying.

FLYING Pinion, That part of a clock that has a fly or fan to gather air, and so to bridle the rapidity of its motion when the weight descends in the striking part.

FLYING Worm, In a horse, a tetter or ringworm.

FOAL, (S.) The offspring of a mare.

FOAM, or Fome, (S.) White froth.

FOB, (S.) A small pocket.

FOB, (V.) 1. To cheat, to trick, to defraud, 2. To *FOB off*, to shift off, to put aside with artifice.

FO'CAL, (A.) Belonging to a

FO'CUS, (S.) In Geometry and Conick Sections, that point in a parabola, ellipse and hyperbola, wherein the rays reflected from all the parts of these curves concur and meet. *L.*

Focus of a Glass, &c. in Opticks, (S.) The point in which all the rays of light meet, after reflexion.

FO'DDER, (S.) Straw, hay, &c. for cattle to eat or lie on. *S.*

FODDER of Lead, (S.) At London 19 C.

and half, at Newcastle 21 C. and in Derbyshire 24 C. sometimes more, and sometimes less, according to the custom of the several liberties where it is melted.

FOE, (S.) An enemy, *S.*

FOE'DERAL, (A.) Belonging to a covenant or agreement.

FOE'TOR, (S.) A stinking breath. *L.*

FOE'TUS, (S.) The young of any creature in the womb after its parts are perfectly formed. *L.*

FOG, (S.) A thick mist. *S.*

FOI'BLE, (S.) A weakness or a small fault, a weak side, a blind side. *F.*

FOIL, (S.) 1. An instrument to learn to fence with, 2. Any thing designed to set off, or make another thing appear more beautiful, 3. A leaf of block tin, which with the addition of quicksilver serves to silver looking-glasses.

FOIL, (V.) To defeat or overthrow. *F.*

FOIN, (V.) In Fencing, to make a pass or thrust.

FOIST, (V.) To insert a word or sentence in a book or writing with an evil intent, to make it pass as genuine.

FOIST, (S.) A pinnacle, or small boat.

FOLD, (S.) 1. A place to put sheep in, 2. A plait in a garment or cloth. *S.*

FOLD, (V.) 1. To put sheep in a fold, 2. To double up. *S.*

FOLE. See FOAL.

FO'LIAGE, (S.) 1. Leaves, flowers, 2. In Painting, Carving, &c. an ornament representing them. *L.*

FO'LIATE, (V.) 1. To lay on the foil as on looking-glass, 2. To beat into leaves.

FO'LIO, (S.) A book in which every sheet makes only two leaves.

FO'LKINGHAM, (S.) A town in Lincolnshire, 102 miles from London; with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are Ash-Wednesday, Palm-Monday, May 12, June 16, July 3, Nov. 10. and 22.

FOLKS, (S.) People, nations. *S.*

FO'LKSTONE, (S.) A maritime town in Kent, 69 miles from London; with a market on Thursdays. It has a fair June 28.

FO'LLOW, (V.) 1. To go after, 2. To imitate, 3. To addict one's self to, 4. To prosecute a business, 5. To succeed.

FO'LLOWER, (S.) 1. One who comes after another, 2. A dependant, 3. An attendant, 4. An imitator, a copyer, 5. An associate, a companion.

FO'LLY,

FO'LLY, (S.) Foolishness, weakness, imprudence, depravity of mind. *F.*

FOME'NT, (V.) 1. To cherish by bathing with a warm liquid, 2. To excite, to stir up, to encourage. *L.*

FOMENTA' TION, (S.) The bathing any part of the body with pieces of flannel dipped in a hot decoction of herbs, &c.

FOND, (A.) 1. Foolish, silly, indiscreet, imprudent, injudicious, 2. Foolishly tender, injudiciously indulgent, 3. Foolishly delighted, 4. Extravagantly loving.

FONDLE, (V.) To make much of, to caress.

FONDLING, (S.) A person fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

FONDNESS, (S.) 1. Foolishness, weakness, want of sense, 2. Foolish tenderness, 3. Tender passion, 4. Unreasonable liking.

FONT, (S.) A large basin in a church to hold water for the baptizing of children. *L.*

FONTANEL, (S.) An issue.

FONTA'NGE, (S.) A knot of ribbons on the top of the head-dress.

FOOD, (S.) Victuals of any kind. *D.*

FOOL, (S.) 1. An idiot, 2. One who acts contrary to that sense and reason he is endowed with, 3. A buffoon.

FOOL, (V.) 1. To trifle, to toy, to play, 2. To treat with contempt, to disappoint, 3. To cheat.

FOO'LERY, (S.) Wanton, silly, or childish words or actions, an act of folly.

FOOL-HA'RDY, (A.) Rash; inconsiderate.

FOO'LTRAP, (S.) A snare to catch fools.

FOOT, (S.) 1. A member of the body, 2. The bottom of a hill, tree, wall, ladder, or pillar, 3. The points of a pair of compasses, 4. A measure of 12 inches, 5. In Poetry, sometimes two, three, or more syllables, 6. In War, infantry or foot soldiers, 7. Condition or terms. *S.*

FOOT, (V.) 1. To dance, to tread wantonly, to trip, 2. To walk, 3. To tread.

FOOT-BOY, (S.) An attendant in a livery.

FOO'TLOCKS, or **Fúttocks**, (S.) The compassing timbers, which give the breadth and bearing to a ship.

FOO'TING, (S.) 1. The action of walking, 2. The ground we tread upon, 3. Possession, situation, terms.

FOO'TMAN, (S.) 1. A servant in livery,

2. One who practises to walk or run, 3. A soldier who fights on foot.

FOO'TPACE, (S.) The pace of one who walks slowly.

FOO'TPATH, (S.) A road for foot-passengers only.

FOO'TPAD, (S.) A highwayman who robs on foot.

FOO'TPOST, (S.) A messenger that travels on foot.

FOO'TS'IAL, (S.) A woman's stirrup.

FOO'TSTEP, (S.) 1. The mark of a foot, 2. Any traces or remains by which a thing may be discovered. *S.*

FOO'TSTOOL, (S.) A stool to set the feet on.

FOP, (S.) One who distinguishes himself by the richness of his dress, and the affectation of his behaviour; a coxcomb.

FO'PDOODLE, (S.) A fool, an insignificant wretch.

FO'PPER, (S.) 1. Folly, impertinence, 2. Affectation of importance; showy folly.

FO'RAGE, (S.) 1. Provision for horses in war, 2. Provisions in general. *F.*

FO'RAGE, (V.) To buy or seize by violence, corn, hay, &c. for horses.

FORBEA'R, (V.) 1. To let alone, 2. To leave off. *S.*

FORBEA'RANCE, (S.) 1. Discontinuing, 2. Indulgence, 3. Lenity, mildness.

FORBI'D, (V.) To prohibit. *S.*

FORCE, (V.) 1. To compel, 2. To ravish. *F.*

FORCE, (S.) Strength, violence, power.

FO'RCEPS, (S.) A surgeon's tongs or pinchers.

FO'RCE, (S.) Troops, or armies.

FO'RCIBLE, (A.) 1. Powerful, 2. Violent, or by force, 3. Strong, mighty.

FORD, (S.) A shallow place in a river.

FO'RDABLE, (A.) Which may be waded over.

FOREAPPO'INT, (V.) To appoint beforehand.

FOREA'RMED, (A.) Armed or prepared for an attack.

FORÉBO'DE, (V.) 1. To presage, or apprehend, 2. To betoken or predict. *S.*

FO'RECAST, (S.) Foresight, contrivance.

FORECA'ST, (V.) To make provision for, or provide against.

FO'RECASTLE, (S.) That part of a ship where the foremast stands.

F O

FORECHO'SEN, (A.) Chosen beforehand.

FORECLO'SE, (V.) To bar and exclude for ever.

FO'RECOURSE, (S.) The foresail of a ship.

FOREDOO'M, (V.) To determine beforehand.

FO'REDOOR, (S.) The door in the front of a building.

FO'REFATHERS, (S.) Ancestors, predecessors. *S.*

FOREFE'ND, (V.) To prohibit, to avert.

FOREGO', (V.) 1. To yield up, 2. To leave off.

FO'REGROUND, (S.) That part of the ground of a picture before the figures.

FO'REHAND *of a Horse*, (S.) The head, neck and fore quarters.

FO'REHEAD, (S.) 1. The forepart of the head, 2. Impudence, assurance.

FO'REIGN, (A.) 1. Outlandish, 2. Not agreeable to the matter in hand.

FOREIGN Attachment, (S.) An attachment of a foreigner's goods found within the liberty of a city.

FOREIGN Matter, (S.) A matter triable in another county.

FOREIGN Plea, (S.) A refusing the judge as incompetent, because the matter in hand is not in his precinct.

FOREJU'DGE, (V.) To sentence beforehand.

FOREJU'DGED the Court, (A.) When an officer of any court is expelled the same for some offence.

FOREKNI'GHT, (S.) A piece of wood in the shape of a man's head, fast bolted to the beams on the second deck.

FOREKNOW'LEDGE, (S.) Prescience, foresight.

FO'RELAND, (S.) A cape or promontory.

FO'RELOCKS, (S.) 1. The locks of hair growing before, 2. Small iron wedges to keep bolts from flying out of the holes.

FO'REMAN, (S.) 1. The president of a jury, who delivers the verdict, 2. A principal workman set over others.

FO'REMAST, (S.) The mast in the fore part of a ship. *F.*

FO'REMOST, (A.) First, or before the rest.

FO'RENOON, (S.) The time before noon.

FOREORDA'IN, (V.) To ordain beforehand.

F O

FO'REPART, (S.) The first part.

FOREPRI'ZE, (V.) To except something out of a conveyance.

FORERU'NNER, (S.) 1. One that comes before, 2. A prelude, preface or token.

FO'RESAIL, (S.) The sail fixed to the foremast. *T.*

FORESEE', (V.) To see or know beforehand. *S.*

FORESHE'W, (V.) To shew or declare beforehand.

FO'RESIGHT, (S.) 1. Seeing or knowing beforehand, 2. Sagacity, penetration. *T.*

FO'RESKIN, (S.) The skin that covers the head of the penis.

FO'REST, (S.) A large tract of ground privileged to hold the king's game. *L.*

FORESTA'LE, (V.) 1. To buy up goods before they come to market, in order to sell them at a higher price, 2. To prevent, 3. To anticipate.

FO'RESTER, (S.) A keeper of a forest.

FO'RETASTE, (S.) A taste beforehand.

FO'RETEETH, (S.) The teeth that grow before.

FORETE'L, (V.) To predict.

FO'RETHOUGHT, (S.) A fedate consideration of the consequences that will follow particular things or actions.

FO'RETOP, (S.) The front of a perriwig, &c.

FOREWA'RN, (V.) To warn beforehand.

FO'RFEIT, (S.) 1. A fine, 2. A penalty. *F.*

FORGE, (S.) 1. A place where a smith heats his irons, 2. A large furnace where iron ore is melted. *F.*

FORGE, (V.) 1. To work at a forge, 2. To invent, or frame, 3. To counterfeit.

FO'RGERY, (S.) 1. The act of counterfeiting, 2. A falsehood.

FORGE'F, (V.) To lose the remembrance of a thing. *S.*

FORGETFULNESS, (S.) Want of memory, negligence, inattention.

FORGIVE, (V.) 1. To pardon, 2. To give up a debt. *S.*

FORGIVENESS, (S.) Pardon, remission.

FORK, (S.) An instrument for several uses. *S.*

FO'RKED, (A.) Divided like the prongs of a fork.

FORLO'RN, (A.) Left comfortless. *S.*

FORLORN Hope, (S.) In War, a body of men put upon the most desperate services.

FORM, (S.) 1. Shape, figure, 2. Manner, method, 3. A bench or long seat, 4. The place where a hare sits, 5. Ceremony, external rites, 6. Beauty, elegance, 7. Empty show, 8. A class, a rank of students. *L.*

FORMAL, (A.) 1. Made in due form, 2. Precise, stiff. *L.*

FORMALITIES, (S.) Robes worn by magistrates, &c. on solemn occasions. *L.*

FORMALITY, (S.) 1. Ceremony, 2. Preciseness.

FORMATION, (S.) A forming, or fashioning. *L.*

FORMER, (A.) 1. Antient, 2. The first of two persons or things mentioned before. *S.*

FORMERLY, (P.) In former days.

FORMIDABLE, (A.) Dreadful, to be feared, tremendous. *L.*

FORMLESS, (A.) Rude, indigested, without form.

FORMULA, (S.) A rule or pattern. *L.*

FORMULARY, (S.) A pattern or set form. *L.*

FORNICATION, (S.) The act of coition between single persons. *F.*

FORNICATOR, (S.) A whoremaster.

FORRAGE. See **FORAGE**.

FORSAKE, (V.) To leave or abandon.

FORSOOTH, (S.) A title of respect used by a servant to a mistress, &c. *S.*

FORT, (S.) A small place of defence, either strong by nature, or made so by art. *F.*

FORTE, (A.) In Musick, signifies loud and strong.

FORTE FORTE, or **FF**, In Musick, (A.) Very loud and strong. *I.*

FORTH-COMING, (A.) Ready to appear.

FORTH-ISSUING, (A.) Coming forward from a covert.

FORTHWITH, (P.) Presently, quickly.

FORTIFIABLE, (A.) Capable of being fortified.

FORTIFICATION, (S.) The art of strengthening a place so that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves against the assaults of a great many without. *L.*

FORTIFY, (V.) 1. To strengthen, or confirm, 2. To inclose with a fortification, 3. To strengthen in resolution. *L.*

FORTITUDE, (S.) Courage, valour, intrepidity, greatness of soul. *L.*

FORTRESS, (S.) A strong hold, any place fortified either by nature or art. *F.*

FORTUITOUS, (A.) Casual, accidental. *L.*

FORTUNATE, (A.) Successful, lucky.

FORTUNE, (S.) 1. Chance, fate, destiny, 2. Riches, goods, estate, 3. A rich match. *L.*

FORTUNE-HUNTER, (S.) A man who seeks for a woman with a great fortune.

FORTUNE-TELLER, (S.) One who pretends to foretell future events; a gypsy, a cheat.

FORTY, (A.) Four times ten.

FORWARD, (A.) 1. Ready, 2. Straight before, 3. Advanced, 4. Eager, hot, violent, 5. Not over modest.

FORWARD, (V.) To hasten, to quicken.

FOSS, (S.) A moat or ditch. *L.*

FOSSILS, (S.) Any kind of minerals, petrified shells, &c. dug up. *L.*

FOSSWAY, (S.) One of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FOSTER, (V.) 1. To nurse, to feed, to support, 2. To pamper, 3. To cherish, to forward. *S.*

FOSTER Brother, (S.) One that was bred at the same breast with another.

FOSTER Child, (S.) A child brought up by one who is not his natural father.

FOSTER Father, (S.) He that brings up another man's child.

FO'THER. See **FODDER**.

FOUL, (A.) 1. Filthy, dirty, 2. Ill-favoured, 3. Obscene, 4. Coarse, gross.

FOULMOUTHED, (A.) Scurrilous.

FOULSHAM, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 102 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on Easter Tuesday.

FOUND, (V.) 1. To cast metals, 2. To establish, settle, or endow, 3. To ground, or build an argument upon. *L.*

FOUNDATION, (S.) The lowest part of a building, the basis or ground-work.

FOUNDER, (S.) 1. One who builds and endows a college, hospital, &c. 2. One who casts metals. *L.*

FOUNDER a Horse, (V.) 1. To spoil him with hard riding, 2. At sea, a ship is said to founder, when she becomes so full of water as to sink.

FOUND-

F R

FOUNDLING, (S.) A child found, after being exposed or deserted. *T.*
FOUNT, (S.) A fountain. *L.*
FOUNTAIN, (S.) 1. A spring or source, 2. An artificial fire-work. *F.*
FOUR, (S.) The number IV. or 4. *S.*
FOURTEEN, (S.) The number XIV. or 14. *S.*
FOURWHEELED, (A.) Running on four wheels.
FOWL, (S.) Any sort of bird. *S.*
FOWL, (V.) To kill or catch birds with guns, nets, &c. for food or game.
FOW'LER, (S.) 1. A bird-catcher, 2. A patereroe, or small piece of artillery.
FOW'LING-PIECE, (S.) A light gun with a long barrel.
FOX, (S.) 1. A beast of chase, 2. A knave. *S.*
FOXCHASE, (S.) A pursuit of a fox with hounds.
FOXTRAP, (S.) A gin or snare to catch foxes in.
FOY, or **FOWEY**, (S.) A maritime town in Cornwall, 240 miles from London. Its fairs are May 1, and Sept. 10.
FRACTION, (S.) 1. A breaking, 2. Dissension, strife, 3. In Arithmetick, a broken number. *F.*
FRACTION Proper, When the numerator is less than the denominator, as $\frac{3}{4}$.
FRACTION Improper, When the numerator is greater, or at least equal to the denominator, as $\frac{4}{3}$ or $\frac{5}{4}$.
FRACTIONOUS, (A.) Captious, quarrelsome.
FRACTURE, (S.) A breaking, particularly of a bone. *L.*
FRA'GILE, (A.) 1. Frail, weak, 2. Brittle, or apt to break. *L.*
FRA'GMENT, (S.) A piece of a thing broken, a shred or scrap. *L.*
FRA'GRANCY, (S.) Sweetness of smell.
FRA'GRANT, (A.) Odoriferous, sweet.
FRAIGHT, or **Freight**, (S.) The lading of a ship. *F.*
FRAIGHT, (V.) To furnish a ship with lading.
FRAIL, (A.) Weak, perishable. *L.*
FRAIL, (S.) A small bag or basket of raffins, of about 80 pounds weight.
FRAILTY, (S.) Weakness. *L.*
FRAME, (S.) 1. Any thing formed to support or surround another, 2. Disposition, order, 3. A fabrick, 4. A scheme.

F R

FRAME, (V.) 1. To make, 2. To invent, 3. To put in a frame.
FRA'MLINGHAM, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 86 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are on Whit-Monday and Sept. 29.
FRA'MPTON, (S.) A town in Dorsetshire, 117 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are on March 4, March 7, Aug. 1, and Sept. 4.
FRANC, (S.) A French livre, worth about 1s.
FRA'NCHISE, (S.) A privilege or exemption, district. *F.*
FRANCHISE, (V.) To grant liberty, freedom, privileges.
FRANCI'SCAN, (S.) A friar of the order of St. Francis.
FRA'NGIBLE, (A.) Brittle. *L.*
FRA'NGIPANE, (S.) A perfume.
FRANK, (A.) Free, plain, open-hearted.
FRANK, (V.) To make free.
FRA'NKINCENSE, (S.) An odoriferous gum.
FRANKS, (S.) A people who anciently inhabited part of Germany.
FRA'NTICK, (A.) Mad, distracted. *G.*
FRATE'RNAL, (A.) Brotherly. *L.*
FRATE'RNITY, (S.) 1. Brotherhood, 2. A society, or company. *L.*
FRA'TRICIDE, (S.) The crime of murdering a brother. *L.*
FRAUD, (S.) Deceit, cozenage, knavery.
FRAU'DULENT, (A.) Knavish. *L.*
FRAY, (S.) A skirmish, scuffle, quarrel. *F.*
FRAY, (V.) To fret as cloth does. *F.*
FREAK, (S.) A whimsical, foolish, wanton action. *S.*
FREA'KISH, (A.) Silly, maggoty. *S.*
FREAM, (S.) Plowed land worn out of heart.
FRE'CKLES, (S.) Yellowish spots on the face, &c.
FREE, (A.) 1. At liberty, 2. Unconstrained, 3. Open, unreserved, 4. Liberal, 5. Publick, common, 6. Licentious. *S.*
FREEBOO'TER, (S.) 1. A robber, 2. A pirate, 3. A soldier who makes inroads into an enemy's country.
FREU'COST, (S.) Without expence.
FREE'DMAN, (S.) A slave discharged from bondage.
FREE'DOM, (S.) 1. Liberty, 2. A natural

F R

tural ease, 3. Immunity or exemption, 4. The privileges peculiar to a citizen.

FREE'HOLD, (S.) In Law, that land or tenement which a man holds in fee, fee-tail, or at least for term of life.

FREE'HOLDERS, (S.) Those who have a freehold.

FREE'MAN, (S.) 1. One at liberty, 2. one entitled to enjoy the privileges of a particular corporation.

FREE'SCHOOL, (S.) A school in which learning may be had without pay.

FREE'STONE, (S.) A kind of stone much used in buildings, &c.

FREETHI'NKER, (S.) One who examines all sorts of religions with freedom.

FREEZE, (V.) To congeal as ice. S.

FREIGHT, (S.) 1. Any thing wherewith a ship is loaded, 2. Money due for the transportation of goods.

FRENCH, (A.) Of or belonging to France.

FRENCH Beans, (S.) Kidney beans.

FRENCH Marigold, (S.) A flower.

FRE'NSY, or **Frenzy**, (S.) A sort of madness. G.

FRE'QUENCY, (S.) The frequent or often doing a thing. L.

FRE'SCO, (S.) In the fresh and cool air. *Painting in Fresco*, Painting on bare walls or ceilings, newly plastered, that the colours may sink in and become more durable. I.

FRESH, (A.) 1. Recent, new, lately done, 2. Not salted, 3. Cool, 4. Ruddy, 5. Vigorous, not tired, 6. Sweet. S.

FRET, (S.) 1. A stir in musick, 2. A peevish humour, 3. Intestine motion of liquors.

FRET, (V.) 1. To rub, 2. To render fretful, 3. To corrode or eat away, 4. To grow tart or sour, 5. To be in commotion.

FRE'TFUL, (A.) Peevish, angry.

FRE'TWORK, (S.) In Architecture, an ornament consisting of two fillets interwoven.

FRI'ABLE, (A.) That may be crumbled.

FRI'AR, (S.) A common name for the monks of all orders. F.

FRICASY, or **Fricassee**, (S.) Meat fried in a particular manner. F.

FRI'CTION, (S.) Rubbing, or chafing.

FRI'DAY, (S.) The sixth day of the week; so called from Friga, a goddess worshipped by the Saxons. S.

FRIEND, (S.) An intimate and dear acquaintance. S.

F R

FRIE'NDLESS, (A.) Destitute of friends.

FRIE'NDSHIP, (S.) 1. The state of minds united by mutual benevolence, 2. Highest degree of intimacy, 3. Assistance, help.

FRIE'NDLY, (A.) Kind, tender, generous.

FRI'ER. See **FRIAR**.

FRI'ERY, (S.) 1. A society of friars, 2. A convent where they dwell.

FRI'GATE, (S.) A small man of war, built low and long, with only two decks.

FRI'GERATORY, (S.) An icehouse. L.

FRIGHT, (V.) To terrify. S.

FRI'GHTFUL, (A.) Terrible, dreadful, full of terror. S.

FRI'GID, (A.) 1. Cold, 2. Barren, impotent, 3. Dull, without the fire of fancy. L.

FRIGI'DITY, (S.) 1. Coldness, 2. Impotency, 3. Dullness.

FRIGORI'FICK, (A.) Making or producing cold. L.

FRINGE, (S.) An ornament woven only on one side, and hanging down in loose threads.

FRINGE, (V.) To adorn with fringe.

FRI'PPERY, (S.) Old cloaths. F.

FRISK, (V.) To leap and skip about.

FRI'SKY, (A.) Bucksome, gamefome.

FRITH, (S.) An arm of the sea.

FRI'TTER, (S.) A kind of small pancake. F.

FRI'VOLOUS, (A.) Trifling, of no value.

FRIZE, (S.) 1. A woollen cloth with little knots on the surface, 2. In Architecture, a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice. F.

FRI'ZLE, (V.) To comb a curl into small rings. F.

FROCK, (S.) An outward garment. F.

FRO'DESHAM, (S.) A town in Cheshire, 162 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are on May 4, and Aug. 27.

FROG, (S.) An amphibious creature. S.

FROISE, (S.) A bacon pancake.

FRO'LUCK, (S.) A merry prank. T.

FRO'LUCKSOME, (A.) Merry, waggish.

FROME, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 99 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are Feb. 24, July 22, Sept. 14, and Nov. 25.

FRONT, (S.) 1. The forehead, 2. The forefront of any thing, as of a building, 3. The van of an army. L.

FRONT-

FRONTBOX, (S.) A box in the play-house, from whence there is a direct view of the stage.

FRONTIERS, (S.) Borders, limits. *F.*

FRONTINIA'CK, (S.) A luscious rich wine. *F.*

FRONTISPIECE, (S.) 1. The forefront of a building, 2. A picture fronting the title-page of a book. *L.*

FRONTLESS, (A.) Shameless, without blushes.

FRONTLET, (S.) A forehead cloth.

FRONTON, (S.) In Architecture, a small pediment placed over doors, windows, &c.

FROST, (S.) A congelation of liquids by cold; the highest effect of cold. *S.*

FROSTBITTEN, (A.) Nipped by the frost.

FROSTED, (A.) Something strewed on like the hoar-frost on plants.

FROSTWORK, (S.) The same.

FROTH, (S.) 1. The spume of fermented liquids, 2. A senseless show of wit.

FROWARD, (A.) Peevish, fretful.

FROWN, (V.) To knit the brows.

FROW'SY, (A.) Having a particular kind of sink, misty.

FROZEN, (A.) Congealed by cold.

FRUCTIFY, (V.) 1. To make fruitful, 2. To bear fruit. *L.*

FRUGAL, (A.) Thrifty, sparing. *L.*

FRUGALITY, (S.) Thriftiness.

FRUIT, (S.) 1. The produce of the earth, and more particularly of trees and plants, 2. The profit of goods, rents, revenues, 3. The offspring of the womb. *F.*

FRUITERER, (S.) One that sells oranges, apples, pears, plums, &c.

FRUITERY, (S.) A place to keep fruit in.

FRUITFULNESS, (S.) Fertility.

FRUITION, (S.) Enjoyment. *L.*

FRUITLESS, (A.) 1. Barren, 2. Unprofitable.

FRUMENTACEOUS Plants, (S.) Such as bear their seeds in ears like corn. *L.*

FRUMENTY, or Fumietty, (S.) Pottage made of wheat, milk, sugar, &c. *L.*

FRUM'PISH, (A.) Cross, ill-natured.

FRUSH, (S.) The tender part of a horse's heel next the hoof.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS, (A.) Fruitless, unsuccessful. *L.*

FRUSTRATE, (V.) To hinder, to disappoint, to defeat, to balk. *L.*

FRUSTUM, (S.) A piece broken or cut off from a regular figure. *L.*

FRY, (S.) 1. A swarm of little fish, 2. A dish of things to be fried. *F.*

FRY, (V.) 1. To dress victuals in a frying-pan, 2. To melt with heat.

FUB, (S.) A little fat child.

FU'CUS, (S.) A paint or wash to hide blemishes in the skin. *L.*

FU'DDLE, (V.) 1. To tittle, 2. To make a person almost drunk.

FU'EL, (S.) Matter to feed a fire, as wood and coals. *F.*

FU'GITIVE, (S.) A deserter, a run-away into another kingdom. *L.*

FU'GITIVE, (A.) 1. Not to be held or detained, 2. Not durable, 3. Volatile, apt to fly away, 4. Wandering, vagabond.

FUGUE, (S.) In Musick, when the different parts follow each other, each repeating what the other had performed.

FULF'L, (V.) To accomplish, or perform. *S.*

FULFRAU'GHT, (A.) Fully stored.

FU'LGENCY, (S.) Brightness. *L.*

FU'LGID, or Fulgent, (A.) Shining. *L.*

FULGURA'TION, (S.) The flashing of lightning. *L.*

FUL'GINOUS, (A.) Sooty. *L.*

FULL, (A.) Filled with, replete. *S.*

FULL-BLOWN, (A.) 1. Spread to the utmost extent, 2. Stretched by the wind to its utmost extent.

FULL-BO'TTOMED, (A.) Having a large bottom.

FULL-EY'ED, (A.) Having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FE'D, (A.) Sated, fat.

FULLER, (S.) One who scours and mills cloth. *S.*

FULLERS Earth, (S.) A sort of scouring earth used by fullers.

FU'LMINANT, (A.) Thundering. *L.*

FU'LMINATE, (V.) 1. To thunder, 2. To strike with a thunder-bolt. *L.*

FU'LSOME, (A.) 1. Disagreeable, luscious, 2. Nafty, filthy, loathsome.

FU'MBLE, (V.) To handle or attempt a thing clumsily or ungainly.

FUME, (S.) 1. Steam or smook, 2. Rage.

FU'MIGATE, (V.) To perfume a place by raising a great fume or smook. *L.*

FUMIGA'TION, (S.) 1. In Chemistry, eating away metals by fume or smook, 2. In Surgery, raising a salivation by the smook or fume of mercury, &c.

FU'MINGLY, (P.) Angrily, in a rage.

FU'MOUS,

F U

FU'MOUS, or *Fúmy*, (A.) Apt to smook.
FUN, (S.) Sport, merriment.
FU'NCTION, (S.) An employment, or calling. *F.*
FUND, (S.) A bank, or repository of money; a stock. *F.*
FU'NDAMENT, (S.) 1. The backside or breech, 2. The passage for the excrements, 3. A foundation. *L.*
FUNDAMENTAL, (A.) Chief, principal, or belonging to a foundation.
FU'NERAL, (S.) A burial. *L.*
FUNE'REAL, (A.) Suiting a funeral, dark, dismal.
FUNGO'SITY, (S.) Spunginess. *L.*
FUN'GOUS, (A.) Spungy, like a mushroom. *L.*
FUNK, (S.) A suffocating smook or vapour. *T.*
FU'NNEL, (S.) 1. An utensil for putting liquors into a bottle, &c. 2. The shaft or hollow of a chimney.
FU'RBELOE, (S.) A plaited or ruffled trimming for women's garments.
FU'R'BISH, (V.) To cleanse, polish, or brighten; to burnish. *F.*
FURFURA'CEOUS, (A.) Husky, branny, scaly. *L.*
FU'RIES, (S.) According to the poets, the three daughters of Night and Acheron, called *Alecto*, *Megæra*, and *Tisiphone*; represented with their heads twisted round with snakes, and carrying whips and burning torches in their hands. *L.*
FU'RIOUS, (A.) Fierce, mad, outrageous, phrenetic.
FURL, (V.) To wrap up, or bind a sail close to the yard. *F.*
FUR'LONG, (S.) 220 yards, or the eighth part of an English mile. *S.*
FU'RLOUGH, (S.) Leave given by an officer to a soldier to be absent some time from duty.
FU'RMETY. See *FRUMENTY*.
FU'RNACE, (S.) A place built to make a strong fire in. *F.*
FU'RNISH, (V.) 1. To supply with what is necessary, 2. To give things for use, 3. To equip for an undertaking, 4. To decorate, to adorn. *F.*
FU'RNITURE, (S.) Goods and utensils necessary to furnish a house.
FURR, (S.) 1. The soft hairy skins of several beasts, 2. A substance sticking to the sides of a vessel. *F.*
FU'RRIER, (S.) One who deals in furs.

G A

FU'RROW, (S.) 1. A trench. *S.*
FU'RTHER, or *Färther*, (P.) 1. Beyond, 2. Besides, or moreover. *S.*
FU'RTHERANCE, (S.) Aid, assistance.
FU'RTHEST, or *Fürthermost*, (P.) At the greatest distance. *S.*
FU'RY, (S.) 1. Rage, 2. Frenzy, madness. *F.*
FURZ, (S.) A prickly shrub used for fuel; gorse. *S.*
FUSEE, (S.) 1. That part of a watch on which the chain is wound, 2. Wild-fire put into the touch-hole of a bomb, 3. A kind of light musket. *F.*
FU'SIBLE, (A.) That may be melted.
FUSILIE'R, (S.) A foot soldier armed with a fusée. *F.*
FU'SION, (S.) The melting of metals.
FUSS, (S.) A tumult, a bustle.
FUST, (S.) The shaft of a column. *F.*
FU'STIAN, (S.) 1. A sort of strong cotton cloth, 2. Bombast, or an affected style. *F.*
FU'STICK, (S.) A wood used by dyers.
FU'STY, (A.) Musty, of a stale smell.
FU'TILE, (A.) Foolish, babbling, talkative, trifling, worthless. *L.*
FU'TURE, (A.) That is to come. *L.*
FUTU'RITY, (S.) The time to come.
FUZZ, (V.) To ravel out.
FY, or *Fie*, (P.) An interjection expressing dislike.

G.

G The seventh letter in the English alphabet, is used as an abbreviation of *gratia*, as e. g. *exempli gratia*, as for example; or *D. G. Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.
GA'BARDINE, (S.) A coarse frock. *I.*
GA'BBLE, (V.) To talk loud and fast.
GA'BEL, (S.) Any custom, tax, or impost upon goods; an excise. *F.*
GABIONA'DE, (S.) A bulwark made with gabions. *F.*
GA'BIONS, (S.) Baskets filled with earth, and placed upon the bastions.
GA'BLE End, (S.) The upright triangular end of a house from the eaves to the ridge. *L. S.*
GAD, (S.) 1. A geometrical perch, 2. A bar of steel. *S.*
GAD, (V.) To ramble abroad.

- GA'D-FLY, (S.)** A large stinging fly, also called a gad-bee.
- GA'FFER, (S.)** A country word for master. *S.*
- GAFFS, (S.)** False spurs of steel, silver, &c. made for fighting cocks.
- GAGE, (S.)** A pledge, a pawn. *F.*
- GAGE.** See **GAUGE.**
- GA'GER.** See **GAUGER.**
- GAGG, (S.)** An instrument put into the mouth to keep it from shutting.
- GA'GGLING, (S.)** The noise made by geese.
- GAFETY, (S.)** 1. Mirth, cheerfulness, 2. Finery. *F.*
- GAIN, (S.)** Advantage, benefit, profit.
- GAIN, (V.)** To get, or win; to get ground. *F.*
- GA'NFUL, (A.)** Profitable.
- GA'NLY, (P.)** Handily, readily.
- GAINSA'Y, (V.)** To contradict, or say against; to oppose.
- GA'NSBOROUGH, (S.)** A town in Lincolnshire, 137 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are on Easter Tuesday, and Oct. 20.
- GAIT, (S.)** The manner and air of walking. *Du.*
- GA'LANGAL, (S.)** A medicinal root brought from the East Indies.
- GA'LAXY, (S.)** A white circle in the heavens composed of an infinite number of stars, and called the milky way. *G.*
- GA'LBANUM, (S.)** A very strong-scented gum. *L.*
- GALE, (S.)** A steady blast of wind.
- GA'LEASSE, (S.)** A Venetian vessel that goes with oars, and is able to carry 20 large guns.
- GA'LENIST, (S.)** One who practises physick according to the method made use of by Galen.
- GALEO'NS, (S.)** Those Spanish ships which are sent to fetch treasure from America. *F.*
- GALL, (S.)** 1. The bile, one of the humours of the body, 2. Any thing extremely bitter, 3. Anger, bitterness of mind. *T.*
- GALL, (V.)** 1. To fret or chafe off the skin, 2. To tease or vex. *F.*
- GALLA'NT, (S.)** 1. A beau, 2. A lover, 3. A fine airy man. *F.*
- GA'LLANT, (A.)** 1. Gay, brisk, 2. Genteel, 3. Brave, valiant. *F.*
- GA'LLANTRY, (S.)** 1. Civility, 2. Amorous speeches, 3. Bravery. *F.*
- GA'LLERY, (S.)** 1. In Architecture, a passage leading to several apartments, 2. A kind of balcony that surrounds a building, 3. A convenient place for seeing and hearing, raised over the heads of those who sit below, 4. In a ship, a balcony made on the outside of the stern, 5. In Fortification, a cover'd walk across the moat, 6. Gallery of a mine, is any branch of it carried on towards any place. *F.*
- GA'LLEY, (S.)** A sea vessel with oars.
- GA'LLEY-SLAVE, (S.)** A man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.
- GA'LLIARD, (S.)** 1. A dance somewhat like a jig, 2. A lively man. *F.*
- GA'LLICAN, (A.)** Belonging to France, or the French nation. *L.*
- GA'LLICISM, (S.)** A French idiom, or speaking after the manner of the French.
- GALLIGA'SKINS, (S.)** A sort of wide breeches or trowsers, first worn by the inhabitants of Gascony in France.
- GALLIMA'FRY, (S.)** A confused mixture, a hodge-podge. *F.*
- GA'LLIONS.** See **GALEONS.**
- GA'LLIOT, (S.)** A small galley.
- GA'LLIPOTS, (S.)** Earthen ware pots of several sizes, chiefly used by apothecaries.
- GALLO'CHES, (S.)** Leatheren clogs that cover the toes of the shoes.
- GA'LLON, (S.)** A measure containing four quarts. *F.*
- GALLOO'N, (S.)** A sort of narrow ferret or ribbon. *F.*
- GA'LLOP, (S.)** The swiftest pace of a horse. *F.*
- GA'LLOWAY, (S.)** A saddle horse of the smaller size.
- GA'LLOWS, (S.)** A kind of frame to hang criminals upon. *S.*
- GALLS, (S.)** A kind of excrescences that grow upon oaks, used in dying, making ink, &c.
- GAMBA'DOES, (S.)** Boots fixed to a saddle instead of stirrups. *I.*
- GA'MBLER, (S.)** A sharper who endeavours to draw people in to gaming.
- GA'MBOLS, (S.)** Sports or tumbling tricks, wild pranks. *F.*
- GAME, (S.)** 1. Sport of any kind, 2. Jest, opposed to earnest, 3. Insolent merriment, a sportive insult, 4. A single match at play, 5. Field sports, 6. Animals pursued in the fields. *S.*
- GAME, (V.)** To play for money.

GA'ME-KEEPER, (S.) A person who looks after the game.

GA'MESOME, (A.) Wanton, frolicksome, sportive.

GA'MESTER, (S.) One that makes a practice of playing for money.

GA'MMER, (S.) A country word for mistress.

GA'MMON, (S.) A leg or shoulder of a bacon hog. *I.*

GA'MUT, (S.) 1. The first note in the ordinary scale of musick, 2. The scale itself.

GA'NDER, (S.) The male of the goose.

GANG, (S.) A crew or company. *T.*

GANG, (V.) To go, to walk. *S.*

GANG Way, (S.) A sea term for all the passages from one part of a ship to another.

GA'NGRENE, (S.) The beginning of a mortification. *L.*

GA'NTLET, or Gauntlet, (S.) 1. An iron glove, 2. A false spur for a game cock. *F.*

GA'NTLOP, or Gantlope, (S.) A military punishment, in which the offender runs half naked through the whole regiment, and receives a blow with a switch from every soldier. *Du.*

GA'NYMEDE, (S.) 1. A beautiful boy, who, according to the poets, was made cup-bearer to Jupiter in the room of Hebe, 2. A person kept for sodomitical practices.

GAOL, (S.) A jail or prison.

GAOL Delivery, (S.) The judicial process, which, by condemnation or acquittal of persons, empties the prison.

GA'OLER, (S.) The keeper of a gaol.

GAP, (S.) 1. A breach in a wall, hedge, &c. 2. A blank space, or lines left out, &c.

GAPE, (V.) 1. To open the mouth wide, to yawn, 2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird, 3. To open in clefts or fissures, 4. To stare with wonder, 5. To desire earnestly. *S.*

GARB, (S.) The dress of a person. *S.*

GA'RBAGE, (S.) The waste entrails of a beast; the offal.

GA'RBLE, (V.) To cleanse or pick out the dirt, &c. from sugar, spices, plums, tobacco, &c. *F.*

GA'RBLER, (S.) An officer empowered to enter any shop, warehouse, &c. to view and search drugs, &c. and to garble them.

GA'RBOIL, (S.) Trouble, discord, tumult, uproar. *F.*

GA'RDEN, (S.) A place stocked with flowers, plants, &c. *F.*

GA'RDENER, (S.) One employed in

GA'RDENING, (S.) The art of cultivating and improving gardens.

GARE, (S.) A coarse kind of wool.

GA'RGARISM, (S.) A liquid to cleanse the mouth and throat.

GA'RGET, (S.) A mortal disease in cattle.

GA'RGIL, (S.) A disease in geese.

GA'RGLE, (S.) 1. The gullet, 2. A lotion to cleanse the mouth and gullet of a sick person. *F.*

GA'RGLE, (V.) To wash the throat or mouth with any liquid.

GA'RLAND, (S.) A crown of flowers.

GA'RLICK, (S.) A well known plant.

GA'RMMENT, (S.) Any vestment or clothing.

GA'RNER, (S.) A granary.

GA'RNET, (S.) 1. The tackle with which goods are hoisted in and out of a ship, 2. A precious stone of a strong red colour.

GA'RNISH, (S.) 1. A fee paid by a prisoner at his first coming to jail, to make his fellow prisoners drink, 2. Ornament, embellishment, 3. Things strewed round a dish, 4. Fetters. *F.*

GA'RNISH, (V.) To furnish, set off, or adorn; to embellish a dish.

GARNISHEE', (S.) The party in whose hands another man's money is attached.

GA'RNITURE, (S.) Furniture of a room or chamber; ornament.

GA'RRET, (S.) The uppermost floor in a house.

GARRETTEE'R, (S.) One who lives in a garret.

GA'RRISON, (S.) 1. A place of defence into which soldiers are put, 2. The soldiers themselves. *F.*

GARRU'LITY, (S.) Talkativeness. *L.*

GA'RRULOUS, (A.) Chattering, babbling. *L.*

GA'RSTANG, (S.) A town in Lancashire, 22½ miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are on Holy Thursday, July 21, and Dec. 3.

GA'RTER, (S.) 1. A band to tie up the stockings with, 2. A noble order of knighthood called by this name, of which the king is always the head; it was founded by king Edward III. An. 1350, on account of a remarkable victory, in

L 2 which

which the king's garter was used for a signal, 3. The chief of the three kings at arms. *F.*

GASCONA'DE, (S.) A boasting of something very improbable; a brag. *F.*

GA'SCOYNS, (S.) The inner parts of the thighs of a horse.

GASH, (S.) A deep cut.

GASP, (V.) To gape for breath.

GASTRO'TOMY, (S.) A cutting open the belly. *G.*

GATE, (S.) A great door, an avenue. *S.*

GA'THER, (V.) 1. To collect, to bring into one place, 2. To pick up, to glean, to pluck, 3. To collect charitable contributions, 4. To draw together from a state of diffusion, to contract, 5. To pucker needle-work, 6. To fester, to generate pus or matter. *S.*

GA'THERS, (S.) The heart, liver, lights, &c. of a sheep, calf, &c.

GAUDS, (S.) 1. Baubles, 2. Ridiculous jests.

GAUDY, (A.) Showy, tawdry.

GAUDY Days, (S.) Festival Days observed in colleges.

GA'VEL, (S.) Tribute, toll, custom, or yearly rent. *S.*

GAUGE, (V.) To measure the contents of a cask, &c. *F.*

GAU'GER, (S.) One who measures casks, and discovers the quantity of the liquor that is in them, and what they are capable of containing.

GAU'GING, (S.) The art of finding the capacities or contents of all sorts of vessels which hold liquids, meal, corn, &c.

GAUNT, (A.) Thin, slender, lean, meagre.

GAUNTLET. See **GANTLET**.

GA'VOT, (S.) A short, brisk, lively, musical air. *I.*

GAUSE, or **Gawze**, (S.) A thin sort of stuff made of silk or hair.

GAY, (A.) 1. Brisk, lively, 2. Fine, ornamented. *F.*

GAZE, (V.) To stare, or look earnestly.

GAZE'TTE, (S.) A news-paper. *F.*

GA'ZONS, (S.) In Fortification, green beds cut square like large bricks, used in facing the outside works made of earth.

GEAR, or **Geer**, (S.) 1. Stuff or commodity, 2. Gewgaw or bauble, 3. Women's attire, 4. The harness and trappings of horses, 5. Among miners, tackle used to lift up heavy weights.

GELD, (V.) To cut the stones out of a male animal. *D.*

GE'LDING, (S.) A horse that is gelt.

GE'LID, (A.) Cold, icy, congealed. *L.*

GE'LLY, (S.) 1. The liquor of meat boiled to a thick consistence, 2. Any clammy, fizy liquor. *F.*

GEM, (S.) A jewel, or precious stone. *L.*

GE'MINI, (S.) 1. The Twins, one of the twelve signs of the zodiack, marked thus,

II, 2. A constellation called Castor and Pollux. *L.*

GE'MMA, or **Sal Gem**, (S.) Rock salt.

GE'MMARY, (S.) A cabinet to keep jewels in.

GENDA'RMERIE, (S.) The horse of the household of the French king. *F.*

GE'NDARMES, (S.) Horsemen who formerly served in complete armour, now a particular body of cavalry in France. *F.*

GE'NDER, (S.) A kind or sort; a sex.

GENEALOGICAL, (A.) Belonging to

GENEALOGY, (S.) An account of the pedigree of any family or person. *G.*

GE'NEARCH, (S.) The origin or head of a family. *G.*

GE'NERAL, (A.) 1. Universal, 2. Common, frequent. *L.*

GE'NERAL, (S.) A chief commander in an army.

GENERALISSIMO, (S.) A commander in chief of all the forces of one or more kingdoms that are in confederacy. *F.*

GENERA'LITY, (S.) The greatest part.

GE'NERATE, (V.) 1. To engender, 2. To bear or bring forth. *L.*

GE'NERATING Line, (S.) In Mathematics, that which by its motion or revolution produces any other plane or solid figure.

GENERA'TION, (S.) 1. A begetting or engendering, 2. Lineage or pedigree, 3. All the men living at one time. *L.*

GE'NERATIVE, (A.) Having the natural power of begetting, engendering, or bringing forth.

GE'NERICAL, (A.) That which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus or kind.

GENERO'SITY, (S.) A noble greatness of soul, which prompts a man to acts of kindness and liberality. *L.*

GE'NEROUS, (A.) Ready to relieve the distressed, and nobly reward the deserving.

GE'NESIS, (S.) In Geometry, the formation of any plane or solid figure. *G.*

GE'NET,

G E

GE'NET, (S.) 1. A Spanish horse, 2. A sort of Spanish cat, 3. The furr of that animal. *F.*
 GENETHLI'ACKS, (S.) The science of calculating nativities. *G.*
 GENE'VA, or Gin, (S.) A liquor too well known. *F.*
 GE'NIAL, (A.) 1. Joyful, merry, 2. Belonging to marriage, 3. Generative. *L.*
 GENI'COLATED, (A.) Knotted, jointed like reeds or canes. *L.*
 GE'NII. See GENIUS.
 GE'NITAL, (A.) Generative. *L.*
 GE'NITALS, (S.) Parts belonging to generation. *L.*
 GE'NITIVE *Cafe*, (S.) That by which property or possession is generally expressed. *L.*
 GE'NITING, (S.) An early apple.
 GE'NIUS, (S.) 1. A good or evil daemon or spirit, supposed to attend upon every person, 2. Ability, capacity, 3. A man endowed with superior faculties, 4. A disposition to a particular employment. *L.*
 GENTEE'L, (A.) 1. Neat, elegant, 2. Of an easy shape and carriage. *F.*
 GE'NTIAN, (S.) A medicinal root. *L.*
 GE'NTIL, (S.) A maggot.
 GE'NTILE, (S.) A pagan or heathen.
 GENTI'LITY, (S.) The quality or degree of a gentleman; dignity of birth.
 GE'NTILISM, (S.) Paganism.
 GE'NTLE, (A.) 1. Mild, civil, good-natured, 2. Tame, 3. That flows softly.
 GE'NTLEMAN, (S.) 1. One of honourable extraction, 2. One that lives on his estate, 3. A man raised above the vulgar by his character or post, 4. A term of complaisance, 5. A servant that attends the person of a man of rank.
 GE'NTLENESS, (S.) 1. Mildness, civility, good humour, 2. Tameness.
 GE'NTLY, (P.) Softly, slightly, easily.
 GE'NTRY, (S.) Those below the nobility, and above the commonalty.
 GENUFLE'XION, (S.) A bending the knee. *L.*
 GE'NUINE, (A.) Natural, proper, true.
 GE'NUS, (S.) 1. Kind, sort, manner, 2. Stock, lineage. *L.*
 GEOCE'NTRICK, (A.) In Astronomy, a planet's having the earth for its centre.
 GEODE'SIA, (S.) The art of measuring land. *G.*
 GEO'GRAPHER, (S.) A proficient in geography. *G.*

G H

GEOGRA'PHICK, or Geographick, (A.) According to the rules of
 GEO'GRAPHY, (S.) A science which teaches the knowledge of the whole globe of the earth, the situation of countries, distances, climates, product, &c. *G.*
 GE'OMANCY, (S.) A kind of divination by small dots made on paper at random. *G.*
 GEOMETRI'CIAN, (S.) One skilled in geometry.
 GEOME'TRICK, or Geometrical, (A.) Belonging to
 GEO'METRY, (S.) The science of space, as occupied by bodies, according to longitude, latitude, and depth. *G.*
 GEORGE, (S.) An ornament worn by the knights of the garter, on which St. George is represented killing a dragon.
 GEO'RGICKS, (S.) Books treating of husbandry, as Virgil's Georgicks. *G.*
 GERFA'LCON, (S.) A sort of hawk.
 GE'RMAN, (A.) Of or belonging to Germany. *T.*
Cousin GERMAN, A first cousin. *L.*
 GERMA'NDER, (S.) An herb.
 GE'RMINATE, (V.) To bud, blossom, or sprout out. *L.*
 GE'RMINS, (S.) Young shoots of herbs, plants, &c. *L.*
 GE'RUND, (S.) A grammatical term by which a tense, or time, of the infinitive mood of a verb is expressed. *L.*
 GE'RUNDINE, (A.) An adjective made of a gerund. *L.*
 GE'SSES, (S.) The furniture belonging to a hawk.
 GESTA'TION, (S.) A carrying or bearing of young in the womb. *L.*
 GESTI'COLATE, (V.) To be full of action; to shew tricks. *L.*
 GESTICULA'TION, (S.) Too much action in speaking; antic tricks.
 GE'STURE, (S.) Motion, action. *L.*
 GET, (V.) 1. To procure, to obtain, 2. To win, 3. To have possession of, 4. To beget children, 5. To earn, to gain by labour, 6. To learn, 7. To prevail on, to induce, 8. To draw, to hook. *S.*
 GEW'GAWS, (S.) Childrens playthings.
 GHA'STLY, (A.) Pale, frightful.
 GHITTA'R. See GUITAR.
 GHOST, (S.) The spirit of a man, which the vulgar affirm walks or appears after death. *S.*
 GHO'STLY, (A.) Spiritual.
 GI'ANT,

G I

GI'ANT, (S.) A person of a stature and bigness above the common size. *L.*
GI'BBERISH, (S.) An unintelligible jargon; the cant of rogues and cheats.
GI'BNET, (S.) A gallows with only one post. *F.*
GI'BBOSE, or **Gibbous,** (A.) Bunching out, convex, crookbacked. *L.*
GIBBO'SITY, (S.) A bunching out.
GIBE, (V.) To jeer, or mock; to sneer.
GI'BLETS, (S.) The gizzard, wings, head, liver, and feet of a goose.
GI'DDINESS, (S.) 1. A vertigo, or swimming of the head, 2. Thoughtlessness 3. Inconstancy.
GI'DDY, (A.) 1. Dizzy, 2. Inconsiderate, 3. Inconstant. *S.*
GIFT, (S.) 1. A donation or present, 2. A natural talent. *S.*
GIG, (S.) Any thing whirled round in play.
GIGA'NTICK, (A.) Of or belonging to a giant; big, bulky, enormous. *L.*
GI'GGLE, (V.) To titter, or laugh wantonly. *L. S.*
GIGS, (S.) Lumps or swellings on the inside of horses lips.
GILD, (V.) 1. To wash over with gold, 2. To adorn with lustre.
GI'Lding, (S.) Covering with gold.
GILL, (S.) 1. An herb otherwise called ground-ivy, 2. A measure containing a quarter of a pint.
GI'LLIFLOWER, (S.) A sweet-scented flower that blows in July.
GILLS, (S.) The openings on the side of a fish's head.
GI'MBLET, (S.) A small piercer to bore holes with. *F.*
GI'MCRACK, (S.) Slight or trivial mechanism.
GIMP, (S.) A sort of silk twist, or lace.
GIN, (S.) 1. A snare, 2. A small engine to lift up any thing with, 3. Geneva.
GI'NGER, (S.) A hot root brought from the West-Indies.
GI'NGERBREAD, (S.) Bread sweetened with treacle, and spiced with ginger and aromatic seeds.
GI'NGERLY, (P.) Tenderly, softly.
GI'NGLE, (V.) 1. To make a tinkling noise, 2. To use affected sounds in periods. *T.*
GI'PSIES, (S.) A sort of vagabonds who pretend to tell fortunes.
GI'RASOL, (S.) A precious stone commonly called an opal. *F.*

G L

GIRD, (V.) 1. To bind about, 2. To jeer or taunt at, to sneer. *S.*
GI'RDERS, (S.) The main-beams going across the floors of a house.
GI'RDLE, (S.) A band, ribbon, or thong to fasten round the waist. *S.*
GI'RDLER, (S.) An artificer who makes bridles, girths, &c.
GIRL, (S.) A young maid.
GIRTH, or **Girt,** (S.) A broad belt or girdle to keep a horse's saddle on.
GIRTHWEB, (S.) The stuff of which girths are made.
GI'SBOROUGH, (S.) A town in the north riding of Yorkshire, 215 miles from London; with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are the 3d Monday and Tuesday after April 11, Tuesday in Whitsun week, August 26 and 27, Sept. 19 and 20, 1st Monday after Nov. 11.
GIVE, (V.) 1. To grant, bestow, 2. To put into another's possession, 3. To declare, 4. To thaw, to grow damp, 5. To give away, to alienate from one's self, 6. To give back, to return, to restore, 7. To give into, to adopt, to embrace, 8. To give off, to cease, to forbear, 9. To give over, to leave, to quit, to conclude lost, 10. To give out, to allow a game or race lost, to cease, to yield, 11. To give way, to yield, not to resist, to make room for, 12. To give up, to resign, to quit, to yield, to abandon.
GI'ZZARD, (S.) The strong musculous stomach of a fowl.
GLA'CIAL, (A.) Frozen, icy. *L.*
GLA'CIATE, (V.) 1. To congeal or freeze, 2. To make hard and smooth like glass by the violent heat of the fire. *L.*
GLA'CIS, (S.) In Fortification, an easy sloping bank, and more particularly that which ranges from the parapet of the covered way to the level on the side of the field. *F.*
GLAD, (A.) Joyful, pleased, gay. *S.*
GLADE, (S.) An open place in a wood.
GLADIATOR, (S.) A sword-player, or prize-fighter. *L.*
GLAIR, (S.) The white of an egg. *F.*
GLAIR, (V.) To varnish or rub over with glair.
GLAMO'RGANSHIRE, (S.) A county in South Wales, containing 118 parishes, 8 market towns, and sending 2 members to parliament.

GLANCE,

GLANCE, (S.) 1. A transient view, 2. An allusion, 3. A sudden shoot of light.

GLANCE, (V.) 1. To cast the eye upon, 2. To graze upon, or slide over, 3. To allude to.

GLAND, (S.) In Anatomy, a soft, spongy kind of body, serving to separate some particular humour from the mass of blood.

GLA'NDAGE, (S.) 1. The season of turning hogs into the woods, 2. The feeding hogs with mast.

GLA'NDERS, (S.) A loathsome disease in horses, consisting of a running at the nose.

GLA'NDFORD, (S.) A town in Lincolnshire, 153 miles from London. It has a market on Thursdays.

GLANDI'FEROUS, (A.) Bearing acorns.

GLA'NDULOUS, or Glándular, (A.) 1. Compounded of, or abounding with glands, 2. Such roots as grow kernel-wise, and are held together by small threads. *L.*

GLANS, (S.) 1. A kernel in the flesh, 2. The nut of a man's yard, 3. In Botany, acorns.

GLARE, (V.) 1. To blaze or shine very bright, 2. To dazzle with light. *L. S.*

GLASS, (S.) 1. A transparent brittle substance, made by melting alkalous or fixed salts with sand stones or flints, 2. A glass vessel, 3. A mirror or looking-glass, 4. The quantity of wine contained in a drinking glass. *L. S.*

GLASS-HOUSE, (S.) A house where glass is manufactured.

GLA'STENBURY, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 121 miles from London, famous for its mineral spring, with a market on Tuesdays. It has a fair Sept. 8.

GLAZE, (V.) 1. To put in glass, 2. To set a glass upon.

GLA'ZIER, (S.) One who glazes windows.

GLEAM, (S.) A sudden shoot of light.

GLEAN, (V.) To pick up the scatter'd ears of corn after reaping. *F.*

GLEBE, (S.) 1. A clod of earth, 2. The land belonging to a parsonage besides the tithes. *L.*

GLEDE, (S.) 1. A kite, 2. A hot ember.

GLEE, (S.) Joy, mirth. *S.*

GLEEK, (V.) To jeer or joke; to sneer.

GLEET, (S.) 1. A thin matter issuing

out of ulcers. 2. A flux, or running from the urethra.

GLIB, (A.) Slippery, smooth, voluble.

GLIDE, (V.) To slide, to flow smoothly.

GLIMMER, (V.) 1. To give a faint or wavering light, 2. To appear faintly.

GLIMMERING, (S.) A glancing or trembling of light.

GLIMPSE, (S.) 1. An imperfect sight of a thing, 2. A weak faint light.

GLI'STEN, Glister, or Glitter, (V.) To shine or sparkle. *T.*

GLI'STER. See **CLYSTER**.

GLI'TTER, (S.) Bright show.

GLOAT, (V.) To stare in an impudent lascivious manner.

GLOBE, (S.) 1. A round body, every part of whose surface is equally distant from a point within called its centre, 2. A representation of the heavens and the earth. *L.*

GLOBO'SE, Glóbus, or Glóbular, (A.) Round as a globe.

GLOBO'SITY, (S.) A being round like a globe.

GLO'BULE, (S.) A small round particle. *L.*

GLO'MERATE, (V.) To wind round into a ball or bottom. *L.*

GLOOM, (S.) 1. Imperfect darkness, dismalness, obscurity, 2. Cloudiness of the looks, want of cheerfulness. *S.*

GLOO'MINESS, (S.) Darkness, obscurity, cloudiness.

GLOO'MY, (A.) Dark, dusky, obscure, cloudy, sullen, melancholy.

GLO'RIA PA'TRI, (S.) Glory to the father; a doxology. *L.*

GLORIFICA'TION, (S.) 1. A glorifying, 2. An admission to the state of eternal glory.

GLO'RIFY, (V.) 1. To give glory to, 2. To put among the blessed.

GLO'RIOUS, (A.) 1. Bright, shining, 2. Excellent, illustrious, 3. Boastful.

GLO'RY, (S.) 1. Honour, renown, 2. The resplendent brightness that distinguishes the blessed in heaven, 3. In Painting, rays of light round the head of a saint, 4. Lustre, brightness.

GLOSE, (V.) To flatter or cajole. *S.*

GLOSS, (S.) 1. A brightness set upon cloth, silk, &c. 2. An exposition of a text. *L.*

GLOSS, (V.) 1. To varnish over, 2. To explain by comment, to embellish.

GLOSSARY, (S.) 1. Short notes upon a thing. 2. A short dictionary of hard words. *L.*

GLOSSO'GRAPHER, (S.) A writer of a glossary. *G.*

GLOSSO'GRAPHY, (S.) The art of making difficult words or passages easily understood. *G.*

GLOSSY, (A.) Shining, polished.

GLOUCESTER, (S.) A city and bishop's see, and the principal place in Gloucestershire; it is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, and has six churches and a cathedral. It is 102 miles from London, has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays; its fairs are April 5, July 5, September 28, and Nov. 28.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, (S.) Is an inland county about 50 miles long, 25 broad, and 140 in circumference. It has 25 market towns, and sends 8 members to parliament.

GLOVE, (S.) A covering for the hands.

GLOVER, (S.) One who makes gloves.

GLOUT, or Glowt, (V.) To look furly.

GLOW, (V.) To grow hot and red. *S.*

GLOW-WORM, (S.) An insect that shines in the dark.

GLUE, (S.) A sticky substance, used in fastening boards together. *F.*

GLUM, (A.) Stern, furly, sullen in countenance, stubbornly grave.

GLUT, (V.) To feast or delight to satiety, to cloy, to overfill.

GLUT, (S.) Plenty, even to loathing and satiety.

GLUTINATE, (V.) To glue or stick together.

GLUTINOUS, (A.) Clammy or sticky like glue; viscous, tenacious.

GLUTTON, (S.) A greedy eater, that feeds to excess. *F.*

GLUTTONY, (S.) Immoderate eating.

GNASH, (V.) To strike or grind the teeth together.

GNAT, (S.) A small stinging fly. *S.*

GNATHO, (S.) A fawning, time-serving fellow.

GNAW, (V.) To eat by degrees, to pick with the teeth.

GNO'MES, (S.) A name which the cabalists have given to a sort of fairies, or invisible people, who they fancy inhabit the inward parts of the earth, and are the guardians of the hidden treasure.

GNO'MON, (S.) The cock of a dial, the

shadow of which tells the hour. *G.*

GNOMONICKS, (S.) The art of drawing sun-dials.

GNOSTICKS, (S.) A sect in the second century, who held there were two Gods, the one good and the other evil.

GO, (V.) 1. To walk. 2. To pass current. 3. To continue with child.

GOAD, (S.) A pointed stick to prick oxen forward. *S.*

GOAL, (S.) 1. The end of a race. 2. A gaol, jail or prison. 3. A starting-post.

GOALER, (S.) A keeper of a prison.

GOAT, (S.) An animal well known. *S.*

GOATHERD, (S.) A keeper of goats.

GOATISH, (A.) Resembling a goat in rankness or leachery.

GOB, (S.) A small piece.

GOBBET, (S.) A mouthful.

GOBBLE, (V.) 1. To eat hastily. 2. To make a noise like a turkey. *F.*

GOBLET, (S.) A large drinking cup. *F.*

GO-BETWEEN, (S.) One that transacts business by running between two parties.

GOBLIN, (S.) An imaginary phantom, a fairy, an elf.

GOD, (S.) The supreme Being. *S.*

GODALMING, (S.) A town in Surry, 35 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are Feb. 13, and July 10.

GO'DBOTE, (S.) An ecclesiastical or church fine.

GO'DCHILD, (S.) A boy or girl for whom one or more are become sureties in baptism.

GO'DDESS, (S.) A female deity.

GO'DFATHER, (S.) A man surety for a child in baptism.

GO'DHEAD, (S.) The deity, the divinity. *S.*

GO'DLESS, (A.) Without God, wicked.

GO'DLIKE, (A.) Resembling the deity.

GO'DLINESS, (S.) A pious or religious disposition.

GO'DMOTHER, (S.) A woman who is surety for a child at baptism.

GO'GGLE, (V.) To stare upon a person with the eyes full open; to look askint.

GO'GGLE-EYED, (A.) Having full rolling eyes.

GOLD, (S.) The most pure, ponderous, and ductile of all metals. *S.*

GO'LDBEATER, (S.) One whose business is to beat gold into leaves.

GO'LDEN,

GO'LDEN, (A.) 1. Made of gold, 2. Like gold, 3. Shining, excellent. *L. S.*
GOLDEN Number, (S.) A number that begins with and increases annually 1, till it comes to 19, and then begins again; the use of which is to find the change, full, and quarters of the moon.
GOLDEN Rule. See *Rule of THREE*.
GO'LDFINCH, (S.) A small singing-bird.
GO'LDFOIL, (S.) Leaf gold.
GO'LDSMITH, (S.) 1. A worker or seller of gold and silver plate, 2. A banker. *S.*
GOME, (S.) The black greafe of a cart-wheel.
GO'NDOLA, (S.) A Venetian pleasure boat. *I.*
GONDOLIE'R, (S.) A Venetian waterman who steers a gondola.
GONFALONIE'R, (S.) The pope's standard bearer. *I.*
GONORRHOE'A, (S.) A running of the reins, a venereal clap.
GOOD, (S.) Whatever is fit in itself, or conducive to the ease and happiness of all mankind in general; all excellency.
GOOD, (A.) 1. Wholsome, 2. Agreeable, 3. Virtuous, bountiful, 4. Commodious, profitable.
GOO'DLACK, (P.) Strangel is it so?
GOO'DLY, (A.) Fair, fine, spruce.
GOO'DMAN, (S.) A country appellation for the master of a family.
GOO'DNESS, (S.) 1. Integrity, beneficence, piety, 2. That for which any thing is valued.
GOODS, (S.) 1. Furniture, 2. Riches, possessions.
GOODWILL, (S.) 1. A kind beneficent inclination towards a person, 2. The settled custom of a shop or house, for which a sum of money is required when a tenant is admitted.
GOO'DY, for *good Wife*, (S.) A low term of civility.
GOOGE, (S.) A tool used by carpenters, &c.
GOOSE, (S.) 1. A well known fowl, 2. An iron used by tailors.
GOO'SEBERRIES, (S.) A fruit well known.
GOO'SEBILL, (S.) 1. A sail so called, 2. A surgeon's instrument.
GO'RBEILLIED, (A.) Fat bellied.
GO'RDIAN Knot, (S.) A knot made in the harness of the chariot of Gordius, king of Phrygia, so very intricate, that

the oracle declared whoever should untie it should be master of all Asia: Alexander, after having attempted it in vain, cut it with his sword.
GORE, (S.) Clotted blood. *S.*
GORE, (V.) To wound with the horns, as a bull does; to pierce.
GORGE, (S.) 1. The crop of a fowl, 2. The throat, 3. In Architecture, the narrowest part of the Tuscan and Dorick capitals, lying between the astragal above the shaft of the pillar, and the annulets, 4. In Fortification, the entrance of the platform, and in all other outworks, the interval betwixt the wings on the side of the great ditch. *F.*
GORGE, (V.) To cram or glut. *F.*
GO'RGEIOUS, (A.) Gay, rich, magnificent.
GO'RGET, (S.) 1. A plate worn upon the breast by the officers of foot soldiers, 2. A woman's stomacher. *F.*
GO'RGONS, (S.) Three sisters, Medusa, Euryale and Sthenio, who, according to the poets, had their heads cover'd with curling snakes; their teeth resembled the tusks of boars, their talons were sharp and crooked, and all who looked in their faces were turned to stone.
GO'RMANDIZE, (V.) To swallow large quantities of food. *F.*
GORS, or **GO'S**, (S.) Furz, a shrub. *S.*
GO'SLING, or **Goslin**, (S.) 1. A young goose, 2. A substance growing on nut-trees and pines.
GO'SPEL, (S.) Good tidings; a title given to the writings of the four evangelists. *S.*
GO'SSAMER, (S.) The down of plants.
GO'SSHAWK, (S.) A bird of prey.
GO'SSIP, (S.) 1. A godfather or god-mother, 2. One that is fond of visiting, and talking of other people's concerns. *S.*
GO'SSIPPING, (S.) 1. A christening, 2. Carrying a tale from place to place.
GO'THICK, (A.) Rude, rustick, after the manner of the Goths. *T.*
GOTHS, (S.) An ancient people of Germany.
GOUD, or **Gaud**, (S.) 1. A plant, 2. A kind of wood used by the dyers.
GOUDHURST, (S.) A small town in Kent, 49 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. It has a fair Aug. 26.
GO'VERN,

G R

G R

GOVERN, (V.) To rule, to take care of, to direct, to pilot a ship. *F.*
GOVERNABLE, (A.) Orderly, that may be governed.
GOVERNANTE, (S.) A governess. *F.*
GOVERNMENT, (S.) 1. Dominion, 2. The place governed.
GOVERNOR, (S.) 1. A ruler or commander, 2. A tutor. *F.*
GOURD, (S.) A plant of the nature of a melon.
GOUST, Gust, or Gústó, (S.) A relish or taste for. *F.*
GOUT, (S.) A painful disease. *F.*
COUNTY, (A.) 1. Troubled with the gout, 2. Ill-shaped, clumsy.
GOWN, (S.) The upper garment worn by women.
GRABBLE, (V.) To feel for in muddy places.
GRACE, (S.) 1. Favour, kindness, 2. Favourable influence of God on the human mind, 3. Virtue, goodness, 4. A favour conferred, 5. Privilege, 6. Decent behaviour, 7. Natural and artificial beauty, natural excellencies, 8. A short prayer said before and after meat, 9. *Your Grace*, a title given to dukes and archbishops. *L.*
GRACE, (V.) To set off to advantage.
GRACE-CUP, (S.) The health drank after grace.
GRACEFUL, (A.) 1. Beautiful, ornamental, 2. Noble, attractive.
GRACELESS, (A.) Hardened, void of shame.
GRACES, (S.) According to the poets were three goddesses, the daughters of Jupiter, and called Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne. They are represented young, beautiful, and with smiling countenances; they have wings on their feet, are generally painted naked, and are always seen holding one another by the hand.
GRACIOUS, (A.) Favourable, kind, merciful.
GRADATION, (S.) A going step by step, regular progress. *L.*
GRADUAL, (A.) By degrees. *L.*
GRADUATE, (S.) One who has taken a degree in an university.
GRAFF, or Graft, (V.) To plant a cion or shoot of one tree into the stock of another. *F.*
GRAIN, (S.) 1. All kinds of corn, 2. The 24th part of a pennyweight, or the 20th part of a scruple, 3. The veins of

wood, 4. The fibres or component parts of skin, leather, &c. *L.*
GRAINS, (S.) The malt which has been exhausted by brewing.
GRAME'RCY, (P.) An old expression of surprise.
GRAMINEOUS, (A.) Grassy.
GRAMINIVOROUS, (A.) Grass-eating. *L.*
GRAMMAR, (S.) 1. The art of speaking or writing according to the idiom of a language, 2. The book which teaches it. *G.*
GRAMMARIAN, (S.) One skilled in the rules of grammar.
GRAMMATICAL, (A.) According to the rules of grammar. *G.*
GRAMPUS, (S.) A young whale.
GRANADIE'R, (S.) A soldier who throws granadoes. They are of two sorts, horse and foot. *F.*
GRANA'DO, (S.) A hollow globe of iron, filled with powder, and fired by a fuze at a touch-hole. *F.*
GRANARY, (S.) A storehouse for corn.
GRANATE, (S.) A stone of a reddish colour, with marks like grains. *L.*
GRANATE Marble, (S.) A fine sort of speckled marble. *I.*
GRAND, (A.) 1. Great, 2. Sumptuous, 3. Chief, principal, 4. Noble, sublime. *L.*
GRAND Gusto, In Painting, in high taste; excellent, fine, masterly.
GRAND Seigneur, The title given to the emperor of the Turks.
GRANDAME, or Grannum, (S.) Grandmother.
GRANDCHILD, (S.) A son's or daughter's child.
GRANDEE', (S.) A nobleman of Spain, Portugal, &c. a man of rank.
GRANDEUR, (S.) 1. Excellence, 2. Pomp, magnificence. *F.*
GRANDFATHER, (S.) The father's or mother's father.
GRANDMOTHER, (S.) The father's or mother's mother.
GRANDSIRE, (S.) Grandfather.
GRANGE, (S.) A building which has granaries, barns, stables; a farm house.
GRANNY, (S.) Grandmother.
GRANNITE. See **GRANATE**.
GRANIVOROUS, (A.) That feeds on any sort of grain. *L.*
GRANT, (V.) 1. To give or allow, 2. To acknowledge or confess.

GRANT,

G R

GRANT, (S.) 1. A gift, an allowance, a privilege, 2. In Law, a gift in writing of something which cannot properly be passed or conveyed by word only.

GRANTEE, (S.) The person to whom the grant is made.

GRANTHAM, (S.) A borough town in Lincolnshire, 105 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are the 5th Monday in Lent, Holy Thursday, July 10, Oct. 26, and December 17.

GRANTOR, (S.) He or she who makes a grant.

GRANULATED, (A.) Made into small grains.

GRANULATION, (S.) The art of reducing a thing into grains: *L.*

GRAPE, (S.) The fruit of the vine.

GRAPHICAL, (A.) Exact, perfect, curious, done to the life. *G.*

GRAPNEL Anchor, (S.) An anchor for a small ship or boat. *F.*

GRAPNELS, (S.) Large iron hooks, to be thrown into an enemy's ship to catch hold of her. *F.*

GRAPPLE, (V.) 1. To grasp or lay hold of, 2. To contend or strive earnestly with.

GRASHOPPER, (S.) An insect well known.

GRASIER. See **GRAZIER.**

GRASP, (V.) To inclose in the hand, or seize upon; to gripe, to encroach.

GRASS, (S.) Herbage for cattle. *B.*

GRATE, (S.) 1. An utensil to make a fire in, 2. A sort of iron lattice-work. *F.*

GRATE, (V.) 1. To reduce to powder by rubbing against a grater, 2. To grind the teeth, 3. To fret, gall, or vex. *F.*

GRATEFUL, (A.) 1. Filled with gratitude, 2. Pleasant, agreeable.

GRATER, (S.) An instrument to rasp soft bodies.

GRATIFICATION, (S.) 1. A present in return for something done, 2. A pleasuring. *L.*

GRATIFY, (V.) 1. To recompense, 2. To please or indulge.

GRATING, (A.) Rough, harsh, disagreeable.

GRATINGS, (S.) In a ship, frames of lattice-work between the main-mast and foremast.

GRATIS, (P.) Freely, for nothing. *L.*

GRATITUDE, (S.) A thankful remembrance of a favour. *L.*

G R

GRATUITY, (S.) A free gift. *F.*

GRATULATION, (S.) 1. A wishing joy, 2. A joining with others in their joy. *L.*

GRAVE, (S.) A hole dug in the earth to bury the dead in. *S.*

GRAVE, (A.) 1. Sober, serious, 2. Modest, not gaudy, 3. Of weight. *L.*

GRAVE, (V.) To insculp or carve in any hard substance.

GRAVEL, (S.) 1. Small stones, 2. Sand in the kidneys and bladder.

GRAVEL, (V.) 1. To spread over with gravel, 2. To perplex or nonplus. *F.*

GRAVER, (S.) A tool to engrave with.

GRAVESEND, (S.) A town on the river Thames, 22 miles from London. Its fairs are April 23, and Nov. 25.

GRAVITATE, (V.) To weigh or press downwards. *L.*

GRAVITATION, (S.) A pressure that one body, by force of its gravity, exerts on another under it; a tending to the centre. *L.*

GRAVITY, (S.) 1. Seriousness, 2. That force by which bodies are carried towards the centre of the earth or sun.

GRAVY, (S.) The juice of flesh-meat when roasted or boiled.

GRAY, or Grey, (A.) 1. White with a mixture of black, 2. Hoary with age.

GRAZE, (V.) 1. To feed on grass, 2. To rub against.

GRAZIER, (S.) One who deals in, or fattens cattle. *F.*

GREASE, (S.) 1. Fat, 2. The swelling of the legs of a horse. *F.*

GREASE, (V.) 1. To smear with grease, 2. To corrupt with presents.

GREASY, (A.) Smeared with grease.

GREAT, (A.) 1. Large, 2. Powerful, mighty, noble, 3. Famous, extraordinary.

GREATNESS, (S.) 1. Largeness, 2. Eminence, nobleness, grandeur, state. *S.*

GREAVES, (S.) Armour for the legs.

GRECIAN, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to Greece, 2. One skilled in the Greek language.

GRECISM, (S.) An idiom of the Greek language. *L.*

GREEDINESS, (S.) An eager appetite for.

GREEDY, (A.) Very covetous of, or eager after. *S.*

GREEN, (S.) 1. A colour, 2. A grassy plain. *S.*

GREEN,

G R

GREEN, (A.) 1. Of a green colour, 2. Raw, imperfect, 3. Unripe, 4. Not dry.
GREENFINCH, (S.) A singing bird.
GREENHOUSE, (S.) A garden-house for the preservation of such plants as will not bear the cold.
GREENISH, (A.) Somewhat green.
GREEN-SICKNESS, (S.) A disease which virgins are subject to.
GREENSWORD, (S.) Turf on which grass grows.
GREENWAX, (S.) A Law term, used for the estreats, issues, and fines in the exchequer, delivered to the sheriffs under the seal of that court made in green wax.
GREENWICH, (S.) A town in Kent, five miles from London.
GREET, (V.) To salute, or wish happiness. *S.*
GREETING, (S.) A familiar salutation.
GREGORIAN Calendar, (S.) A regulation of the reckoning of time made by pope Gregory XIII. A. C. 1582, called the new style.
GREY, (S.) A mixture of black and white.
GREYHOUND, (S.) A tall thin-bodied dog, that chases a hare in sight.
GRICE, (S.) A young wild boar.
GRIDELIN, (S.) A changeable colour of white and red.
GRIDIRON, (S.) An utensil for broiling meat.
GRIEF, (S.) Sorrow, affliction.
GRIEVANCE, (S.) Wrong, injury.
GRIEVE, (V.) 1. To mourn for, 2. To afflict.
GRIEVOUS, (A.) 1. That brings forth grief and trouble, 2. Heinous.
GRIFFIN, or Griffon, (S.) A fabulous creature with the head and wings of an eagle, and the body, legs, and tail of a lion. *F.*
GRIG, (S.) 1. A small eel, 2. A merry mortal.
GRILL, (V.) To broil on a gridiron.
GRILLADE, (S.) Broiled meat. *F.*
GRIM, (A.) 1. Frightful, ghastly, 2. Sour and austere in countenance. *S.*
GRIMACE, (S.) 1. A making mouths, or a wry face, 2. Diffimulation. *F.*
GRIME, (S.) The soot on the outside of kettles. *B.*
GRIME, (V.) To smut or smear with soot or grime.
GRIMSBY, (S.) A town in Lincolnshire,

G R

158 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are June 17, and Sept. 15.
GRIN, (V.) To shew the teeth by separating the lips. *S.*
GRIND, (V.) 1. To break small, 2. To sharpen, 3. To make smooth, 4. To grate the teeth, 5. To oppress the poor.
GRINDERS, (S.) The great teeth, that break the meat in chewing.
GRINDSTONE, or Grindstone, (S.) A round stone, on which edge-tools are sharpened.
GRIPE, (V.) 1. To clench or squeeze hard, 2. To cause gripings in the guts, 3. To oppress. *S.*
GRIPE, (S.) 1. A sudden hard squeeze, 2. The compass of a ship's stern under water, 3. Affliction; distress.
GRIPES, (S.) A painful disorder in the lower belly; the belly-ach.
GRIPSKIN, (S.) The back-bone of a hog, with the flesh that joins to it.
GRISLED, (A.) Grey.
GRISLY, (A.) 1. Frightful, hideous, 2. Grey.
GRIST, (S.) 1. Corn ground or fit for grinding, 2. Supply, provision.
GRISTLE, (S.) A cartilaginous substance. *S.*
GRIT, (S.) 1. Sand, or the dust of sandy stones, 2. The grain or roughness of grindstones, 3. A fish called a grapple.
GRITTINESS, (S.) Being full of grit or large sand.
GRIZZLE, (S.) A mixture of white and black; grey. *F.*
GROAN, (S.) 1. A sighing moaning noise, 2. In Hunting, the noise made by a buck in rutting time. *B.*
GROAT, (S.) Four pence. *Du.*
GROATS, (S.) Oats dried and hulled.
GROCER, (S.) One who deals in foreign dried fruits, spices, tea, sugar, &c.
GROCERY, (S.) Grocers ware; sugar; raisins, currants, figs, prunes, &c.
GROGRAM, (S.) A stuff made of silk and hair. *F.*
GROIN, (S.) The part between the belly and the thighs.
GROOM, (S.) 1. One who looks after horses, 2. A bridegroom.
GROOM Porter, (S.) An officer of the king's household, who has the direction of games.
Groom of the Stole, (S.) An officer who takes care of the king's wardrobe.

GROOVE,

G R

GROOVE, (S.) 1. A channel cut in wood or stone, 2. A passage for air into a mine.

GROPE, (V.) To feel for in the dark.

GROSS, (A.) 1. Fat, 2. Foul, or full of humours, 3. Palpable, notorious, 4. In Trade, the whole or total, 5. In Law, absolute, independent. *F.*

GROSS, (S.) 1. Twelve dozen, 2. The bulk.

GROSSNESS, (S.) Coarseness, 2. Corpulence, 3. Want of delicacy.

GROT, or Gróttó, (S.) A cave. *F.*

GROTESQUE, (A.) Comical, pleasant, ridiculous, distorted. *F.*

GROTESQUE Work, (S.) In Painting and Carving, either antick figures of creatures that have no real existence, or an amazing distortion of realities.

GROVE, (S.) A small thick wood. *S.*

GROVEL, (V.) 1. To creep, or crawl on the ground, 2. To be mean. *F.*

GROVELING, (A.) 1. Lying prone, or with the face upon, or near the ground, 2. A deer is said to feed groveling, when she feeds lying on her belly.

GRoul, (V.) To grumble or make an angry noise like a dog.

GROUND, (S.) 1. The earth, 2. In Painting, such parts of the piece as retain the colour first laid on, and on which no figures are painted, 3. In Etching, the composition spread over the plate on which the design is to be drawn, 4. Reason, basis, foundation. *S.*

GROUND Floor, (S.) The lower story of a house.

GROUND Ivy, (S.) The herb gill, or ale-hoof.

GROUND Plot, (S.) 1. The ground on which any building is placed, 2. The ichnography of a building.

GROUND Rent, (S.) Rent paid for the land on which a house is built.

GROUND Timbers, (S.) In Ship-building, those that lie on the keel.

GROUNDLESS, (A.) Without foundation.

GROUNDS, (S.) 1. The principles of any art or science, 2. The dregs of any fermented liquor. *S.*

GROUNDSEL, (S.) 1. The threshold of a door, 2. An herb.

GROUNDWORK, (S.) The first part of any undertaking; the fundamentals.

GROUP, (S.) In Painting, an assemblage or knot of figures; a crowd, a cluster. *F.*

G U

GROUT, (S.) 1. The sediment of any thing that has oatmeal in it, 2. Wort, or new ale. *S.*

GROW, (V.) To take root, thrive, or wax bigger; to improve. *S.*

GROWTH, (S.) 1. Vegetation, 2. Increase in number, bulk, or frequency, 3. Increase of stature, 4. Improvement, advancement.

GRUB, (S.) A small worm.

GRUB up, (V.) To root up by digging.

GRUBSTREET, (S.) Mean writings of any kind.

GRUDGE, (S.) Hatred, ill-will, an old quarrel.

GRUDGE, (V.) To envy or repine at.

GRUDGING, (S.) A small degree of a disease.

GRUEL, (S.) A kind of pottage. *F.*

GRUFF, (A.) Surly, sour of aspect.

GRUM, (A.) Sour, surly.

GRUMBLE, (V.) 1. To murmur and find fault with, 2. To rumble, 3. To growl, to snarl.

GRUMOUS, (A.) Thick, clotted. *L.*

GRUNT, or Grúntle, (V.) To make a noise like a hog. *L.*

GRUTCH, (S.) Malice, ill-will.

GRUTCH, (V.) To envy, to be loth to allow any thing.

GUAYACUM, (S.) A physical-wood, also called lignum sanctum.

GUARANTEE, (S.) A person agreed on to see articles performed in treaties between princes. *F.*

GUARANTY, (S.) The office or duty of a guarantee.

GUARD, (S.) 1. Defence, 2. Those appointed to watch over the security of persons or things, 3. Part of the hilt of a sword, 4. Lace on cloaths. *F.*

GUA'RDIAN, (S.) One who has the care and tuition of a ward. *F.*

GUA'RDIANSHIP, (S.) The office of a guardian.

GU'BINGS, (S.) The trimmings or parings of salt fish.

GU'DGEON, (S.) A small fish.

GUE'RDON, (S.) A recompense or reward. *F.*

GUE'RNSEY, (S.) An island on the coast of Normandy, subject to the king of England.

GUESS, (S.) A conjecture.

GUEST, (S.) 1. A person admitted to a feast, who is not a member of the family,

family, 2. One entertained in another's house. *S.*

GU'GGLE, (*V.*) To make a noise like that made by pouring liquor out of a narrow-neck'd bottle.

GUID'ANCE, (*S.*) A leading or conducting; direction, government. *F.*

GUIDE, (*V.*) To lead or conduct. *F.*

GUIDE, (*S.*) One who directs another in his way or conduct.

GUID'ON, (*S.*) 1. The standard belonging to the king's life-guard, 2. The standard bearer. *F.*

GUILD, (*S.*) 1. A tribute, 2. A fine, 3. A fraternity or company. *S.*

GUIL'DER, (*S.*) 1. A gold coin of different value in different places; that of the emperor Matthias worth 7*s.* 2*d.* that of Portheno 6*s.* 10*d.* and that of Nuremberg 7*s.* 1*d.* 2. A silver coin; the guilder of Magdeburgh 2*s.* 4*d.* the new guilder of Brandenburg 2*s.* 3*d.* the guilder piece of Holland 5*s.* 2*d.* and the guilder florin 1*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

GUIL'DFORD, (*S.*) A town in Surry, 30 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are May 4, and Nov. 22.

GUILE, (*S.*) Fraud or deceit.

GUI'LEFUL, (*A.*) Fraudulent, deceitful.

GUILT, or **Guiltiness**, (*S.*) A crime that calls for punishment.

GUI'LTLESS, (*A.*) Free from blame.

GUI'LTY, (*A.*) Culpable, having committed a crime.

GUI'NEA, (*S.*) A gold coin in value 1*l.* 1*s.*

GUISE, (*S.*) A mode, manner or way.

GUI'TAR, (*S.*) A musical instrument.

GU'LDEN, (*S.*) 1. A silver coin current in Germany, that of Hanover, Magdeburgh and Saxony worth 2*s.* 4*d.* and the doublin gulden of Hanover 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling, 2. The gulden of Brandenburg, and that of Hildesheim 2*s.* 6*d.* and the gulden of Zell 2*s.* 3*d.* sterling.

GULES, (*S.*) In Heraldry, a red colour.

GULF, or **Gulph**, (*S.*) 1. Part of the sea running up between the land, 2. An abyss or unmeasurable depth. *F.*

GULL, (*S.*) 1. A sea fowl, 2. An easy credulous person.

GULL, (*V.*) To cheat or wheedle a person out of his money. *F.*

GU'LLET, (*S.*) The pipe through which food descends from the mouth to the stomach. *F.*

GU'LLYHOLE, (*S.*) An entrance thro' which the water in the streets is convey'd to the common shore.

GULP, (*S.*) A mouthful of liquor.

GULP, (*V.*) To swallow down with a noise.

GUM, (*S.*) 1. A congealed juice that issues out of the bark of several trees, and will dissolve in water, 2. The fleshy covering of the roots of the teeth. *L.*

GUM, (*V.*) To smear over with gum.

GUN, (*S.*) A general name for cannon, muskets, and other fire-arms.

GU'NNEL, or **Gúnwale**, (*S.*) In a ship, 1. The upper part of a ship's sides from the half deck to the fore-castle, 2. The lower part of a port where a piece of ordnance lies.

GU'NNER, (*S.*) Of a ship, an officer who takes charge of the ordnance and warlike stores, and directs the management of them in fight.

GU'NNERY, (*S.*) The art of charging, mounting, and levelling artillery.

GU'NPOWDER, (*S.*) A composition of sulphur, nitre and charcoal.

GU'NSHOT, (*S.*) The reach of a gun.

GU'NSHOT, (*A.*) Made by the shot of a gun.

GU'RLING, (*S.*) A word expressive of the sound made by water when it has small falls, or runs swiftly over rough pebbles.

GUSH, (*V.*) To flow out suddenly and with force.

GU'SSET, (*S.*) A square or triangular piece of cloth put into garments. *F.*

GUST, (*S.*) A sudden and violent blast of wind.

GUST, or **Gústo**, (*S.*) 1. A relish or taste for, 2. Intellectual taste. *L.*

GUT, (*V.*) To take out the guts.

GUT, (*S.*) 1. The alimentary tube which reaches from the mouth to the anus, or from the stomach to the vent, 2. The belly; as, *he loves his gut*.

GU'TTA Serena, (*S.*) An entire privation of sight without any visible disorder. *L.*

GU'TTER, (*S.*) A canal or chanel to carry off water. *F.*

GU'TTLE, (*V.*) To gormandize.

GU'TTLING, (*S.*) Filling or stuffing the guts, eating greedily.

GU'TTURAL, (*A.*) Of or through the throat, belonging to the throat. *L.*

GU'ZZLE, (*V.*) To tipple.

GYBE,

H A

CYBE, (V.) To jeer, to sneer.
GYMNA'SIARCH, (S.) The governor or master of a college or school where bodily exercises are taught. *G.*
GYMNASIUM, (S.) A school or place of exercise in any art or science, particularly where bodily exercises are made use of.
GYMNA'STICK, (A.) Of or belonging to bodily exercise, as wrestling, running, dancing, &c. *G.*
GYMNO'SOPHISTS, (S.) A sect of Indian philosophers who went naked, and lived in woods and deserts. *G.*
GY'PSY. See **GIPSIES**.
GYRA'TION, (S.) A turning any thing about. *L.*
GYVES, (S.) Fetters,

H.

HAAK, or **Hake**, (S.) A sort of fish.
HA'BEAS CO'RPUS, (S.) A writ which a man imprisoned may have out of the king's bench to remove himself thither, at his own cost, to answer the cause at that bar. *L.*
HA'BERDASHER, (S.) 1. A feller of hats, 2. A feller of small wares.
HA'BERDINE, (S.) An ordinary sort of salted cod.
HABERGEON, (S.) A short coat of mail.
HABILLIMENT, (S.) Apparel, cloathing.
HA'BIT, (S.) 1. Garb, dress, 2. Use, custom, 3. Constitution of the body or mind. *L.*
HA'BITABLE, (A.) Fit to live or reside in. *L.*
HABITA'TION, (S.) A dwelling.
HA'BITED, (A.) Cloathed or dressed.
HABITUAL, (A.) Customary, grown to a habit by use.
HABITUATE, (V.) To accustom, to inure.
HA'BITUDE, (S.) A disposition of mind or body obtained and confirmed by repeated acts; familiarity. *L.*
HA'BNAB, (P.) At random.
HACK, (V.) To cut or hew.
HACK, (S.) Any thing used in common. *T.*
HA'CKLE, (V.) To dress hemp or flax.

H A

HA'CKNEY, (S.) A horse or coach let out to hire; a hirling, a prostitute.
HA'DDOCK, (S.) A sea-fish.
HA'DLEY, (S.) In Suffolk, is 6½ miles from London, and has two weekly markets, one on Monday, and the other on Saturday. Its fairs are Whit-Monday and Oct. 10.
HÆ'MORRHAGE, (S.) A flux of blood.
HÆ'MORRHOIDS, (S.) The piles.
HÆRE'SIARCH, (S.) An arch heretick. *G.*
HAFT, (S.) A handle of a knife. *S.*
HA'FTER, (S.) A person employed in making handles for knives.
HAG, (S.) An ill-looking, withered, ill-natured old woman; a fury.
HA'GGARD, (A.) Lean, ugly, rugged, deformed.
HA'GGARD HAWK, (S.) A kind of hawk.
HA'GGESE, (S.) A sort of pudding made of liver, lights, &c.
HA'GGLE, (V.) 1. To beat down the price in buying, 2. To cut unhandsofly.
HAIL, (S.) Drops of rain frozen in falling. *S.*
HAIL, (P.) A term of salutation.
HAIL, (V.) 1. To salute, 2. To call upon. *S.*
HA'LSHOT, (S.) Small shot scattered like hail.
HAIR, (S.) Those fine threads that grow out of the skin. *L. S.*
HA'IRBRAINED, (A.) Wild, irregular, frantick.
HAIR'S-BREADTH, (S.) A very small distance.
HA'IRCLOTH, (S.) Stuff made of hair.
HA'IRLACE, (S.) A fillet to bind up the hair.
HA'IRY, (A.) Belonging to or full of hairs.
HAKE, (S.) A kind of fish.
HA'LBED, (S.) A battle-ax fixed to a long staff.
HALBERDEE'R, (S.) A soldier who carries a halberd. *F.*
HA'LCYON, (S.) The king's-fisher, a bird, which in a calm season builds her nest on the sea shore. *G.*
HALCYON Days, (S.) Days of peace, plenty and tranquillity.
HALE, (V.) 1. To drag or pull along, 2. To hale a ship, is to call to the crew to know whence they came, and whither they are bound. **HALE**,

HALE, (A.) Healthful, sound, hearty.
HALF, (S.) A moiety. *S.*
HALF-BLOOD, (S.) One not having the same father and mother.
HALF-MOON, (S.) 1. The moon half enlightened, 2. In Fortification, an out-work having only two faces, forming together a salient angle, flanked by some part of the place, and the other bastions.
HALFPENNY, (S.) A copper coin, the 24th part of a shilling.
HALF-PIKE, (S.) A small pike carried by officers.
HALF-SEAL, (S.) Used in chancery for sealing commissions to delegates appointed on any appeal in ecclesiastical or marine causes.
HALF-SEAS over, Half drunk.
HALF-TONGUE, (S.) A party jury, in which half are English, and half foreigners, impanelled on any cause wherein a foreigner is a party.
HA'LF-WITTED, (A.) Foolish.
HA'LIBUT, (S.) A fine flat fish.
HA'LIFAX, (S.) A prodigiously large and populous cloathing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire; but it is very remarkable, that though it has but one church, it has 11 chapels of ease, and 16 meeting-houses, besides those of the Quakers, who are here very numerous. It is 174 miles from London, and has a market on Thursdays, and a fair June 24.
HALL, (S.) 1. A large house, 2. A public building belonging to a company, 3. A court of justice, 4. A room at the entrance of a house. *S.*
HA'LLAGE, (S.) A fee paid for cloth brought for sale to Blackwell-hall, London.
HALLELU'JAH, (S.) Praise ye the Lord.
HA'LLIARDS, (S.) In a ship, those ropes which serve for hoisting up all the yards except the cross jack and sprit-sail yards.
HA'LLIER, (S.) A net to catch birds with.
HA'LLOW, (V.) 1. To consecrate or render holy, 2. To whoop or halloo, 3. To shout or talk aloud.
HALLOO, (V.) A noise made to incite dogs to fight.
HA'LMOTE, or Hállimote, (S.) A court baron, or a meeting of the tenants of the same manor, in which differences between the tenants are determined.
HA'LO, (S.) 1. A meteor in the form of

a bright circle, encompassing the sun, moon, or a star, 2. A red circle round the nipple of a woman's breast. *G.*
HA'LSER, (S.) A rope less than a cable.
HA'LSSTEAD, (S.) A town in Essex, 45 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. Its fairs are May 6, and Oct. 29.
HALT, (V.) 1. To limp, 2. To stop or stand still.
HA'LTTER, (S.) A rope to tie about the neck of a horse or malefactor. *S.*
HALVE, (V.) To divide into two parts.
HALVES, (P.) A claim to an equal share.
HAM, (S.) 1. The part behind the knee; 2. A leg of pork salted and dried in a particular manner.
HAMADRYADES, (S.) Beautiful nymphs, who, according to the poets, inhabited oaks or other trees, with which they were born, and with which they died. *G.*
HA'MLET, (A.) 1. A little village, 2. A district or division of a city or manor.
HA'MMER, (S.) An instrument to drive nails. *S.*
HA'MMER, (V.) 1. To beat with a hammer, 2. To forge with a hainmer, 3. To contrive by study.
HA'MMOCK, (S.) A hanging sea-bed.
HA'MPER, or Hámaper, (S.) A kind of large strong basket for carriage.
Clerk of the HANAPER, An officer in chancery, who receives all the money due to the king for the seals of charters, patents, &c.
HA'MPER, (V.) To entangle, or perplex; to shackle, to embarrass.
HA'MPSHIRE, (S.) One of the maritime counties of England, bordering on the British channel. It is in length from north to south about 54 miles; in breadth from east to west about 30, and in compass about 150. It contains one city, 20 market-towns, 253 parishes, and sends 26 members to parliament.
HA'MSTRING, (S.) The tendon of the ham.
HA'MSTRING, (V.) To lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.
HANCH, (S.) The hip and fleshy part of the thigh.
HAND, (S.) 1. The palm with the fingers, 2. A measure of four inches, 3. Right or left side, 4. Rate, price, terms, conditions; as, He carries it with a high HAND,

HAND, 5. Labour, act of the hand, 6. Manual management, or power of performing, 7. Cards held at a game, 8. Advantage, gain, 9. The index of a clock or watch, 10. A piece of wood which points to a road, with an inscription, 11. A workman, 12. The manner of writing, 13. **HAND** *other head*; negligently, rashly, 14. **HAND to HAND**; close fight, 15. **HAND in HAND**; conjointly, in union, 16. **HAND to mouth**; as want requires, 17. **HAND and glove**; intimate and familiar. *S.*

HAND, (V.) 1. To give or transmit with the hand, 2. To lead by the hand, 3. To deliver down from one to another.

HAND Basket, (S.) A small portable basket.

HAND Bell, (S.) A small bell carried and rung by the hand.

HAND Gallop, (S.) A slow easy gallop.

HA'ND'S-BREADTH, (S.) A measure of three inches.

HA'NDFUL, (S.) As much as can be held in the hand.

HA'NDICRAFT, (S.) A working trade.

HA'NDKERCHIEF, (S.) A piece of silk or linen for wiping the face, or wearing about the neck.

HA'NDLE, (S.) That part of an instrument which is to be held in the hand.

HA'NDLE, (V.) 1. To hold or feel with the hand, 2. To examine, or treat of.

HA'NDMAID, (S.) A maid-servant.

HA'NDSOME, (A.) 1. Comely, beautiful, 2. Fine, genteel.

HA'NDSPIKE, (S.) A wooden lever to move heavy things.

HA'NDY, (A.) 1. Ready at doing any thing, 2. Convenient, near, or at hand.

HANDY Work, (S.) Work done by the hand. *S.*

HANG, (V.) 1. To fix any thing up by the upper part, 2. To kill by suspending by the neck, 3. To line a room with tapestry, cloth, or paper, 4. To bend forward, 5. To hover, to impend, 6. To rest upon by embracing, 7. To stick close to a person for some advantage.

HA'NGER, (S.) A short crooked sword.

HA'NGERS, (S.) Irons to hang a pot on.

HA'NGINGS, (S.) Linings of rooms, of silk, stuff, paper, &c.

HA'NGMAN, (S.) An executioner.

HANK, (S.) 1. A skain of thread or silk, 2. A habit or propensity of mind.

HA'NKER, (V.) To covet, or long for.

HANSE Towns, (S.) Certain free towns, in Germany, 27 in number, joined in a league offensive and defensive against all enemies whatsoever.

HANSEA'TICK, (A.) Belonging to the Hanse towns.

HA'NSEL, (S.) 1. The first money received for any sort or parcel of goods,

2. The first sold in the morning.

HAP, (S.) Chance, accident, fortune.

HA'PLESS, (A.) Unfortunate, luckless.

HA'PPEN, (V.) To befall, to come to pass.

HA'PPINESS, (S.) Felicity, blessedness.

HA'PPY, (A.) 1. Blessed, or enjoying felicity, 2. Fortunate, successful.

HARA'NGUE, (S.) A speech or oration. *T.*

HARA'NGUE, (V.) To make a speech upon a subject.

HA'RASS. See **HARRASS**.

HA'RBIKER, (S.) An officer who provides lodgings for a prince and his retinue when on a progress; a forerunner.

HA'RBOROUGH, (S.) A town in Leicestershire, 84 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. It has a fair on Oct. 19.

HA'RBOR, (S.) 1. A port for ships to ride in, 2. An asylum, a shelter.

HA'RBOR, (V.) To lodge or entertain.

HARD, (A.) 1. Firm, solid, flinty, 2. Rigorous, cruel, 3. Difficult, 4. Acid, sour, 5. Dull, as of hearing, 6. In Painting, stiff, in contradistinction to soft and mellow, 7. Avaricious, 8. Insensible. *S.*

HARD, (P.) 1. Diligently, laboriously, 2. With difficulty, 3. Fast, nimbly.

HA'RDBOUND, (A.) Costive.

HA'RDEN, (V.) 1. To make hard, 2. To confirm in wickedness.

HARDEA'VOURED, (A.) Having coarse features.

HARDEA'RTED, (A.) Cruel, inexorable.

HA'RDINESS, (S.) 1. A capacity of enduring cold, hunger, and fatigue, 2. Confidence.

HA'RDISH, (A.) Somewhat hard.

HA'RDNESS, (S.) Firmness, solidity.

HARDS, (S.) The coarse part of flax and hemp, separated from the fine. *S.*

HA'RDSHIP, (S.) 1. Trouble, fatigue, 2. Severity, injury.

HA'RDWARE, (S.) Manufactures of metals,

H A

HA'RDY, (A.) Capable of suffering hardships; bold, brave, stout.
HARE, (S.) A well known animal. *D.*
HARE, (V.) To hurry, so as to disorder the mind; to fright.
HA'REBRAINED, (A.) Thoughtless, heedless, unsettled, wild.
HA'REFOOT, (S.) An herb.
HA'RELIP, (S.) A lip cloven or parted like that of a hare.
HA'RIOT, or *Hériot*, (S.) The best beast a tenant has at the hour of his death, due by custom to the lord of the manor.
HARK, (P.) Hear, listen.
HA'RLEIGH, (S.) A town in Merionethshire, North Wales; it is 193 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are, Thursday after Trinity, June 30, Aug. 21, and Dec. 11.
HA'RLEQUIN, (S.) The hero of all the modern pantomime entertainments. *I.*
HA'RLOT, (S.) A prostitute or whore.
HA'RLTRY, (S.) Prostitution.
HA'RLSTON, (S.) A town in Norfolk, whose market is on Wednesday, distant from London 95 miles. Its fairs are July 5, and Sept. 9.
HARM, (S.) Prejudice, mischief, disaster, detriment, hurt. *S.*
HA'RMFUL, (A.) Hurtful, mischievous.
HA'RMLESS, (A.) 1. Innocent, incapable or unwilling to do harm, 2. Unhurt.
HARMO'NICAL, or *Harmonick*, (A.) Of or belonging to harmony. *G.*
HARMO'NIOUS, (A.) Melodious.
HA'RMONY, (S.) 1. Melody, 2. A due proportion in sounds, 3. Concord, or mutual agreement. *G.*
HA'RNESS, (S.) 1. Armour, 2. The furniture of horses for any sort of carriage. *F.*
HARP, (S.) A musical instrument. *S.*
HA'RPCER, (S.) One who plays upon a harp.
HA'RPIES, (S.) 1. A filthy kind of birds, with women's faces, and very long claws, 2. Ravenous wretches. *G.*
HAR'PING Iron, (S.) A kind of dart fastened to the end of a rope, used to catch whales with.
HARPO'CRATES, (S.) Supposed to be the god of silence, and to be worshipped by the Egyptians. He is painted with his finger upon his lips, and a wolf's skin full of eyes upon his shoulders.
HARPONIE'R, (S.) A man employed to throw the harping-iron at whales,

H A

HA'RPCHORD, (S.) A musical instrument. *F.*
HA'RQUEBUS, (S.) A short hand-gun, with a large bore. *F.*
HA'RRASS, (V.) 1. To tire or fatigue, 2. To ruin a country by making continual inroads. *F.*
HA'RRIDAN, (S.) 1. An old bawd, 2. A scolding ill-natured old woman.
HA'RRIER, (S.) A hound for hunting hares. *F.*
HA'RRROW, (S.) A drag with iron teeth to break the clods of earth after ploughing.
HARSH, (A.) 1. Rough, sharp, unpleasant, 2. Rigid, austere, 3. Rude, uncouth, 4. Rough to the ear.
HA'RSLET, (S.) The heart, liver, lights, with other parts from the inside of a hog.
HART, (S.) A kind of deer, the male of the roe. *S.*
HART Royal, (S.) One that has been hunted by a king or queen, and escaped with life.
HARTFORD, or *Hértford*, (S.) The county town of Hertfordshire, is 23 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Saturday fortnight before Easter, May 12, July 5, and Nov. 8.
HARTFORDSHIRE, or *Hértfordshire*, (S.) An inland county, of an almost circular form; it is about 28 miles in length from east to west, 27 miles broad from north to south, and 130 in circumference, and contains 18 market towns, 120 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament.
HA'RTLAND, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 197 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Easter-Wednesday, and Sept. 25.
HA'RTLEPOOL, (S.) A sea-port town in the bishoprick of Durham, 236 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are May 14, August 21, Oct. 9, and Nov. 27.
HA'RVEST, (S.) 1. The time of reaping and taking in corn, 2. The product of labour. *S.*
HA'RVEST-HOME, (S.) A feast made after the harvest is got in, at which time they have a particular song.
HA'RWICH, (S.) A sea-port town in Essex, 71 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are May 1, and Oct. 18,

HASH,

HASH, (S.) Meat cut in pieces and stewed. *F.*

HA'SLE, (S.) The wood of the small nut tree. *F.*

HA'SLEMERE, (S.) A borough town in *Surry*, 41 miles from *London*, with a market on *Tuesdays*. Its fairs are *May 1*, and *Sept. 25*.

HA'SLINGDEN, (S.) A small town in *Lancashire*; whose market is on *Wednesday*, distant 197 miles from *London*. Its fairs are *May 8*, *July 1*, and *Oct. 10*.

HASP, (S.) A small iron or brass fastening to a door. *S.*

HA'SSOCK, (S.) A bag, or cushion made of rushes to kneel upon in churches.

HASTE, (S.) Speed, expedition, dispatch.

HASTE, or **HASTEN**, (V.) 1. To hurry or quicken, 2. To make haste. *F.*

HA'STINESS, (S.) 1. Quickness, 2. A readiness to become angry.

HA'STINGS, (S.) Peace that come early.

HA'STINGS, (S.) An ancient town in *Suffex*, and one of the *Cinque Ports*. It is 62 miles from *London*, and has a market on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. Its fairs are *Whitfun-Tuesday*, *July 26*, and *Oct. 23*.

HASTY, (A.) 1. Sudden, quick, 2. Impatient, 3. Passionate, or soon angry.

HAT, (S.) A covering for the head. *S.*

HATCH, (S.) 1. A half door, 2. A place to lay grain in, 3. A trap to catch weasels, 4. Brood excluded from the egg.

HATCH, (V.) 1. To breed young by sitting upon eggs, 2. To invent, 3. In *Drawing*, to shade with small strokes of the pen.

HATCH Way, (S.) In a ship, that place which is directly over the hatches.

HA'TCHEL, or **Hitchel**, (S.) An instrument to dress hemp, flax, &c. with.

HA'TCHES, (S.) 1. Flood-gates, 2. In a ship, a kind of trap-doors through which goods are let down into the hold.

HA'TCHET, (S.) A small ax. *F.*

HA'TCHMENT, (S.) A corrupt pronunciation of achievement, 1. The marshalling several coats of arms in an escutcheon, 2. An escutcheon put upon the wall of a house where a person died.

HATE, (S.) Malignity, detestation. *S.*

HATE, (V.) To detest or abhor.

HA'TEFUL, (A.) Odious, malignant.

HA'TFIELD, or **Hâtfield Regis**, (S.) A town in *Essex*, 28 miles from *London*, with a market on *Saturdays*.

HA'TFIELD, (S.) A town in *Hartfordshire*, whose market is on *Thursdays*, distant 20 miles from *London*. Its fairs are *April 23*, and *Oct. 18*.

HA'THERLEGH, or **Hâtherly**, (S.) A small town in *Devonshire*, whose market is on *Tuesdays*; distant from *London* 194 miles. Its fairs are *May 21*, *June 22*, *Sept. 4*, and *Nov. 8*.

HAVE, (V.) 1. To possess, 2. To take or receive, 3. To be the husband or wife to another.

HA'VEN, (S.) A port, or harbour. *D.*

HA'VERFORD WEST, (S.) In *Pembrokeshire*, *South Wales*, is 254 miles from *London*, and has a market on *Tuesdays* and *Saturdays*. Its fairs are *May 12*, *June 12*, *July 18*, *Sept. 4*, *Sept. 24*, and *Oct. 18*.

HAU'GHTINESS, (S.) Pride, arrogance.

HAU'GHTY, (A.) Proud, arrogant. *F.*

HAUM, (S.) Straw. *S.*

HAUNCH. See **HANCH**.

HAUNT, (S.) 1. A place frequently resorted to, 2. A habit or custom.

HAUNT, (V.) To frequent. *F.*

HA'VOCK, (S.) 1. Slaughter, 2. Waste.

HAU'TBOY, or **Hôboy**, (S.) A musical pipe, or wind instrument. *F.*

HAW, (S.) The fruit of the white thorn.

HAWK, (S.) A bird of prey.

HAWK, (V.) 1. To go a sporting with a hawk, 2. To make a noise in bringing up phlegm, 3. To cry or sell things publicly about the streets.

HAW'KER, (S.) 1. One who cries newspapers about the streets, 2. A pedlar.

HAW'KSHEAD, (S.) A small town in *Lancashire*, whose market is on *Mondays*, distant from *London* 265 miles. Its fairs are *Holy Thursday* and *Sept. 21*.

HAW'SER, (S.) A three-quad rope, or small cable. *F.*

HAW'SES, (S.) Two round holes in the head of a ship, through which the cables pass when she is at anchor.

HAY, (S.) A town in *Brecknockshire*, *South Wales*, 135 miles from *London*, with a market on *Mondays*. Its fairs are *May 17*, *Aug. 12*, and *Oct. 10*.

HAY, (S.) 1. Grass cut and dried, 2. A rabbit trap. *S.*

HAY'LSHAM, (S.) A small town in *Suffex*, whose market is on *Saturdays*; distant 53 miles from *London*. Its fairs are *April 5*, and *June 14*.

H E

HA'ZARD, (S.) 1. Chance, 2. Peril, 3. A particular game at tennis, billiards, cards, and dice. *F.*

HA'ZARD, (V.) To venture.

HA'ZARDOUS, (A.) 1. Uncertain, 2. Dangerous.

HÁZE, (S.) A thick wet fog. *F.*

HA'ZY, (A.) Foggy.

HEAD, (S.) 1. That part of a body which contains the brain, 2. The upper part of a tree, 3. The source of a river, 4. The front of an army, 5. A chief or principal person, 6. Denomination of animals, as, a hundred HEAD, 7. The top of any thing bigger than the rest, 8. The brain, 9. Drefs of the head, 10. A crisis, 11. Place of command. *S.*

HEA'DACH, (S.) A pain in the head.

HEA'DBOROUGH, (S.) A subordinate conftable.

HEA'DINESS, (S.) 1. The spirituous quality of liquors, 2. Rashness.

HEA'DLAND, (S.) 1. A point of land lying out at sea, 2. Part of a field ploughed across at the end of other lands.

HEA'DLONG, (P.) Hastily, with the head foremost, rashly.

HEA'D-MOULD-SHOT, (S.) A disorder in which the sutures of the skull have their edges shot over one another.

HEA'DON, (S.) A borough town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, whose market is on Saturdays; distant 172 miles from London. Its fairs are Feb. 14, Aug. 2, Sept. 25, and Nov. 17.

HEA'DPIECE, (S.) 1. Armour for the head; a helmet, 2. Understanding.

HEAD SAILS, (S.) Those which belong to the foremast and the boltspit.

HEAD SEA (S.) A great wave coming right a-head of a ship.

HEA'DSMAN, (S.) An executioner.

HEA'DSTRONG, (A.) Obstinate.

HEA'DY, (A.) 1. That flies up into the head, 2. Rash, hasty, violent.

HEAL, (V.) To cure a wound or sore.

HEA'LING, (A.) Curing, mild, mollifying, gentle, medicinal. *S.*

HEALTH, (S.) A good constitution of body.

HEA'LTHY, or Healthful, (A.) 1. Any thing that conduces to health, 2. In a good state of health.

HEAP, (S.) 1. A pile of things laid one upon another, 2. A crowd, a rabble, 3. A cluster. *S.*

H E

HEAR, (V.) 1. To receive a sound by the ear, 2. To examine a cause as a judge does. *S.*

HEA'RING, (S.) 1. The sense of receiving sounds, 2. Judicial trial, 3. The reach of the ear.

HEA'RKEN, (V.) To listen, or give ear to; to pay regard to. *S.*

HEARSE, (S.) 1. A vehicle to carry a dead corpse in, 2. Among Hunters, a hind in the second year of his age.

HEART, (S.) 1. A noble muscular part, seated in the breast, the source of vital heat and motion, and the cause of the circulation of the blood, 2. The middle or inner part of any thing, 3. Courage, spirit, 4. Affection, inclination, 5. Conscience. *S.*

HEART-ACH, (S.) Sorrow, anguish.

HEA'RT-BREAKING, (S.) Excessive sorrow.

HEART-BURN, (S.) A pain at the mouth of the stomach, from a sharp humour.

HEA'RT-BURNING, (S.) Discontent, secret enmity.

HEART-FELT, (A.) Felt in the mind.

HEART-SICK, (A.) Pained in mind.

HEART-STRINGS, (S.) Imaginary tendons or nerves, supposed to support the heart.

HEART-WHOLE, (A.) Unhurt in the vital parts.

HEA'RT-WOUNDED, (A.) Greatly affected with love or grief.

HEA'RTEN, (V.) 1. To fortify or strengthen, 2. To animate or encourage.

HEARTH, (S.) The floor or pavement of a chimney. *S.*

HEA'RTLESS, (A.) Hopeless, cast down.

HEA'RTY, (A.) 1. In good health, 2. Cheerful, 3. Frank, sincere, generous.

HEAT, (S.) 1. A sensation excited by fire, 2. Passion or transport, 3. One course at a horse-race, 4. Hot weather, 5. A flushing in the face. *S.*

HEAT, (V.) 1. To make hot, 2. To excite or inflame the passions.

HEATH, (S.) 1. A wild shrub, 2. A plain covered with heath. *S.*

HEA'THEN, (S.) A pagan, or idolater.

HEA'THENISH, (A.) After the manner of the heathens.

HEA'THENISM, (S.) The religious principles of the heathens.

HEAVE, (V.) 1. To lift, 2. To swell

or

or rise up, 3. To throw, 4. To strain, to vomit.

HEAVE *Offerings*, (S.) The first fruits given to the priests of the Jews.

HEA'VEN, (S.) 1. The firmament or sky, 2. The abode of the blessed. S.

HEA'VINESS, (S.) 1. Weight, 2. Drowsiness, 3. Sadness, 4. Dulness or stupidity.

HEA'VY, (A.) 1. Ponderous, 2. Drowsy, 3. Melancholy, 4. Stupid, 5. Painful, as requiring much labour, 6. Slow. S.

HE'BE, (S.) The goddess of health, and cup-bearer to Jupiter. G.

HE'BETUDE, (S.) Dulness, bluntness. L.

HE'BRAISM, (S.) An idiom of the Hebrew language. F.

HE'CATE', (S.) A goddess, called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate or Proserpine in hell.

HE'CATOMB, (S.) A sacrifice of a hundred oxen at one time on different altars.

HE'CKLE, (S.) An instrument used in dressing flax or hemp. T.

HE'CTICK *Fever*, (S.) A fever which grows worse after meals. It is generally symptomatick from an inward decay.

HE'CTOR, (S.) A braggadocio or bully.

HE'CTOR, (V.) To bully, to vaunt and vapour.

HEDGE, (S.) A fence made with bushes.

HEDGE-HOG, (S.) 1. An animal covered all over with sharp bristles, 2. A fish, otherwise called the globe fish.

HE'DGING-BILL, (S.) A cutting-hook used in making hedges.

HEED, (S.) Caution, or care. S.

HEE'DFUL, (A.) 1. Attentive, mindful, 2. Cautious, circumspect.

HEE'DLESS, (A.) Negligent, careless.

HEEL, (S.) The back part of the foot.

HEEL, (V.) A ship is said to *HEEL* when she lies down on her side.

HEE'LER, (S.) In Cock-fighting, a cock which strikes much with his spurs.

HE'GIRA, (S.) The epocha, or account of time used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the time when Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which was on Friday, July 16, A. D. 622.

HEI'FER, (S.) A young cow. S.

HEIGHT, (S.) 1. Extension, or distance upwards, 2. Greatness, excellency.

HE'GHTEN, (V.) 1. To raise higher, 2. To improve, to meliorate, 3. To aggravate.

HEI'NOUS, (A.) Odious, detestable, enormous. F.

HEIR, (S.) One who succeeds to lands or estates.

HEI'RESS, (S.) A female heir.

HEI'RLOOM, (S.) Furniture never to be removed out of a house.

HELI'ACAL, (A.) Belonging to the sun.

HE'LICON, (S.) A hill in Phocis in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

HELICO'NIAN, (A.) Of or belonging to Helicon.

HELIOCE'NTRICK, (S.) Respecting the sun as the centre. G.

HE'LIOSCOPE, (S.) A telescope to view the body of the sun with. G.

HE'LIOTROPE, (S.) The sunflower. G.

HELISPHE'RICAL *Line*, (S.) In Navigation, the rhumb-line.

HE'LIX, (S.) A spiral line.

HELL, (S.) 1. The grave, 2. The residence of the damned. S.

HE'LLBORE, (S.) A physical plant.

HE'LLENISM, (S.) A Grecism.

HE'LLESPONT, (S.) The narrow sea or strait of Constantinople. G.

HELM, (S.) 1. A piece of timber put into the rudder of a ship, to guide or steer it, 2. In Chemistry, the head of a still or alembick. S.

HE'LMESLEY, (S.) A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 197 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are May 19, July 16, Oct. 2, and Nov. 6.

HE'LMET, or Helm, (S.) An headpiece, or armour for the head. S.

HE'LMSTON, or Bright-Helmston, (S.) A large town in Suffex, 50 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Holy Thursday, and Sept. 4.

HELP, (S.) Aid, assistance, succour. S.

HE'LPLESS, (A.) 1. That cannot help himself, 2. Abandoned, or left without help.

HE'LSTON, (S.) A borough town in Cornwall, 294 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are Saturday before Mid-Lent Sunday, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20, Sept. 9, Nov. 8, and second Saturday before Christmas.

HE'LTTER-SKE'LTTER, (P.) In a hurry, without order.

HELVE, (S.) The handle of an axe.

HEM, (S.) 1. The border of a garment,

HE

2. The edge of cloth turned down and sewed. *S.*
HEM, (V.) 1. To make a hem or border. 2. To make a noise by crying hem, 3. To surround or encompass.
HEMICYCLE, (S.) An half cycle. *G.*
HEMISPHERE, (S.) An half sphere or globe; the visible hemisphere is so much of the heavens as is visible above our horizon. *G.*
HEMI'STICK, (S.) Half a verse.
HE'MLOCK, (S.) A poisonous plant.
HE'MORRHAGE, (S.) A flux of blood.
HE'MORRHOIDS, (S.) The piles.
HEMP, (S.) The name of a plant, of which sail-cloth and ropes are made.
HE'MPSTEAD, (S.) A town in Hertfordshire, about 23 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair the first Thursday after Whitsun-week.
HEN, (S.) 1. The female of a house cock. 2. The female of birds. *S.*
HE'NBANE, (S.) A poisonous herb.
HE'NCEFORTH, (P.) For the time to come. *S.*
HENCEFO'WARD, (P.) From this time forward.
HENDE'CAGON, (S.) 1. A figure with eleven sides. 2. In Fortification, a place defended by eleven bastions. *G.*
HEN'CHMAN, (S.) A page, an attendant.
HENHEARTED, (A.) Dastardly, cowardly.
HEN'LEY, (S.) A town in Oxfordshire, 35 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are Feb. 24, Thursday after Whitsuntide, Thursday se'nnight before Oct. 10.
HEN'LEY, (S.) A small town in Warwickshire, 84 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are March 25, Tuesday in Whitsun-week, and Oct. 18.
HEN'PECKED, (A.) In subjection to his wife.
HEN-ROOST, (S.) The place where the poultry rest.
HEPA'TICK, (A.) Of or belonging to the liver.
HE'PTAGON, (S.) 1. A figure consisting of seven sides. 2. In Fortification, a place that has seven bastions. *G.*
HE'PTARCHY, (S.) A government of seven kings; applied to the state of England, when reduced to seven petty kingdoms by the Saxons. *G.*

HE

HE'RALD, (S.) An officer at arms, whose duty it is to proclaim peace or denounce war; to be employed by the king in martial messages, and to be judges and examiners of coats of arms. *F.*
HE'RALDRY, (S.) The art of blazoning coats of arms. *F.*
HERB, (S.) A common name for all plants whose stalks are soft. *L.*
HE'RBAGE, (S.) 1. Pasture for cattle. 2. What is usually paid in lieu of tithe for pasture ground.
HERBAL, (S.) A book treating of herbs.
HE'RBALIST, (S.) One skilled in herbs.
HERBIFEROUS, (S.) That bears or produces herbs. *L.*
HERCU'LEAN, (A.) Belonging to Hercules, a famous hero.
HE'RCULE'S'S Pillars, Two pillars which Hercules is said to have erected, one on each side the straits of Gibraltar.
HERD, (S.) A number of cows, oxen, goats, swine, or wild of beasts, feeding or going in a company. *T.*
HE'RDSMAN, (S.) A keeper of cattle.
HEREA'FTER, (P.) After this time. *S.*
HERE'DITAMENTS, (S.) Whatever descends to a man by way of inheritance.
HERE'DITARY, (A.) Any thing that comes by right of succession, or from our ancestors. *L.*
HE'REFORD, (S.) A city and bishop's see, the chief place in Herefordshire, and of all the counties West of the Severn; it is 131 miles from London. Its markets are on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Its fairs are Tuesday after Candlemas-day, Wednesday in Easter week, May 19, July 1, and Oct. 20.
HE'REFORDSHIRE, (S.) An inland county remarkable for producing the most excellent cyder; it is 102 miles in circumference, contains 8 market towns, 176 parishes, and sends 8 members to parliament.
HE'RESIARCH, (S.) An arch heretick, or the ringleader of an heresy. *G.*
HE'RESY, (S.) Some fundamental error followed with obstinacy. *G.*
HERE'TICAL, (A.) Belonging to a heresy.
HE'RETICK, (S.) One who propagates heretical opinions in the christian religion.
HE'RITAGE, (S.) An inheritance.
HE'RLING, (S.) A small town in Norfolk, 88 miles from London, with a market

ket chiefly for linen yarn, and **linen cloth**, on Tuesdays. Its fairs are May 4, and Oct. 24.

HERMA/PHRODITE, (S.) One who has the genital parts of both sexes. *S.*

HE/RMES, (S.) Mercury, the god of eloquence. *G.*

HERME/TICK *Art*, (S.) Chemistry; so called from *Hermes Trismegistus*, a famous Egyptian philosopher.

HERME/TICAL *Stal*, (S.) It is made by heating the neck of a glass vessel till it is just ready to melt, and then with a pair of red hot pinchers closing it together.

HE/RLIT, (S.) A person living in a desert, and devoted to religious solitude. *F.*

HE/RLITAGE, (S.) A hermit's cell.

HERMI/TICAL, (A.) Belonging to a hermit.

HERN, (S.) A large fowl. *F.*

HE/RNERY, or *Hernshaw*, (S.) A place where hems breed.

HE/RNIA, (S.) A rupture. *L.*

HE/RNIOUS, (A.) Bursten. *L.*

HE/RO, or *Héroe*, (S.) 1. A man who from his singular virtues and great exploits was esteemed a demi-god, 2. The principal and most shining character in an heroic poem.

HERO/ICAL, or *Heróick*, (A.) Grand, sublime, illustrious, worthy of an hero.

HEROICK *Poem*, (S.) One that treats of grand and noble actions, whether in rhyme or blank verse.

HE/ROINE, (S.) A female hero. *G.*

HE/ROISM, (S.) The actions, sentiments, or character of an hero.

HE/RON, (S.) A large water fowl. *F.*

HE/RPES, (S.) A spreading and eating eruption on the skin.

HE/RRING, (S.) A fish well known. *S.*

HERRING *Bus*, (S.) A vessel used in the herring fishery.

HERRING *Cob*, (S.) A young herring.

HERSE, (S.) In Fortification, a lattice or portcullis made in form of a harrow, and beset with iron spikes. *F.*

HE/RTFORD. See *HARTFORD*.

HESITA/TION, (S.) 1. Irresolution, 2. A faltering in speech. *L.*

HE/SITATE, (V.) 1. To stagger or be in suspense, 2. To falter in speech. *L.*

HE/SPER, or *Hesperus*, (S.) The star also called *Vesper*, *Phosphor*, *Lucifer*, the morning, and sometimes the evening star. *G.*

HESPE/RIDES, (S.) The three daughters

of *Hesper*, *Ægle*, *Arethusa*, and *Hesperarethusa*, who, it is said, had a garden which produced golden apples, guarded by a dragon.

HE/TEROCLITES, (S.) In Grammar, all nouns which vary in their gender or declension. *G.*

HE/TERODOX, (A.) Of a different opinion from those already received. *G.*

HETEROGE/NEAL, or *Heterogeneous*, (A.) Of a different nature. *G.*

HETERO/SCII, (S.) Such inhabitants of the earth whose shadow at noon is always projected the same way. *G.*

HEW, (V.) To cut stones or timber.

HE/XACHORD, (S.) In Musick, a sixth. *G.*

HEXAE/DRON, (S.) In Geometry, a cube.

HE/XAGON, (S.) 1. A figure of six sides, 2. In Fortification, a fortress with six bastions. *G.*

HEXAGONAL, (A.) Belonging to a hexagon.

HEXAMETER, (S.) A verse consisting of six feet. *G.*

HE/XHAM, (S.) A good bailiwick town in Northumberland, 276 miles from London; with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are Aug. 5, and Nov. 8.

HIA/TUS, (S.) A chasm or gap. *L.*

HIBE/RNIAN, (A.) Of or belonging to Ireland.

HI/CCOUGH, or *Hickup*, (S.) A convulsive motion of the stomach.

HI/CKLING, (S.) A market town in Norfolk, 120 miles from London.

HIDE, (S.) The skin of an animal. *S.*

HIDE of Land, (S.) As much as one plough can turn up in a year; or about 100 acres.

HIDE, (V.) To conceal.

HI/DEBOUND, (A.) 1. The skin sticking to the sides, 2. The bark sticking too close to a tree, 3. Harsh.

HI/DEOUS, (A.) Frightful, terrible. *F.*

HIERA/RCHIAL, (A.) Belonging to church government. *G.*

HVERARCHY, (S.) 1. The holy order of angels, 2. Church government.

HIEROGLY/PHICK, or *Hieroglyphical*, (A.) Representing any thing by symbolical figures. *G.*

HIEROGLY/PHICKS, (S.) The symbolical characters used by the ancient Egyptians. *G.*

HIERO'GRAPHER, (S.) One who writes divine things. *G.*

HIERO'GRAPHY, (S.) Sacred writing.

HIGH, (A.) 1. Tall, lofty, 2. Noble, grand, 3. Chief, principal, 4. Violent, tempestuous, loud, as *HIGH words*, *HIGH wind*, 5. Strong *tasted*, 6. Dear, exorbitant in price, 7. Capital, as, *HIGH treason*.

HIGHAM FE'RRIS, or *Ferrers*, (S.) A borough in Northamptonshire, 60 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are *Tuesday before Feb. 5*, *March 7*, *May 3*, *June 28*, *Thursday before Aug. 5*, *Oct. 10*, and *Dec. 17*.

HIGHNESS, (S.) 1. The height of any thing, 2. A title given to princes.

HIGHT, Called, was named.

HIGHWORTH, (S.) A town in Wiltshire, 69 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. It has a fair *Aug. 12*.

HIGLER, (S.) One who buys provisions in the country, and brings them to town to sell.

HIGGLE, (V.) To chaffer, to perform the business of a higgler.

HIGGLEDY-PGGLEDY, (P.) 'Without order, in confusion.

HIGH-WATER, (S.) The height of the tide.

HIGHWAY, (S.) The publick road.

HIGHWAYMAN, (S.) A robber on the highway.

HILARITY, (S.) Mirth, cheerfulness.

HILDING, (S.) A mean poultry person.

HILL, (S.) A rising or high ground. *S.*

HILLOCK, (S.) A little hill.

HILT, (S.) The handle of a sword, &c.

HIN, (S.) A Hebrew measure containing one wine gallon and two pints.

HIND, (A.) Backward, behind.

HIND, (S.) 1. A servant or peasant, 2. A doe. *S.*

HINDER, (V.) 1. To prevent, 2. To make a person lose his time. *S.*

HINDMOST, (A.) The last, the lag.

HINDON, (S.) A small borough town in Wiltshire, whose market is on Thursdays; distant from London 90 miles. Its fairs are *Monday before Whit-Sunday*, and *Oct. 18*.

HINDRANCE, (S.) Delay or impediment, let, stop.

HINGE, (S.) 1. An invention for the more ready opening and shutting doors, 2. A governing rule or principle.

HINGHAM, (S.) A town in Norfolk, whole market is on *Mondays*; distant 93 miles from London. Its fairs are *March 6*, *Whit-Tuesday*, and *Oct. 2*.

HINKLEY, (S.) A small town in Leicestershire, whole market is on *Mondays*; distant from London 91 miles. It has a fair *Aug. 26*.

HINT, (S.) An imperfect intimation.

HIPS, (S.) 1. Two bones joined to the top of the thigh bones, and the vertebrae of the loins, with the fleshy part that lies thereon, 2. The fruit of the wild rose-tree. *S.*

Hip Roofs, In Architecture, such as have neither gable heads, thread heads, nor jerkin heads.

HIP, or *Hippo*. See **HYPOCHONDRIACK Disease**.

HIPPOCRAS, (S.) Spiced wine.

HIPPOCRATES'S Sleeve, (S.) In Physick, a woollen bag of a conical figure, to strain liquors through.

HIPPODROME, (S.) A place in which the antients performed their races and other exercises. *G.*

HIPPOPO'TAMUS, (S.) The river horse, found in several parts of Africa.

HIPS, (S.) In Architecture, those timbers which are at the corners of a roof.

HIPSHOT, (A.) When the hip bone of a horse is moved out of its right place.

HIRE, (S.) 1. Wages or salary, 2. Money paid for the use of any thing. *S.*

HIRELING, (S.) 1. One who works for wages, 2. A mercenary, a prostitute.

HISS, (V.) 1. To make a hissing noise like a serpent, 2. To condemn by hissing.

HISTORIAN, (S.) 1. The writer of a history, 2. One versed in history. *G.*

HISTORICAL, (A.) Of or belonging to history. *G.*

HISTORIOGRAPHER, (S.) An historian. *G.*

HISTORY, (S.) A relation of actions and things past. *G.*

HIT, (V.) 1. To strike, 2. To agree, 3. To succeed or happen, 4. To light on.

HITCH, (V.) 1. To wriggle or move by degrees, - 2. At sea, to catch hold of any thing by a hook or rope.

HITHE, (S.) A little port or wharf. *S.*

HITHE, or *Hythe*, (S.) In *Kent*, one of the *Cinque ports*; it is 69 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are *July 10*, and *Dec. 1*.

HITHER,

H O

HITHER, (P.) To this place. S.
HITHERWARD, (P.) Towards this place. S.
HIVE, (S.) 1. A little house for the preservation of bees, 2. The bees themselves. S.
HOAN, (S.) A stone to set razors upon.
HOARD, (S.) A flock of money, goods, &c. laid up against a time of need.
HOAR Frost, (S.) A white frost. S.
HOARSE, (A.) Harsh, rough, having a rough or low voice as with a cold. S.
HOARY, (A.) 1. Covered with a white or hoary frost, 2. Grey with age. S.
HOB, (S.) A clown.
HOBBLE, (V.) To walk in a lame stumbling manner.
HOBBY, (S.) 1. A little horse, 2. A kind of hawk, 3. A stupid fellow. B.
HOBGOBLIN, (S.) A frightful spectre, or phantom. A name invented by fools to fright children.
HOBIT, (S.) In Gunnery, a kind of small mortar from 6 to 8 inches diameter.
HOCK, (S.) 1. The small end of a gammon of bacon, 2. A sort of German wine.
HOCKTIDE, (S.) A festival formerly celebrated by the English on the second Tuesday after Easter-week, in memory of the expulsion of the Danes out of England, A. D. 1042.
HO'CUS PO'CUS, (S.) 1. A juggler, 2. The art of juggling, or legerdemain.
HOD, (S.) A thing to carry mortar in.
HO'DDY, (A.) Hearty, healthy. Sc.
HO'DMAN, (S.) 1. A labourer who carries a hod, 2. A young scholar, admitted from Westminster school, to be a student in Christ-Church college in Oxford.
HO'DGEPODGE, (S.) A confused mixture.
HO'DSDON, (S.) A town in Hertfordshire, whose market is on Thursdays; distant from London 18 miles. It has a fair June 29.
HOE, (S.) An instrument to cut down weeds with.
HOG, (S.) A swine, a gelded boar.
HOGGOO, (S.) A strong smell. F.
HO'GSHEAD, (S.) A vessel containing 63 gallons.
HO'GGISH, (A.) 1. Swinish, or nasty, 2. Greedy, covetous.
HO'GSTY, (S.) The place in which swine are fed,

H O

HO'GWASH, (S.) The draff which is given to swine.
HO'IDEN, (S.) A romping girl.
HOIST, (V.) To pull or lift up. F.
HO'LBECH, or **Holbech**, (S.) A small town in Lincolnshire, 98 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are May 17, and second Tuesday in September.
HOLD, (V.) 1. To keep in one's hands, 2. To contain, 3. To stick fast, 4. To last or continue, 5. To believe or be of opinion, 6. To lay, to bet, 7. To rent, or hire of, 8. To hold forth, to offer, to exhibit, to harangue, 9. To hold in, to restrain, to continue in luck, 10. To hold off, to keep at a distance, 11. To hold on, to continue, to proceed, 12. To hold out, to stretch forth, to last, to endure, not to yield, 13. To hold up, to sustain, to support, to refrain from raining, 14. To hold together, to continue in union.
HOLD, (S.) 1. A cover or shelter for deer, 2. That part of a ship which contains the lading, 3. A gripe or grasp, 4. A prison.
HOLD, (P.) Forbear, stop.
HO'LDFAST, (S.) Any thing that takes hold.
HO'LDSWORTHY, or **Hooldsworth**, (S.) A small town in Devonshire, whose market is on Tuesdays; distant from London 194 miles. Its fairs are April 27, July 10, and Oct. 2.
HOLE, (S.) 1. A hollow place, 2. A rent in a garment, 3. A cave, 4. A mean habitation, 5. A cell of an animal.
HO'LINESS, (S.) Purity, sanctity.
HO'LLAND, (S.) 1. A province of the United Netherlands, 2. Fine linen, chiefly manufactured in Holland.
HO'LOW, (S.) 1. Cavity, 2. Cavern, den, hole, 3. Pit, 4. Passage, canal.
HO'LOW, (A.) 1. Having a cavity on the inside, 2. False, deceitful.
HO'LOW, (V.) 1. To hoot, 2. To make hollow.
HO'LLY, (S.) A tree that continues green all the winter.
HOLME, or **Abbey-Holme**, (S.) A town in Cumberland, 293 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. It has a fair Oct. 29.
HO'LOCAUST, (S.) A sacrifice in which the whole victim was consumed. G.
HO'LSERS,

HOLSTERS, (S.) Leathern cases for pistols. *T.*
HOLT, (S.) A pretty large town in Norfolk, 117 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are April 24, and Nov. 24.
HOLY, (A.) Pure, sacred, divine. *S.*
HOLY Ghost, (S.) The Holy Spirit.
HOLY Thursday, or **HOLY Rood Day**. A festival celebrated ten days before Whitsunday, in commemoration of our Saviour's ascension into heaven.
HOLY Week, (S.) The week before Easter.
HOLYDAY, (S.) 1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival, 2. A day of gaiety and mirth.
HOLYWELL, (S.) A large and populous town in Flintshire, North Wales, where is the famous spring called St. Winifrid's well. Its fairs are April 23, Tuesday after Trinity, and Sept. 2.
HOMAGE, (S.) Duty, respect. *F.*
HOME, (S.) 1. The ordinary place of a person's abode, 2. One's own country.
HOMEBORN, (A.) 1. Native, natural, 2. Domestick, not foreign.
HOMEBRED, (A.) 1. Native, natural, 2. Plain, rude, artless, uncultivated.
HOMELY, (A.) Disagreeable, coarse, plain, not beautiful.
HOMESPUN, (A.) 1. Spun at home, 2. Plain, uncultivated.
HOMEWARDS, (P.) Towards home.
HOMICIDE, (S.) 1. A manslaughter, 2. Manslaughter, 3. Murder. *L.*
HOMILY, (S.) A kind of sermon. *G.*
HOMOCE'NTRICK, (A.) That has the same centre. *G.*
HOMOGE'NEAL, or **Homogeneous**, (A.) Of the same kind or nature with another. *G.*
HOMOLOGOUS, (A.) Having the same reason or proportion, agreeable or like to one another. *G.*
HONE, (S.) A whetstone for razors.
HONE, (V.) To pine, to long. *S.*
HONEST, (A.) 1. Just, upright, 2. Chaste, virtuous, 3. Frank, open. *L.*
HONESTY, (S.) 1. Integrity, uprightness, 2. Chastity, 3. Sincerity, frankness. *L.*
HONEY, (S.) A sweet substance made by bees, of which the virgin honey is best. *T.*
HONEY Comb, (S.) 1. The wax in which the honey is contained, 2. A flaw in

the metal of a piece of ordnance when cast, consisting of little cavities.
HONEY Dew, (S.) A sweet dew on plants.
HONEY Moon, (S.) The first month after marriage.
HONEYSUCKLE, (S.) A woodbine.
HONINGTON, (S.) A town in Devonshire, whose market is on Friday; distant from London 156 miles. Its fair is the first Wednesday after July 19.
HONORARY, (A.) Belonging to honour, reputable. *L.*
HONORIFICK, (A.) That leads to, or brings honour. *L.*
HONOUR, (S.) 1. Reverence, respect, 2. Glory, reputation, 3. Dignity, preferment, 4. The title of the nobility, 5. Chastity in the female sex, 6. A court-card. *L.*
HONOUR, (V.) 1. To reverence or respect, 2. To advance to honour, 3. To honour a bill of exchange, is to accept and pay it in due time. *L.*
HONOURABLE, (A.) 1. Worthy of honour or credit, 2. Equitable. *L.*
HONOURS, (S.) 1. Dignities, preferments, 2. In Law, the most noble sort of feignories, upon which inferior lordships or manors depend, by the performance of some customs or services to the lords of such honours, 3. Bows, courtesies.
HOOD, (S.) A covering for a woman's head, and for a hawk's eyes. *S.*
HOODWINK, (V.) To blindfold.
HOOF, (S.) The horny part of the foot of a horse or cow. *S.*
HOOK, (S.) A crooked instrument commonly made of iron. *S.*
HOOK, (V.) To catch hold or fasten with a hook; to ensnare.
HOOP, (S.) 1. A wooden or iron circle to bind casks with, 2. A hoop-petticoat.
HOOP, (V.) To shout.
HOOPER, (S.) A wild swan.
HOOT, (V.) 1. To make a noise like an owl, 2. To shout in contempt. *F.*
HOP, (V.) 1. To leap on one leg, 2. To put hops into beer, 3. To walk lamely.
HOP, (S.) 1. A plant, 2. A jump on one leg, 3. A place where mean people dance.
HOPE, (S.) A pleasing expectation. *B.*
HOP'EFUL, (A.) That gives room for the indulgence of hope.
HOP'ESS, (A.) 1. Without hope, 2. That affords none.

HO'PPER, (S.) 1. One who hops, 2. A vessel to hold corn, 3. The wooden trough of a corn-mill.

HO'PPLE, (V.) To tie a horse's legs with a rope.

HO'RARY, (A.) Belonging to hours. *L.*

HORD, or **Hoard**, (S.) 1. Money or goods laid up, 2. A clan of wandering people. *S.*

HORD, or **Hoard**, (V.) To heap up money or goods. *S.*

HO'REHOUND, (S.) An herb.

HORI'ZON, (S.) A great imaginary circle which divides the heavens and earth into two parts or hemispheres. *G.*

HORIZON Rational, (S.) A circle which encompasses the earth exactly in the middle.

HORIZON Sensible, or **Apparent**, That circle of the sky which bounds our sight by seeming to touch the ground.

HORIZO'NTAL, (A.) Belonging to the horizon; parallel to the horizon.

HORIZONTAL Line, A line parallel to the horizon.

HORN, (S.) 1. The defensive weapon of an ox, ram, &c. 2. An instrument of wind musick made of horn or brass, 3. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon, 4. The feelers of a snail, 5. A drinking cup made of horn. *S.*

HO'RNBEAM, (S.) A tree.

HO'RNBOOK, (S.) The first book of children, covered with transparent horn.

HO'RNCASTLE, (S.) A well-built town in Lincolnshire, 123 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are June 22, and Aug. 21.

HO'RDON, (S.) A small town in Essex, whose market is on Saturdays; distant 25 miles from London.

HO'RNET, (S.) A kind of large wasp.

HO'RNFLY, (S.) An American insect.

HO'RNELD, (S.) A tax paid for all horned beasts in a forest.

HO'RNPIPE, (S.) A sort of dance.

HO'RNWORK, (S.) In Fortification, an outwork which advances towards the field, and carries in its fore-part two demi-bastions in the form of horns.

HO'ROLOGE, (S.) Any instrument for measuring time. *L.*

HO'ROSCOPE, (S.) 1. In Astrology, the star ascending above the horizon at any particular time, 2. A figure of the twelve houses or signs of the zodiack. *G.*

HO'RRIBLE, or **Hórrid**, (A.) Hideous, frightful, dreadful, enormous. *L.*

HORRI'FICK, (A.) Causing horror. *L.*

HO'RROR, or **Hórrour**, (S.) 1. An extreme terror, 2. Gloom, dreariness. *L.*

HORSE, (S.) 1. A beast well known, 2. A frame for putting any thing upon, 3. Cavalry. *S.*

HO'RSEBACK, (S.) Being on the back of a horse.

HO'RSE-BEANS, (S.) Small beans usually given to horses.

HO'RSE-BLOCK, (S.) A block serving to get upon a horse.

HO'RSE-BOAT, (S.) A boat for carrying horses over a river.

HO'RSECOURSER, (S.) 1. One that runs horses, or keeps them for the race, 2. A dealer in horses.

HO'RSE-FLY, (S.) A fly that stings horses.

HO'RSE-LEECH, (S.) 1. A great leech that bites horses, 2. A farrier.

HO'RSE-LAUGH, (S.) A loud, violent, rude laugh.

HO'RSEMAN, (S.) 1. One skilled in riding, 2. One that serves in the wars on horseback, 3. A man on horseback.

HO'RSEMANSHIP, (S.) The art of riding and managing horses.

HO'RSE-PLAY, (S.) Coarse, rugged, rough play.

HO'RSE-POND, (S.) A pond to water or wash horses.

HO'RSE-RACE, (S.) A match of horses for running.

HO'RSE-SHOE, (S.) 1. An iron plate to preserve a horse's hoof, 2. In Fortification, a work of a round, or oval figure, raised in the ditch of a marshy place, and bordered with a parapet, either to secure a gate, or lodge soldiers in to prevent a surprise.

HORSE-SHOE-HEA'D, (S.) A disease in infants, in which the futures of the head are too open.

HO'RSHAM, (S.) A borough in Suffolk, 33 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are the Monday before Whitfunday, July 18, and November 27.

HO'RTICULTURE, (S.) The art of gardening. *L.*

HOSA'NNA, (S.) A solemn acclamation of the Jews at the feast of the tabernacles. *H.*

HOSE,

H O

H U

HOSE, (S.) 1. Stockings, 2. Breeches.
HO'SIER, (S.) One who sells hose.
HO'SPITABLE, (A.) Using hospitality.
HO'SPITAL, (S.) A house erected for the relief of the poor, sick, and impotent. *L.*
HO'SPITALLERS, (S.) An order of knights who built an hospital at Jerusalem for the entertainment of pilgrims, whom they protected in their travels.
HOSPITALITY, (S.) Receiving and entertaining strangers and others. *L.*
HOSPO'DAR, (S.) A name given to the princes of Transylvania, Valachia, and Moldavia, who are tributary to the Grand Signior.
HOST, (S.) 1. The master of an inn, &c. 2. An army, 3. Among Catholics, the consecrated bread at the communion. *L.*
HO'STAGE, (S.) A person left as a surety for the performance of a treaty. *F.*
HO'STESS, (S.) The mistress of an inn.
HO'STILE, (A.) Warlike, like an enemy. *L.*
HOSTILITY, (S.) Enmity, the state or practice of enemies. *L.*
HO'STLER, (S.) One that looks to the stables of an inn. *F.*
HOT, (A.) 1. The contrary of cold, 2. fiery, passionate, 3. Violent, furious.
HOT Bed, (S.) In Gardening, a bed of horse-dung covered with sifted mould.
HOT Cockles, (S.) A sport or play among children.
HOT Pot, (S.) Ale, brandy, sugar, &c. mixed together and drank hot.
HOTSPUR, (S.) A pea of speedy growth.
HO'VEL, (S.) 1. A place of shelter for cattle, 2. A cottage.
HO'VER, (V.) 1. To flutter, fly, or hang over like a bird before he alights, 2. To wander about one place.
HOUGH, (V.) 1. To hamstring, 2. To break clods of earth with a hough or hoe.
HOU'LET, (S.) An owl.
HOUND, (S.) A hunting dog. *S.*
HOUR, (S.) 1. The 24th part of a natural day, 2. A particular time. *F.*
Hour Glass, (S.) A glass which shews when an hour is expired, by the running of sand from the upper part through a small hole to the lower.
HOUSE, (S.) 1. A mansion, or place of abode, 2. A place where studious persons live in common; a college, 3. Family, kindred, race, 4. The body of the par-

liament, 5. The station of a planet in the heavens, 6. The manner of living; the table. *T.*
HOUSE, (V.) 1. To put into a house, stable, or barn, 2. To take shelter.
House Bote, (S.) An allowance of timber out of the lord's wood to repair a tenant's house.
House Breaker, (S.) One who with a felonious intent breaks into another man's house or apartment.
House Dog, (S.) A dog kept to guard the house.
House Maid, (S.) A woman servant employed to clean the house.
House Room, (S.) A place in a house.
House Warming, (S.) Merry-making upon going into a new house.
HOU'SELEEK, (S.) An herb growing on the tops of houses, walls, &c.
HOU'SEWIFE, (S.) A neat, clean, and thrifty woman.
HOU'SEWIFRY, (S.) Good management in household affairs.
HOU'SHOLD, (S.) A family. *T.*
HOU'SHOLDER, (S.) One who keeps a house.
HOU'SING, (S.) 1. A horse-cloth worn behind the saddle, 2. The action of putting any thing into a house.
HO'WDON, or **Hówden**, (S.) A pretty large town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, whose market is on Saturdays; distant from London 173 miles. Its fairs are the 2d Tuesday in January, Tuesday before March 25, 2d Tuesday in July, and Oct. 2.
HO'WKER, or **Hóúgre**, (S.) A Dutch vessel built somewhat like a pink, and carrying from 50 to 200 tons.
HOWL, (V.) To cry like a dog or wolf.
HOY, (S.) A small bark.
HU'BBLE BU'BBLE, (S.) A confused noise made by a blundering talker.
HU'BBUB, (S.) A tumult.
HU'CKABACK, (S.) A sort of linen cloth.
HU'CKLE Backed, (A.) Hump-back'd.
HUCKLE Bone, (S.) A pointed bone at the bottom of the vertebræ of the back.
HU'CKSTER, (S.) One who sells little necessaries by retail.
HU'DDLE, (S.) A bustle, confusion, disorder; a crowd.
HU'DDLE, (V.) 1. To put things up after a confused manner, 2. In dress, to snobblie.
HUE,

H U

HUE, (S.) Colour.
HUE AND CRY, (S.) A raising the country in the pursuit of a highwayman.
HUFF, (V.) 1. To scold, 2. To speak big and swagger, to bluster.
HUG, (S.) 1. A holding fast in one's arms, 2. A pressing to one's bosom.
HUGE, (A.) Enormous, very large.
HUGGERMUGGER, (A.) Privately, in a clandestine manner.
HUGENOT, (S.) A nick-name given by the papists of France to the protestants there.
HULK, (S.) 1. The body of a ship, 2. An unwieldy fellow.
HULL, (S.) 1. The body of a ship without rigging, 2. A shell, or husk.
HULL, or Kingston upon Hull, (S.) A fortified town upon the river Hull, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 169 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair Oct. 10.
HULLING, (S.) A ship's taking in all her sails.
HULLOCK, (S.) A piece of the mizen sail cut and let loose to keep the ship's head to the sea in a storm.
HUM, (V.) To make a noise like bees, as in *guging* with the lips close.
HUMAN, (A.) Belonging to mankind.
HUMANE, (A.) Gentle, mild, compassionate. L.
HUMANITY, (S.) 1. The nature of man, 2. Benevolence, compassion, generosity, 3. Liberal learning; philosophy.
HUMANIZE, (V.) To polish, civilize, and render humane. F.
HUMANKIND, (S.) The race of man.
HUMBLE, (A.) 1. Lowly minded, 2. Low, mean. F.
HUMBLE, (V.) To abase, or bring down. F.
HUMBLE-BEE, (S.) A large wild bee.
HUMBLES, (S.) Part of the entrails of a deer. F.
HUMBUG, or Hum, (S.) A lie told with a design to make a man appear ridiculous by his believing it.
HUMDRUM, (A.) Dull, dromish, stupid.
HUMECTATION, (S.) A moistening or wetting. L.
HUMERAL, (A.) Belonging to the shoulder. L.
HUMID, (S.) Moist, watery. L.

H U

HUMIDITY, (S.) Moistness. L.
HUMILIATION, (S.) 1. An humbling or abasing, 2. An abatement of pride.
HUMILITY, (S.) 1. Lowliness or abasement, 2. Freedom from pride. L.
HUMMUM, (S.) A bagnio, or sweating house.
HUMOUR, (S.) 1. Moisture, juice, 2. An inflammation, 3. Temper, disposition, 4. A whimsical kind of wit. L.
HUMOUR, (V.) To suit one's self to a person's temper, to comply with.
HUMOURIST, (S.) A changeable, whimsical, and peevish person. I.
HUMOUROUS, (A.) Whimsical, fantastical, ludicrous, pleasant.
HUMOURSOME, (A.) Fretful, difficult to please, odd.
HUMPBACHED, (A.) Crooked-backed.
HUNCH, (V.) To thrust, or push with the elbow or fist.
HUNCH, (A.) Crooked-backed.
HUNDRED, (S.) 1. The number C. or 100. 2. When applied to avoirdupois weight, it means 112 lb. 3. Part of a shire or county. S.
HUNGER, (S.) 1. A craving of the appetite after food, 2. Any violent desire. T.
HUNGERFORD, (S.) A small town in Berkshire, 64 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. It has a fair Aug. 21.
HUNGRY, (A.) 1. Craving after food, 2. Not fat. T.
HUNKS, (S.) A fordid miser.
HUNT, (V.) 1. To chase wild beasts, 2. To seek for. S.
HUNTING, (S.) 1. Following the chase, 2. Searching, 3. Pursuing.
HUNTINGDON, (S.) The county town of Huntingdonshire; it is 57 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. It has a fair March 25.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE, (S.) An inland county, 24 miles long from north to south, and about 18 in breadth from east to west. It has six market towns, 78 parishes, and sends 4 members to parliament.
HUNTSMAN, (S.) 1. One who delights in hunting, 2. A servant who has the management of the hounds.
HURDLES, (S.) 1. In Husbandry, frames of hazle rods wattled together to serve as stop-gaps, inclosures, &c. 2. In Fortification,

tification, other twigs wattled together, and laden with earth, to render batteries firm.

HURL, (V.) To fling with a whirling motion, to throw with violence.

HU'RLY-BU'RLY, (S.) A tumultuous noise.

HU'RRICANE, (S.) A violent storm of wind.

HU'RRY, (S.) 1. Haste, 2. Bustle, flutter.

HU'RRY, (V.) 1. To hasten, 2. To make great haste.

HURT, (S.) 1. Prejudice, injury, 2. A wound, or bruise. *S.*

HURT, (V.) 1. To give pain, 2. To wound, 3. To injure or prejudice.

HU'RTFUL, (A.) Prejudicial.

HU'RTLEBERRY, (S.) A bilberry.

HU'SBAND, (S.) 1. A married man, 2. One who provides necessities for a ship is called a *ship's husband*.

HU'SBAND, (V.) To manage, to be careful in expending.

HU'SBANDMAN, (S.) One employed in

HU'SBANDRY, (S.) 1. The art of tilling and improving land, 2. Thrift, frugality.

HUSE, (S.) A fish, of which ising-glass is made.

HUSH, (V.) To pacify, quiet, or make silent, to still.

HUSH Money, (S.) A bribe given to engage a person to silence or concealment.

HUSK, (S.) The chaff of corn, grain, or seed.

HU'SKY, (A.) Belonging to, or mixed with husks.

HUSSA'RS, (S.) Hungarian cavalry, so called from their giving an huzza at the first onset.

HU'SSY, or *Húswife*, (S.) 1. A contraction of housewife, generally used as a term of contempt, 2. An implement to put needles and thread in. *S.*

HU'STINGS, (S.) A principal court of common pleas, held before the lord mayor and aldermen of London.

HUT, (S.) A small cottage. *S.*

HUTCH, (S.) 1. A vessel or place to lay grain in, 2. A trap for weasels, 3. A coop for rabbits. *F.*

HUZZA', (S.) A loud acclamation, or shout for joy.

HY'ACINTH, (S.) 1. A plant, 2. A gem.

HY'ADES, (S.) A constellation. *G.*

HY'Æ'NA, (S.) A ravenous wild beast.

HY'DRA, (S.) 1. A monstrous serpent, said to be killed by Hercules, 2. A southern constellation. *G.*

HY'DRAGOGUES, (S.) Medicines that purge watry humours.

HYDRAU'LICKS, (S.) The science which treats of the motion of fluids, and the art of making engines for raising water, and for all kinds of water-works.

HYDROCE'LE, (S.) A watry swelling. *G.*

HYDROCE'PHALUS, (S.) A dropfy in the head.

HYDRO'GRAPHER, (S.) One skilled in hydrography. *G.*

HYDROGRA'PHICAL, (A.) Belonging to

HYDRO'GRAPHY, (S.) The art of measuring and describing the sea and its boundaries, and making sea-charts for the use of mariners. *G.*

HY'DROMANCY, (S.) Divination by water. *G.*

HY'DROMEL, (S.) Mead, a liquor made of water and honey. *G.*

HYDROPHO'BIA, (S.) A distemper occasioned by the bite of a mad dog. *G.*

HYDRO'PICK, (A.) Dropical. *G.*

HYDROSTA'TICKS, (S.) The science of the gravitation of fluids.

HYDRO'PICAL, (A.) Belonging to, or troubled with the dropfy.

HYDRO'TICKS, (S.) Medicines that promote sweat. *G.*

HYE'MAL, (A.) Belonging to winter.

HYGRO'METER, or *Hy'groscope*, (S.) An instrument ascertaining the dryness or moisture of the air.

HY'MEN, (S.) 1. The god of marriage, 2. Marriage, 3. The mark of virginity in maidens, 4. Among Botanists, a fine skin in which flowers are inclosed while in the bud. *G.*

HYMENE'AL, (A.) Belonging to hymen or marriage. *G.*

HYMN, (S.) A spiritual song. *G.*

HYPERBOLA, (S.) In Geometry, the section of a cone made by a plane.

HYPE'RBOLE, (S.) A rhetorical figure which consists in representing things much greater or less than they really are.

HYPERBO'LICAL, (A.) Belonging to an hyperbole.

HYPERCRITICK, (S.) A captious unreasonable critick.

HY'PHEN,

HY'PHEN, (S.) A short line thus [-] put between two words or syllables to shew that they are to be joined together. *G.*

HY'PNO'TICKS, (S.) Sleepy medicines.

HYPOCHO'NDRIA, (S.) In Anatomy, the upper part of the lower belly. *G.*

HYPOCHO'NDRIACK Disease, (S.) The spleen, or vapours.

HYPO'CRISY, (S.) Dissimulation, wickedness cloaked under a shew of religion.

HY'POCRITE, (S.) A false pretender to honesty and religion. *G.*

HYPOCRITICAL, (A.) Belonging to a hypocrite.

HYPO'STASIS, (S.) 1. The substance of the persons in the Trinity. 2. In Physick, the sediment of urine. *G.*

HYPOSTATICAL Principles, (S.) The three chemical elements, salt, sulphur and mercury. *G.*

HYPOSTATICAL Union, (S.) The union of the divine and human nature in the person of Jesus Christ.

HYPOTHENU'SE, (S.) The longest side of a right-angled triangle. *G.*

HYPOTHESIS, (S.) A supposition.

HYPOTHE'TICAL, (A.) Belonging to an hypothesis. *G.*

HY'SSOP, (S.) A sweet-scented herb. *G.*

HYSTERICK Affliction or Passion, (S.) A disease in women, generally called fits of the mother.

HYSTERO'CÆLE, (S.) A rupture or falling down of the womb. *G.*

HYTHE. See **HITHE**.

I.

I The ninth letter in the English alphabet is used as an abbreviation, and stands, 1. For *id*, as *i. e. id est*, or that is, 2. It is a numeral and stands for one, and so many times it is repeated, so many ones are signified, as **I. II. III.** 3. It is sometimes an abbreviation of *Jesus*, as **I. H. S. *Jesus hominum saluator***, that is, *Jesus the saviour of men*.

JA'BBER, (V.) To speak fast and indistinctly. *F.*

JA'CINTH. See **HYACINTH**.

JACK, (S.) 1. A diminutive of *John*. 2. An instrument to turn a spit, 3. Another

to pull off boots with, 4. Another to saw wood upon, 5. Another to strike the string of a harpsichord, 6. A leathern can, 7. The flag hung out upon the bowsprit of a ship, 8. A coat of mail, 9. A fish, otherwise called a pike, 10. The male of birds of sport, 11. The male of asses, 12. The mark bowled at, 13. An engine to raise ponderous bodies.

JACK Boots, (S.) Boots made of strong leather to be a sort of armour for the legs.

JACK Ketch, (S.) The hangman.

JACK Pudding, (S.) A merry andrew, or buffoon.

JA'CKAL, (S.) A beast like a fox, said to hunt out prey for the lion.

JACK-A-LANTHORN. See **IGNIS FATUUS**.

JA'CKANAPES, (S.) 1. An ape, 2. A little prating whistling fellow.

JA'CKDAW, (S.) A chattering bird.

JA'CKET, (S.) A short coat. *F.*

JA'COBINE, (S.) A pigeon with a high tuft.

JA'COBITES, (S.) A sect among the Eastern christians.

JA'COB'S Staff, (S.) 1. A sort of an astrolabe; a cross staff, 2. A pilgrim's staff.

JACO'BUS, (S.) A gold coin struck by king James I. worth 1*l.* 3*s.*

JACULA'TION, (S.) Darting or throwing. *L.*

JADE, (S.) 1. A sorry horse or mare, 2. A good-for-nothing woman, 3. A species of a jasper.

JADE, (V.) To fatigue or tire.

JAG, (V.) To notch.

JA'GGED, (A.) Notched like a saw.

JA'GGING Iron, (S.) An instrument used by pastry cooks.

JAIL, (S.) A prison.

JA'ILER, (S.) The keeper of a prison.

JAKES, (S.) A privy.

JA'LAP, (S.) The root of a plant that grows in Peru and New Spain.

JAMB, (S.) 1. A thick bed of stone, which hinders the miners in their pursuing a bed of ore, 2. Among carpenters, the side posts of doors; the space between windows.

JA'MBICK Foot, (S.) In Verse, consists of two syllables, one short and the other long. *G.*

JA'NGLE, (V.) 1. To make an untunable iron-

irregular noise with bells, 2. To wrangle or quarrel. *F.*

JANISARIES, or **JANIZARIES**, (S.) Turkish foot soldiers.

JANSENISM, (S.) The tenets of Cornelius Jansenius, bishop of Ypres in France, who opposed the Jesuits, and held Augustine's opinion concerning grace.

JANSENIST, (S.) One who follows the opinion of Jansenius.

JANTRY, (A.) Light, airy, brisk, wanton.

JANUARY, (S.) The first month in the year.

JAPAN, (V.) 1. To paint and varnish like Japan work, 2. To black shoes.

JAPANESE, (S.) 1. A native of the island of Japan, 2. The language of Japan.

JAR, (S.) 1. An earthen vessel, 2. Discord. *T.*

JAR, or **JARR**, (V.) 1. To make a rough grating sound, 2. Not to agree in sound, 3. To quarrel.

JARGON, (S.) An unintelligible jumble of words, gabble, gibberish.

JARGONELLE, (S.) A sort of pear.

JASPER, (S.) A precious stone of a green colour.

JASS HAWK, (S.) A young hawk, lately taken out of the nest.

JAVARIS, (S.) An American wild hog, whose navel is on his back.

JAVELIN, (S.) A dart or half pike. *F.*

JAUNDICE, (S.) A disease caused by the obstruction of the gall in the liver.

JAUNT, (S.) 1. An airing, an excursion, 2. A tire some walk, 3. The spoke of a wheel. *F.*

JAWS, (S.) 1. The bones in which the teeth are set, 2. The mouth. *F.*

JAY, (S.) A bird.

JAZEL, (S.) A precious stone of a blue colour.

JEBEX, (S.) A kind of wild goat, whose horns bend backward.

JEBIS, (S.) A large Egyptian bird, which lives on serpents.

ICE, (S.) 1. Water congealed by frost, 2. The white of an egg beat up with sugar, and spread over a cake. *S.*

ICH DIEN, (V.) I serve, the motto of the prince of Wales's arms. *T.*

ICHNEUMON, (S.) An Egyptian rat that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHOGRAPHY, (S.) The plan, plat-

form or groundwork of a fortification or other building drawn on paper. *G.*

ICHOR, (S.) A sharp watry humour which flows from ulcers. *G.*

ICICLE, (S.) A piece of ice formed by falling drops of water, and hanging on the eaves of a house, &c. *L. S.*

ICTERICAL, (A.) Relating to the jaundice.

ICHTHYOLOGY, (S.) The doctrine of the nature of fish.

ICY, (A.) Belonging to or mixed with ice.

IDEA, (S.) A conception of the mind.

IDEAL, (A.) Imaginary, or belonging to an idea; mental, intellectual.

IDENTICAL, or **IDÉNTICK**, (A.) The same, the real, the individual.

IDENTITY, (S.) A sameness. *F.*

IDES, (S.) Among the ancient Romans, the 13th day of each month, except March, May, July, and Sept. in which it is the 15th.

IDIOM, (S.) The peculiar turn or manner of expression in a language. *G.*

IDIOT, (S.) A fool, a changeling. *L.*

IDIOPATHY, (S.) A primary disease.

IDIOSYNCRASY, (S.) Whatever is particular in the constitution.

IDLE, (A.) 1. Lazy, slothful, 2. The being at leisure, 3. Impertinent, trifling.

IDLENESS, (S.) Laziness, sloth. *S.*

IDOL, (S.) 1. An adored image, 2. One loved and honoured to adoration.

IDLATER, (S.) A worshipper of idols.

IDLATRESS, (S.) A female idolater.

IDLATROUS, (A.) Given to

IDLATRY, (S.) Idol-worship, or giving divine worship to that which is not God.

IDOLIZE, (V.) To doat upon, to make an idol of.

IDYL, or **IDYLLION**, (S.) A little pastoral poem. *G.*

JEALOUS, (A.) 1. Suspicious, afraid of having a rival, 2. Tender of. *L.*

JEALOUSY, (S.) Suspicion, mistrust, a dread of a rival. *F.*

JEER, (V.) To banter, to ridicule.

JEOVAH, (S.) The Eternal, the sacred name of God. *H.*

JEJUENE, (S.) 1. Insipid, empty, 2. Barren, dry, puerile, hungry. *L.*

JELLY, or **GELLY**, (S.) A light, fizy, transparent substance. *L.*

JENESAY QUOY, (S.) An inexpressible something. *F.*

JEN-

JE'NNET, (S.) A small Spanish or Barbary mare.

JE'O'PARDY, (S.) Danger, hazard.

JE'RGUER, (S.) A custom-house officer, who inspects the accoutrements of the waiters, gaugers.

JERK, (S.) 1. A stroke with a whip or rod, 2. A sudden pull or twitch, 3. A jolt, a start.

JE'RKIN, (S.) 1. A short coat, 2. A male hawk.

JE'ROMANCY, (S.) Divination by the external motions of a victim. *G.*

JE'RSEY, (S.) An island on the coast of Normandy, formerly annexed to that dukedom; but now to the county of Southampton; it is about 12 miles long, and between six and seven broad, and contains 12 parishes; the capital is St. Helier, which has a market on Saturdays.

JE'RSEY, (S.) 1. The finest wool separated from the rest by combing, 2. Fine yarn.

JERU'SALEM *Artichokes*, (S.) A root like potatoes.

JE'SSAMINE, (S.) A shrub that bears small white sweet-scented flowers. *F.*

JE'SSES, (S.) 1. Ribbons hanging down from garlands, 2. The leather straps fixed to a hawk's leg.

JEST, (S.) 1. A witty conceit, 2. A laughing-stock.

JEST, (V.) To joke, banter, or break a jest.

JESUI'TICAL, (A.) Sophistical, cunning, equivocal, belonging to the Jesuits.

JE'SUITS, (S.) A religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish soldier, Anno 1534.

JESUITS Bark, (S.) The bark of a tree in the West Indies.

JE'SUS, (S.) The saviour, a name given by an angel to the saviour of mankind.

JET, (V.) To shoot forward.

JET, (S.) A hard and brittle stone, of a most curious black colour. *F.*

JET d'Eau, (S.) The pipe of a fountain, which throws up the water to a considerable height. *F.*

JE'WEL, (S.) A precious stone. *L. S.*

JE'WELLER, (S.) One who works upon, or deals in jewels.

JE'WISH, (A.) Of or belonging to the Jews.

JEW'S, (S.) The people of Judea, and their posterity.

Jews Ears, (S.) A spongy substance growing on the elder tree.

Jews Harp or Trump, (S.) A musical instrument, held between the teeth.

J'GNEOUS, (A.) Fiery. *L.*

J'GNIS Fatuus, (S.) A kind of fiery meteor. Will with the wisp. *L.*

IGNITION, (S.) Heating metal red hot, a setting fire to. *L.*

IGNO'VOMOUS, (A.) Vomiting fire.

IGNO'BLE, (A.) 1. Mean, base, vile, 2. Not noble, mean of birth. *L.*

IGNOMI'NIOUS, (A.) Infamous. *L.*

IGNOMINY, (S.) Disgrace, infamy. *L.*

IGNORA'MUS, (S.) 1. *i. e.* We know not; writ by the grand jury on a bill of information, when they find the evidence defective, or too weak to make good a presentment, 2. An ignorant person. *L.*

IGNORANCE, (S.) Want of knowledge, unskilfulness. *L.*

IGNORANT, (A.) 1. Illiterate, 2. Unacquainted with. *L.*

JIG, (S.) A brisk merry dance. *D.*

J'OGUMBOB, (S.) A knick-knack.

JILL, (S.) A quarter of a pint of wine.

JILT, (S.) 1. A woman who after having given one man expectations, leaves him for another, 2. A name of contempt.

JILT, (V.) To disappoint a man by discarding him.

J'INGLE, (V.) To make a tinkling noise, to sound correspondently.

I'LCHESTER, or *I'welcheffer*, (S.) A corporation town in Somersetshire, whose market is on Wednesday; distant from London 125 miles. Its fairs are July 2, and Aug. 2.

I'LET HOLE, (S.) A small hole in a garment worked round the edges.

I'LFORDCOMB, (S.) A seaport town in Devonshire, 179 miles from London.

ILIACK Passion, (S.) The twisting of the guts.

ILL, (S.) Evil, mischief, harm, misery.

ILL, (A.) Bad, sick, disordered.

ILLA'BORATE, (A.) Done without labour. *L.*

ILLA'PSE, (S.) 1. A sliding, or gently falling in or upon, 2. Sudden attack. *L.*

ILLA'QUEATE, (V.) To ensnare or entangle, to entrap. *L.*

ILLA'TION, (S.) An inference, or conclusion drawn from the premises. *L.*

ILLAU'DABLE, (A.) Unworthy of praise.

ILLE'GAL, (S.) Contrary to law. *L.*
ILLEGA'LITY, (S.) Unlawfulness.
ILLE'GIBLE, (A.) What cannot be read.
ILLEGI'TIMATE, (A.) Unlawfully begotten. *L.*
ILLE'VIABLE, (A.) Something that cannot be levied.
ILLFA'VOURED, (A.) Deformed.
ILLI'BERAL, (A.) 1. Sordid, base, ungenteel, 2. Niggardly. *L.*
ILLIBERA'LITY, (S.) Avarice, meanness. *L.*
ILLI'CIT, (A.) Unlawful. *L.*
ILLI'MITABLE, (A.) That cannot be limited. *L.*
ILLI'TERATE, (A.) Unlearned, ignorant of letters. *L.*
ILL-NA'TURE, (S.) Surliness, or peevishness of temper; malevolence.
I'LLNESS, (S.) 1. Any thing bad, 2. Sickness, a malady.
ILLO'GICAL, (A.) Contrary to the rules of logic; against reason.
ILLU'DE, (V.) To play upon, to mock, to jeer, to deceive. *L.*
ILLU'MINATE, (V.) 1. To enlighten, 2. To set off, 3. To colour maps. *L.*
ILLUMINA'TION, (S.) 1. The act of enlightening, 2. Colouring, 3. Lights set forth as a mark of publick rejoicing.
ILLU'MINE, (V.) 1. To enlighten or illuminate, 2. To decorate, to adorn.
ILLU'SION, (S.) A deception, or false appearance. *L.*
ILLU'SIVE, or **Illúfory**, (A.) Deceitful.
ILLU'STRATE, (V.) 1. To brighten, to make plain or evident. *L.*
ILLUSTRA'TION, (S.) A making clear, plain, or evident; exposition.
ILLU'STRIOUS, (A.) Famous, noble, renowned. *L.*
I'LMINSTER, (S.) A pretty large town in Somersetshire, 138 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fair is August 26 and 27.
I'LSLEY, (S.) A mean town in Berkshire, 51 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. It has a fair August 6.
I'MAGE, (S.) 1. A resemblance or representation, 2. A statue, 3. A picture.
I'MAGERY, (S.) 1. Carved work, painting, or tapestry, representing men, beasts, &c. 2. Representations in writing.
IMA'GINABLE, (A.) That may be imagined or conceived.

IMA'GINARY, (A.) That exists only in
IMAGINA'TION, (S.) Fancy, thought, conception. *L.*
IMA'GINE, (V.) 1. To fancy, 2. To think or be persuaded of. *L.*
I'MAN, (S.) Among the Turks, a chief ruler or governor of a mosque.
IMBA'LM. See **EMBALM**.
IMBA'RGO, (S.) A stopping of ships by publick authority. *Sp.*
IMBA'RK, (V.) 1. To go or put on ship-board, 2. To engage in any business. *F.*
IMBARKA'TION, (S.) The act of imbarking.
IMBA'SE, (V.) To mix with baser metals.
IMBA'TTLE, (V.) To draw up in order of battle.
IMBECI'LLITY, (S.) Weakness, impotency, of mind or body. *L.*
IMBE'LLISH, (V.) To set off or adorn.
IMBE'LLISHMENT, (S.) An ornament.
IMBE'ZZLE. See **EMBEZZLE**.
IMBI'BE, (V.) 1. To suck or drink in, 2. To receive by education. *L.*
IMBI'TTER, (V.) 1. To make bitter, 2. To exasperate or provoke. *S.*
IMBO'DY, (V.) To incorporate.
IMBO'LDEN, (V.) To make bold. *S.*
IMBO'SOM, (V.) To conceal, or shut up in the bosom.
IMBO'SS. See **EMBOSS**.
IMBOW'EL. See **EMBOWEL**.
IMBOW'ER, (V.) To shelter with trees.
IMBROW'N, (V.) To make brown, to darken, to obscure, to cloud.
IMBRU'E, (V.) To wet, or soak.
IMBRU'TE, (V.) To render brutal.
IMBU'E, (V.) 1. To imbibe, 2. To instil, learn, or inspire. *L.*
IMBU'RSE, (V.) To turn stock in trade into money. *F.*
IMBU'RSEMENTS, (S.) Expences. *F.*
I'MITABLE, (A.) That may be imitated. *L.*
I'MITATE, (V.) To follow another's manner, way, or actions; to copy. *L.*
IMITA'TION, (S.) 1. The act of imitating, 2. The thing done after another's manner.
IMITA'TOR, or **Imitátrix**, (S.) He or she who copies after another. *L.*
IMMA'ULATE, (A.) Spotless. *L.*
I'MMANENT, (A.) Inherent, or remaining in; intrinsic. *L.*

I M

IMMA'NITY, (S.) 1. Cruelty, savageness, 2. Hugeness, enormity. *L.*
IMMA'NUEL, (S.) *God with us*, a name given to our Saviour. *H.*
IMMARCE'SSIBLE, (A.) Never fading.
IMMA'FERIAL, (A.) 1. Spiritual, or without matter, 2. Trifling, insignificant. *F.*
IMMATERIA'LITY, (S.) The being without matter.
IMMATU'RE, (A.) Unripe, not come to perfection. *L.*
IMMATURITY, (S.) Unripeness.
IMMEA'SURABLE, (A.) Immense, not to be measured.
IMME'DIATE, (A.) 1. Nearest, or next to, 2. Sudden, instant. *F.*
IMME'DIATELY, (P.) Presently.
IMME'DICABLE, (A.) Incurable. *L.*
IMME'MORABLE, (A.) Not worth remembering. *L.*
IMMEMO'RIAL, (A.) Beyond the memory of man. *L.*
IMME'NSE, (A.) Vast, unmeasurable.
IMME'NSITY, (S.) Vastness, unmeasurableness, infinity. *L.*
IMME'NSURABLE, (A.) Unmeasurable.
IMME'ROE, or *Immérse*, (V.) To dip or plunge under water. *L.*
IMME'RSION, (S.) 1. A dipping or plunging under water, 2. In Astronomy, an heavenly body's coming within the shadow of another, as in an eclipse.
IMMETHO'DICAL, (A.) Without method, confused. *L.*
IMMINENT, (A.) Hanging over our heads, ready to fall or come upon us. *L.*
IMMINU'TION, (S.) A diminishing or lessening. *L.*
IMMI'SSION, (S.) A throwing into. *L.*
IMMI'T, (V.) To inject, or throw into.
IMMI'X, (V.) To mingle.
IMMOBILITY, (S.) Immoveableness.
IMMO'DERATE, (A.) Excessive, or not within the rules of moderation. *L.*
IMMO'DEST, (A.) 1. Without modesty, 2. Unchaste, impure, 3. Obscene, 4. Unreasonable, exorbitant, arrogant.
IMMOLATE, (V.) To offer sacrifice. *L.*
IMMO'RAL, (A.) Profane, debauched, corrupted, dishonest. *L.*
IMMORA'LITY, (S.) A corruption of manners, dishonesty.
IMMO'RTAL, (A.) 1. That never dies, 2. Eternal. *L.*

I M

IMMORTA'LITY, (S.) A state of endless existence.
IMMO'RTALIZE, (V.) To make immortal. *F.*
IMMO'VEABLE, (A.) Steadfast, not to be moved, unshaken.
IMMU'NITY, (S.) Exemption, freedom, privilege. *L.*
IMMU'RE, (V.) To shut up with walls.
IMMU'TABLE, (A.) Unchangeable. *L.*
IMP, (S.) 1. A subordinate devil or familiar spirit, supposed by the ignorant to wait upon witches, 2. A gift or scion.
IMP, (V.) 1. To graft, 2. To enlarge.
IMPA'CT, (V.) To drive close. *L.*
IMPAIR, (V.) To diminish or weaken.
IMPA'LE, (V.) 1. To fence about with stakes or pales, 2. To drive a stake up a malefactor's body, 3. To put a man and woman's coat of arms in one escutcheon.
IMPA'LPABLE, (A.) Not to be distinguished by feeling.
IMPA'NNEL, (V.) To enrol the names of a jury.
IMPA'RITY, (S.) Inequality, oddness.
IMPA'RADISED, (A.) Enjoying the delights of paradise, made happy.
IMPA'RKED, (A.) Inclosed for a park.
IMPA'RLANCE, (S.) A motion made by the defendant to the declaration of the plaintiff, by which he craves respite, or another day to put in his answer. *F.*
IMPART, (V.) 1. To give relief, 2. To communicate a secret. *L.*
IMPA'RTIAL, (A.) Unprejudiced, void of partiality. *F.*
IMPARTIA'LITY, (S.) Disinterestedness, without prejudice or partiality. *F.*
IMPA'SSABLE, (A.) That cannot be passed through.
IMPA'SSIBLE, (A.) Incapable of suffering. *L.*
IMPA'SSIVE, (A.) Not to be acted upon by external causes. *L.*
IMPA'TIENCE, (S.) 1. Uneasiness under sufferings, 2. Hastiness or passion. *L.*
IMPA'TIENT, (A.) 1. Without patience, 2. Fiery, 3. Ardently desirous.
IMPA'FRONIZE, (V.) To put into full possession of a benefice.
IMPEA'CH, (V.) 1. To accuse and prosecute for a crime, 2. To hinder. *F.*
IMPEA'CHMENT, (S.) 1. An accusation laid against any one, 2. Hinderance, impediment, obstruction. *F.*

IM

IMPEA'RL, (V.) 1. To form into glittering drops of dew, 2. To deck with pearls.

IMPE'CCABLE, (A.) That cannot sin.

IMPE'DE, (V.) To hinder, to obstruct.

IMPE'DIMENT, (S.) 1. A hindrance, 2. A defect, an imperfection. *L.*

IMPE'L, (V.) To drive forward. *L.*

IMPE'ND, (V.) To hang over our heads, to threaten with immediate ruin. *L.*

IMPE'NDING, (A.) Hanging ready to fall.

IMPE'NETRABLE, (A.) That cannot be penetrated; not to be discovered. *L.*

IMPE'NITENCE, or Impénitency, (S.) A hardness of heart, or a continuing in evil courses; obduracy. *L.*

IMPE'NITENT, (A.) Obdurate, without repentance.

IMPE'RATIVE, (A.) In Grammar, bidding or commanding. *L.*

IMPERCE'PTIBLE, (A.) That cannot be perceived. *F.*

IMPER'FECT, (A.) 1. Defective, unfinished, not complete, 2. Frail. *L.*

IMPERFE'CTION, (S.) A defect.

IMPER'FORABLE, (A.) Not to be pierced or bored through. *L.*

IMPE'RIAL, (A.) Of or belonging to an emperor. *L.*

IMPE'RIALISTS, (S.) The subjects or troops of the emperor of Germany.

IMPE'RIOUS, (A.) Proud, lordly, domineering, arrogant, tyrannical. *L.*

IMPE'RSIONAL, (A.) In Grammar, such verbs as are only used in the third person singular. *L.*

IMPE'RTINENCE, (S.) Trifling and filly discourse; intrusion. *F.*

IMPE'RTINENT, (A.) 1. Absurd, idle, 2. Not to the purpose, 3. Meddling. *F.*

IMPE'RVIOUS, (A.) Impassable. *L.*

IMPETUO'SITY, (S.) Vehemence, rapidity. *F.*

IMPETUOUS, (A.) Vehement, rapid.

I'MPETUS, (S.) The force with which one body strikes against another. *L.*

IMPI'ETY, (S.) Profaneness, irreligion.

IMPI'NGE, (V.) To strike against. *L.*

I'MPIOUS, (A.) Wicked, profane, irreligious. *L.*

IMPLACABI'LITY, or Implacableness, (S.) Irreconcilableness. *L.*

IMPLA'CABLE, (A.) Not to be appeased.

IMPLA'NT, (V.) To plant, to fix in the mind, to insert, to engraft. *L.*

IM

IMPLAU'SIBLE, (A.) Not likely to persuade.

IMPLEA'D, (V.) To prosecute at law.

I'MPLEMENTS, (S.) 1. Working tools, 2. The furniture of a house. *L.*

I'MPLEX, (A.) Intricate, entangled. *L.*

IMPLICA'TION, (S.) 1. A folding one thing within another, 2. A necessary consequence. *L.*

IMPLI'CIT, (A.) 1. Tacitly understood, 2. Entirely founded on the authority of others, 3. Entangled, enfolded. *L.*

IMPLO'RE, (V.) To beseech, to beg earnestly for, to solicit. *L.*

IMPLY', (V.) To comprehend or contain, to comprise as a consequence. *L.*

IMPOLI'TE, (A.) Unpolite or rude. *L.*

IMPO'LITICK, (A.) Imprudent, or contrary to the rules of policy. *L.*

I'MPORT, (S.) 1. Sense or meaning, 2. Tendency, 3. Any thing imported from abroad. *L.*

IMPO'RT, (V.) 1. To bring commodities from abroad, 2. To concern, 3. To signify or denote.

IMPO'RTANCE, (S.) Weight, consequence. *F.*

IMPO'RTANT, (A.) Of great concern.

IMPORTA'TION, (S.) The bringing in merchandise from foreign countries.

IMPO'RTUNATE, (A.) Pressing, very urgent, not to be repulsed. *L.*

IMPORTU'NE, (V.) To press or sue for with great earnestness, to tease. *L.*

IMPORTU'NITY, (S.) An eager pressing or urging, incessant solicitation.

IMPO'SE, (V.) 1. To enjoin, 2. To lay a tax, 3. To deceive, 4. To defraud. *F.*

IMPOSITION, (S.) 1. A tax or tribute, 2. A cheat or fraud, 3. A laying on. *F.*

IMPOSSIBI'LITY, (S.) 1. A not being possible to be done, impracticability, 2. That which cannot be done. *L.*

IMPO'SSIBLE, (A.) That cannot be. *L.*

I'MPOST, (S.) A tax, custom, or duty.

IMPO'STHUME, (S.) A swelling or gathering of corrupt matter.

IMPO'STOR, (S.) A false pretender, a cheat. *L.*

IMPO'STURE, (S.) Deception, fraud, knavery. *L.*

I'MPOTENCE, or I'mpotency, (S.) 1. A want of power, 2. An inability to propagate. *L.*

I'MPOTENT, (A.) Weak, infirm. *L.*

IMPO'VERISH, (V.) To make poor. *S.*

IMPO'

I M

IMPO'VERISHMENT, (S.) The being made poor.

IMPOU'ND, (V.) To shut up cattle in a pound; to put in a pinfold.

IMPOW'ER, (V.) To authorize, or vest with power.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, (A.) 1. Which cannot be done, 2. Unmanageable. *F.*

IMPRE'CAT, (V.) To call down vengeance. *L.*

IMPRECA'TION, (S.) A curse, or calling down mischief.

IMPRE'GNABLE, (A.) Not to be taken by force. *F.*

IMPRE'GNATE, (V.) 1. To make pregnant, 2. To imbibe or incorporate. *F.*

IMPRE'SS, (V.) 1. To make an impression upon, 2. To compel to enter into publick service, 3. To fix deep. *L.*

IMPRE'SSION, (S.) 1. The print of a stamp or seal, 2. An edition of a book, 3. Image fixed in the mind. *L.*

IMPRIME, (V.) In Hunting, 1. To rouse or dislodge a wild beast, 2. To separate it from the herd.

IMPRIMIS, (P.) First of all, in the first place. *L.*

IMPRINT, (V.) 1. To make an impression, 2. To impress upon the mind. *F.*

IMPRISON, (V.) To throw into prison.

IMPRISONMENT, (S.) Confinement in a prison. *F.*

IMPROBABI'LITY, (S.) Unlikeliness.

IMPRO'BABLE, (A.) Not probable, unlikely, incredible. *L.*

IMPRO'BITY, (S.) Dishonesty, knavery.

IMPRO'PER, (A.) Not proper, unfit.

IMPRO'PRIATE, (V.) To employ the revenues of a church living to one's own use.

IMPROPRIA'TION, (S.) An ecclesiastical living in the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIA'TOR, (S.) A layman who has a church benefice wholly at his own disposal.

IMPROPRI'ETY, (S.) Any thing said or done that is improper, wrong, or out of character. *F.*

IMPRO'VE, (V.) 1. To make better, 2. To advance or increase.

IMPRO'VEABLE, (A.) Capable of being improved.

IMPRO'VEMENT, (S.) 1. Advancement, 2. Convenience or embellishment added to any thing, 3. Edification.

IMPRO'VIDENT, (A.) Imprudent in not providing for; wanting forecast. *L.*

I N

IMPRU'DENCE, (S.) Indiscretion. *L.*

IMPRU'DENT, (A.) Unwise, indiscreet.

IMPUDENCE, (S.) 1. Shamelessness, 2. Sauciness, 3. Immodesty. *L.*

IMPUDENT, (A.) 1. Shameless, 2. Saucy, 3. Immodest.

IMPU'GN, (V.) To oppose, withstand, or endeavour to confute; to assault. *L.*

IMPUI'SSANCE, (S.) Impotence, inability, weakness, feebleness. *F.*

IMPULSE, (S.) 1. A pushing forward, 2. An inward instigation, 3. Hostile impression. *L.*

IMPU'LSIVE, (A.) That pushes forwards.

IMPU'NITY, (S.) Indulgence, or the going unpunished. *F.*

IMPU'RE, (A.) 1. Unclean, 2. Lewd.

IMPU'RITY, (S.) 1. Filthiness, 2. Lewdness. *L.*

IMPU'RPLED, (A.) Tinged with a purple colour.

IMPUTA'TION, (S.) An accusation or charge; censure, reproach.

IMPU'TATIVE, (A.) That may be imputed to another.

IMPU'TE, (V.) 1. To attribute merit, 2. To lay the blame on. *L.*

INABI'LITY, (S.) Incapacity, insufficiency, want of power. *F.*

INACCE'SSIBLE, (A.) Not to be come at. *L.*

INA'CCURACY, (S.) Want of exactness.

INA'CCURATE, (A.) Not exact, not accurate.

INA'CTION, (S.) A state of rest. *F.*

INA'CTIVE, (A.) Indolent, without action, not busy. *F.*

INA'DEQUATE, (A.) Disproportionate, imperfect, defective. *L.*

INADVE'RTENCE, or Inadvertency, (S.) Not sufficiently observing; negligence. *F.*

INA'LIENABLE, (A.) Which cannot be alienated.

INAMOURA'TO, (S.) A lover. *I.*

INA'MOURED, (A.) In love with.

INA'NE, (A.) Foolish, empty. *L.*

INA'NIMATE, (A.) Lifeless. *L.*

INA'NITY, (S.) Absolute emptiness. *L.*

INA'PPETENCY, (S.) Want of appetite. *L.*

INA'PPPLICABLE, (A.) Not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICA'TION, (S.) Indolence, negligence.

INA'RCH, (V.) A method of grafting, called grafting by approach.

INARTI'ULATE, (A.) Indistinct, not articulate. *L.*

INARTIF'ICIAL, (A.) Without art, rude, unworkmanlike. *L.*

INATTE'NTION, (S.) Disregard, negligence, neglect. *F.*

INATTE'NTIVE, (A.) Careless, negligent, regardless.

INAUG'URATE, (V.) To install, or invest with an office. *L.*

INAUGURA'TION, (S.) An installment.

INAURA'TION, (S.) A gilding with gold. *L.*

INAUSP'ICIOUS, (A.) Ill-boding, unlucky, unfortunate. *L.*

I'NBORN, or **I'nbred**, (A.) Innate, natural, implanted by nature.

INCALE'SCENCE, (S.) A growing warm, warmth, incipient heat. *L.*

INCA'MP, (V.) To pitch tents on a spot of ground chosen for that purpose. *F.*

INCA'MPMENT, (S.) An incamping, the lodging of an army in the field.

INCANTA'TION, (S.) A charm or enchantment. *L.*

INCA'NTON, (V.) To unite to a canton.

INCA'PABLE, (A.) Unable, insufficient, disqualified by law. *F.*

INCAPA'CITATE, (V.) To render incapable, to disqualify.

INCAPA'CITY, (S.) Inability, or a want of capacity; want of strength; ignorance. *F.*

INCA'RCERATE, (V.) To imprison, to confine. *L.*

INCARCERA'TION, (S.) Imprisonment.

INCA'RN, (V.) To breed flesh, to cover with flesh. *L.*

INCA'RNATE, (A.) Cloathed in flesh.

INCARNA'TION, (S.) 1. An assuming or taking flesh, 2. A making flesh to grow, 3. In Chemistry, a particular way of purifying gold.

INCARNATIVES, (S.) Medicines causing the flesh to grow. *L.*

INCA'SE, (V.) To cover, to inclose, to inwrap.

INCAU'TIOUS, (A.) Unwary, negligent, heedless.

INCE'NDIARY, (S.) 1. One who sets houses on fire, 2. A sower of strife. *L.*

I'NCENSE, (S.) A perfume made use of in sacred rites. *L.*

INCE'NSE, (V.) To inflame, to stir up to anger, to provoke, to exasperate. *L.*

INCE'NSORY, (S.) A perfuming pan used in popish chapels.

INCE'NTIVE, (S.) An incitement or motive; a spur. *L.*

INCE'PTIVE, (A.) 1. Capable of producing, 2. Noting a beginning. *L.*

INCE'PTOR, (S.) A beginner. *L.*

INCERA'TION, (S.) A moistening any thing till it comes to the confluence of soft wax. *L.*

INCE'RTITUDE, (S.) Uncertainty. *L.*

INCE'SSANT, (A.) Without ceasing.

I'NCEST, (S.) Carnal copulation with one too nearly related. *L.*

INCE'STUOUS, (A.) Belonging to, or guilty of incest.

INCH, (S.) The twelfth part of a foot.

INCH out, (V.) 1. To make the best of a thing, 2. To add a little to it, 3. To measure by inches.

INCHAI'N, (V.) To put in chains. *F.*

INCHA'NT, (V.) To bewitch or charm.

INCHA'NTER, (S.) A magician, or conjurer.

INCHA'NTMENT, (S.) A spell or charm.

INCHA'NTRESS, (S.) A sorceress. *F.*

INCHA'SE. See **ENCHASE**.

I'NCHEPIN, (S.) The lowest gut of a deer.

I'NCHOATE, (V.) To begin, to commence. *L.*

INCI'DE, (V.) In Medicine, to cut, to divide. *L.*

I'NCIDENCE, (S.) Falling into or upon.

I'NCIDENT, (S.) 1. A circumstance, 2. An event, 3. Casualty. *L.*

I'NCIDENT, (A.) 1. Annexed to, or dependent on, 2. Liable or exposed to, 3. Fortuitous, occasional.

INCI'NERATE, (V.) To reduce to ashes.

INCI'RCLE, (V.) To encompass. *F.*

INCISION, (S.) A lancing or cutting.

INCI'SURE, (S.) A cut or gash. *L.*

INCI'TE, (V.) To excite, or set on. *L.*

INCI'TEMENT, (S.) A motive, or inducement; an incentive.

INCI'VILITY, (S.) Rudeness. *F.*

I'NCLE, (S.) A kind of coarse tape.

INCLE'MENCY, (S.) Severity, rigour.

INCLINABLE, (A.) Inclining, or prone to; willing; having a tendency.

INCLINA'TION, (S.) 1. Proneness, desire, 2. A leaning or bending, 3. Natural aptness, 4. The stooping a vessel to pour out the liquor, 5. Tendency toward any point.

INCLINE, (V.) 1. To have a propension to, 2. To lean, bow, or bend. *L.*
INCLOSSTER, (V.) To shut up in a cloister.
INCLOSE, (V.) 1. To fence about, 2. To shut in. *L.*
INCLOSURE, (S.) 1. A hedge, wall, &c. 2. A place inclosed. *L.*
INCLUDE, (V.) To comprehend or contain; to inclose, to shut in. *L.*
INCLUSIVE, (A.) 1. That comprehends or contains, 2. Comprehended. *L.*
INCOGITANCY, (S.) Want of thought, inadvertency. *L.*
INCOGNITO, (P.) 1. Unknown, 2. In disguise. *L.*
INCOHERENCE, (S.) 1. Want of connection, incongruity, 2. Want of cohesion. *L.*
INCOHERENT, (A.) That does not cohere or hang together. *L.*
INCOMBUSTIBLE, (A.) That cannot be burnt. *L.*
INCOME, (S.) Profit, rent, revenue. *T.*
INCOMMENSURABLE, or **Incommensurate**, (A.) That cannot be measured with another thing by the same measure.
INCOMMODOE, (V.) To cause inconvenience. *L.*
INCOMMODIOUS, (A.) Inconvenient.
INCOMMUNICABLE, (A.) Not to be communicated or imparted. *L.*
INCOMPACT, (A.) Not compact. *L.*
INCOMPARABLE, (A.) Matchless, without compare. *L.*
INCOMPASS, (V.) To surround.
INCOMPASSIONATE, (A.) Void of compassion.
INCOMPATIBLE, (A.) That cannot subsist together, without destroying one another. *F.*
INCOMPETENCY, (S.) Inability, insufficiency. *L.*
INCOMPETENT, (A.) Incapable, insufficient, not proportionate. *L.*
INCOMPLETE, (A.) Imperfect, unfinished. *L.*
INCOMPLIANCE, (S.) 1. Intractableness, 2. Refusal of compliance.
INCOMPREENSIBLE, (A.) Not to be comprehended. *F.*
INCOMPRESSIBLE, (A.) Not capable of being compressed into a less space. *F.*
INCONCEIVABLE, (A.) Not to be conceived or imagined. *F.*
INCONCLUSIVE, (A.) Not exhibiting

cogent evidence; not enforcing a determination of the mind.
INCONCOCTION, (S.) Indigestion.
INCONCUTSIBLE, (A.) Not to be shaken. *F.*
INCONSDITE, (A.) Irregular, rude. *L.*
INCONGRUITY, (S.) Impropriety, unfitness, inconsistency, want of symmetry.
INCONGRUOUS, (A.) Improper, unfit, inconsistent, absurd.
INCONNEXION, (S.) Want of coherence.
INCONSEQUENCE, (S.) Inconclusiveness. *F.*
INCONSIDERABLE, (A.) Trifling, not worthy of consideration.
INCONSIDERATE, (A.) Rash or without consideration, careless. *L.*
INCONSIDERATION, (S.) A want of thought, inattention.
INCONSISTENCE, or **Inconsistency**, (S.) Disagreement, unfitness, incongruity.
INCONSISTENT, (A.) Not consistent.
INCONSOULABLE, (A.) Not to be comforted. *F.*
INCONSPICUOUS, (A.) Undiscernible.
INCONSTANCY, (S.) Changeableness.
INCONSTANT, (A.) Not constant. *L.*
INCONTENABLE, (A.) Indisputable.
INCONTINENCE, or **Incontinency**, (S.) 1. A not abstaining from unlawful desires, 2. Among physicians, an involuntary discharge of urine. *L.*
INCONTINENT, (A.) Unchaste, loose, unfast.
INCONTINENTLY, (P.) 1. Presently, immediately, 2. Unchastely.
INCONVENIENCE, or **Inconveniency**, (S.) 1. Whatever is inconvenient, or causes trouble, 2. Unfitness.
INCONVERSABLE, (A.) Unsociable, not fit for conversation. *F.*
INCONVERTIBLE, (A.) That cannot be changed or altered. *L.*
INCORPORATE, (V.) 1. To mix, 2. To embody, 3. To unite to a society. *L.*
INCORPOREAL, (A.) Without a body.
INCORRECT, (A.) Faulty, not correct, not nicely finished. *L.*
INCORRIGIBLE, (A.) Past correction, not to be reclaimed. *F.*
INCORRUPT, (A.) Pure, untainted, uncorrupted. *L.*
INCORRUPTIBLE, (A.) Not subject to corruption.
INCRASSATION, (S.) A thickening.

IN

INCREA'SE, (V.) To grow more, to make more.
INCREA'SE, (S.) 1. The growing more or greater, 2. Produce, 3. Progeny.
INCREA'TE, (A.) Uncreated. *L.*
INCREDIBLE, (A.) Not to be believed.
INCREDIBILITY, (S.) The being past all belief. *F.*
INCREDU'LITY, (S.) 1. Unbelief, 2. A backwardness to believe. *F.*
INCREDULOUS, (A.) Hard of belief.
INCREMENT, (S.) Increase, produce.
INCRUSTA'TION, (S.) 1. A becoming hard on the outside like a crust, 2. A covering over with a matter that will become hard. *L.*
INCRUSTED, (A.) Covered with a hard dry matter.
INCUBA'TION, or Incubiture, (S.) A brooding or sitting on eggs. *L.*
INCUBUS, (S.) A disease called the night-mare. *L.*
INCULCATE, (V.) To instil by often repeating. *L.*
INCULCA'TION, (S.) Inculcating.
INCULPABLE, (A.) Blameless. *L.*
INCU'MBENT, (S.) One in possession of a benefice.
INCU'MBENT, (A.) Lying or leaning upon. *L.*
INCUMBER, (V.) To clog or hinder.
INCUMBRANCE, (S.) A clog or hindrance.
INCUR, (V.) To run upon, to fall under.
INCURABLE, (A.) Not to be cured.
INCURI'OUS, (A.) 1. Without curiosity, 2. Without a polite taste. *L.*
INCURSION, (S.) An inroad of soldiers into an enemy's country. *L.*
INCURVA'TION, or Incurvature, (S.) A bending or bowing. *L.*
INDAGA'TION, (S.) Search, enquiry, examination. *L.*
INDA'MAGE. See **ENDAMAGE**.
INDA'NGER, (V.) To expose to danger.
INDEA'R. See **ENDEAR**.
INDEBTED, (A.) 1. In debt, 2. Obligated to. *F.*
INDE'CENCY, (S.) Whatever is unbecoming. *F.*
INDE'CENT, (A.) Unseemly, unbecoming.
INDE'CIMABLE, (A.) Not tithable.
INDECLI'NABLE, (A.) Not varied by terminations. *L.*
INDECO'RUM, (S.) Unseemliness, indecency. *L.*

IN

INDEE'D, (P.) In reality, in truth.
INDEFA'TIGABLE, (A.) Unwearied.
INDEFA'TIGABLENESS, (S.) Unwearied application.
INDEFEA'SIBLE, or Indefeisble, (A.) Not to be defeated, or made void.
INDEFENSIBLE, (A.) That cannot be defended.
INDEFINITE, (A.) Undetermined, or unlimited. *L.*
INDELI'BERATE, (A.) Done without consideration.
INDELIBLE, (A.) That cannot be blotted out or annulled. *L.*
INDEMNIFY, (V.) To bear harmless.
INDEMNITY, (S.) A being saved harmless. *F.*
INDEMONSTRABLE, (A.) Not to be demonstrated. *L.*
INDE'NT, (V.) 1. To jag, notch, or scollop, 2. To contract, to bargain. *F.*
INDE'NTURE, (S.) A writing scolloped on the top, which scollops answer to a counter writing, containing an agreement between two or more persons.
INDEPE'NDENT, (A.) Without dependence.
INDEPE'NDENTS, (S.) A sect who manage all things relating to church discipline within their own congregations.
INDESE'RT, (S.) Want of merit.
INDESINENTLY, (P.) Without ceasing.
INDESTRU'CTIBLE, (A.) Not to be destroyed.
INDETE'RMINATE, (A.) Undetermined, unlimited. *L.*
INDEVO'TION, (S.) Remissness in devotion. *F.*
INDEX, (S.) 1. A mark or hand thus, [] to shew or direct to something remarkable, 2. A table to direct to the passages in a book, 3. The hand that points to any thing. *L.*
INDEXTE'RITY, (S.) Want of dexterity.
IN'DIAN, (S.) 1. A native of India Proper, a large country in Asia, 2. A native of America descended from its original inhabitants.
IN'DIAN, (A.) Of or belonging to any of the countries east of Persia.
INDICATE, (V.) To shew or discover.
INDICA'TION, (S.) 1. A symptom or sign, 2. A mark, token, note, 3. Discovery, intelligence. *L.*
INDI'CATIVE Mood, (A.) 1. In Grammar,

mar, is that which affirms or denies, as *I love*, 2. Shewing, pointing out.

INDICO, (S.) An Indian drug of a dark blue colour.

INDICT, (V.) To prefer a bill against an offender in due course of law. *L.*

INDICTABLE, (A.) That may be indicted.

INDICTION, (S.) 1. In Chronology, the space of 15 years appointed by Constantine the Great in the room of the Olympiads, 2. Declaration.

INDICTMENT, (S.) A bill of accusation presented to a court of justice.

INDIFFERENCE, (S.) Unconcern. *L.*

INDIFFERENT, (A.) 1. Of little concern, 2. Careless, or not solicitous, 3. Cool, without much love, 4. Pretty good, passable, 5. Impartial, unbiassed.

INDIGENCE, (S.) Want, poverty. *L.*

INDIGENOUS, (A.) Native to a country.

INDIGENT, (A.) Needy, poor. *L.*

INDIGESTED, (A.) Crude, undigested.

INDIGESTIBLE, (A.) That cannot be digested in the stomach. *L.*

INDIGESTION, (S.) A want of digestion. *L.*

INDIGITATE, (V.) To point out.

INDIGNANT, (A.) Full of indignation, angry, disdainful. *L.*

INDIGNATION, (S.) Anger, disdain.

INDIGNITY, (S.) An affront, unworthy usage, contumely.

INDIGO. See INDICO.

INDIRECT, (A.) 1. Not direct, 2. Unfair, 3. Not strait.

INDISCERNABLE, (A.) Not to be discerned, not discoverable. *L.*

INDISCERNIBLE, (A.) Inseparable. *L.*

INDISCREET, (A.) Imprudent. *L.*

INDISCRETION, (S.) Want of discretion, rashness, inconsideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, (A.) Not separated, or distinguished. *L.*

INDISPENSABLE, (A.) Not to be dispensed with, necessary.

INDISPOSE, (V.) To make unfit. *F.*

INDISPOSED, (A.) 1. Not willing or disposed, 2. Out of order, sick.

INDISPOSITION, (S.) Sickness, dislike.

INDISPUTABLE, (A.) Not to be disputed, incontestible. *L.*

INDISSOLVABLE, (A.) That cannot be dissolved. *L.*

INDISSOLUBLE, (A.) 1. Not to be loosed or undone, 2. Binding for ever. *L.*

INDISTINCT, (A.) Confused, not distinct. *L.*

INDISTINGUISHABLE, (A.) Not to be distinguished. *L.*

INDISTURBANCE, (S.) Calmness, freedom from disturbance.

INDITE, (V.) To compose or dictate to one who writes.

INDIVIDUAL, (A.) 1. Not to be divided, 2. Single, one only. *L.*

INDIVIDUAL, (S.) One single person.

INDIVISIBILITY, (S.) A being indivisible. *L.*

INDIVISIBLE, (A.) That cannot be divided. *L.*

INDOCIBLE, or Indocile, (A.) That cannot be taught, unteachable. *L.*

INDOLENCE, (S.) Laziness, or an unwillingness to take pains; freedom from pain. *L.*

INDOLENT, (A.) Supine, lazy, careless, inattentive, listless; free from pain. *L.*

INDORSE, (V.) To write on the back of a note, &c. *L.*

INDORSEMENT, (S.) A writing on the backside of a note, bond, &c.

INDORSE. See ENDORSE.

INDRAUGHT, (S.) A gulph running in between two lands, a passage inwards. *S.*

INDUBITABLE, (A.) Not to be doubted. *L.*

INDUCE, (V.) To move, or persuade.

INDUCEMENT, (S.) A motive.

INDUCTED, (A.) Admitted to the possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDUCTION, (S.) 1. A consequence or conclusion, 2. Putting a clergyman into the possession of a living. *L.*

INDUCE. See ENDUCE.

INDULGE, (V.) To humour, to gratify, to grant, to fondle. *L.*

INDULGENCE, (S.) 1. Fondness, tenderness, 2. Pardon, forgiveness. *L.*

INDULT, (S.) A grant made by a prince, or pope; privilege or exemption. *L.*

INDULTO, (S.) An impost laid by the king of Spain on commodities imported in the galleons.

INDURATE, (V.) To harden. *L.*

INDUSTRIOUS, (A.) Diligent, laborious, pains-taking, done on purpose. *L.*

INDUSTRY, (S.) Diligence. *L.*

INEBRIATE, (V.) To intoxicate or make drunk. *L.*

INEFFABLE, (A.) Unspeakable. *L.*

INEF-

- INEFFE'CTIVE**, Ineffectual, or Inefficacious, (A.) Fruitless, or without effect. *L.*
- INE'LEGANT**, (A.) Without taste or beauty, wanting elegance.
- INE'PT**, (A.) 1. Unfit, unapt, 2. Weak, silly. *L.*
- INE'PTITUDE**, (S.) 1. Unaptness, unfit-ness, 2. Incapacity. *L.*
- INEQUA'LITY**, (S.) 1. Unevenness, 2. Disproportion. *L.*
- INERGE'TICAL**, (A.) Sluggish, unactive. *L.*
- INE'RRABLE**, (A.) Exempt from error.
- INE'RT**, (A.) Sluggish.
- INE'STIMABLE**, (A.) Invaluable. *L.*
- INE'VITABLE**, (A.) Not to be avoided.
- INEXCU'SABLE**, (A.) Not to be excused.
- INEXHA'LBLE**, (A.) That cannot evaporate.
- INEXHAU'STIBLE**, (A.) Not to be exhausted. *L.*
- INE'XORABLE**, (A.) Not to be prevailed with. *L.*
- INEXPE'DIENT**, (A.) Unfit, inconvenient, improper. *L.*
- INEXPE'RIENCE**, (S.) Want of experience. *L.*
- INE'XPIABLE**, (A.) Not to be expiated or atoned for, not to be mollified. *L.*
- INE'XPICABLE**, (A.) Not to be explained. *L.*
- INEXPRE'SSIBLE**, (A.) Not to be expressed; not to be uttered.
- INEXPU'GNABLE**, (A.) Not to be overcome, impregnable. *L.*
- INEXTI'NGUISHABLE**, (A.) Not to be extinguished, unquenchable. *L.*
- INEXTI'RABLE**, (A.) Not to be extirpated. *L.*
- INE'XTRICABLE**, (A.) From which one cannot extricate one's self. *L.*
- INEXU'PERABLE**, (A.) Insuperable.
- INEYE**, (V.) To inoculate.
- INFALLIB'ILITY**, (S.) A being
- INFA'LLIBLE**, (A.) Not liable to fail or err. *L.*
- INFAMOUS**, (A.) Scandalous. *L.*
- INFAMY**, (S.) Dishonour, disgrace. *L.*
- INFANCY**, (S.) Childhood. *L.*
- INFANT**, (S.) 1. A young child, 2. In Law, any person under 21 years of age. *L.*
- INFANTA**, (S.) Any of the daughters of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the eldest.
- INFANTILE**, (A.) Belonging to an infant.
- INFANTRY**, (S.) The foot soldiers of an army. *F.*
- INFAR'CTION**, (S.) A stuffing up.
- INFATUATE**, (V.) To make foolish, to bewitch or besot. *L.*
- INFATUA'TION**, (S.) A being infatuated. *L.*
- INFE'CT**, (V.) To corrupt, taint, or communicate a disease. *L.*
- INFE'CTION**, (S.) Corrupt effluvia by which a disease is communicated.
- INFE'CTIOUS**, (A.) Infecting, catching.
- INFECU'ND**, (A.) Unfruitful.
- INFEE'BLE**, (V.) To render feeble.
- INFELI'CITY**, (S.) Unhappiness. *L.*
- INFEO'FF**, (V.) To unite to a fee. *F.*
- INFEO'FFMENT**, (S.) A settlement in fee.
- INFE'R**, (V.) To conclude, or gather.
- IN'FERENCE**, (S.) A consequence, or conclusion. *L.*
- INFE'RIOR**, (A.) Of a lower degree or place; subordinate. *L.*
- INFERIO'RITY**, (S.) A lower degree.
- INFE'RIORS**, (S.) Persons of a lower rank or station than others. *L.*
- INFE'RNAL**, (A.) Hellish. *L.*
- INFE'RTILE**, (A.) Unfruitful. *L.*
- INFE'ST**, (V.) To annoy or trouble.
- INFIDEL**, (S.) An unbeliever. *L.*
- INFIDE'LITY**, (S.) 1. Unbelief, 2. Unfaithfulness, 3. Disbelief of christianity.
- INFINITE**, (A.) Without end, bounds or limits. *L.*
- INFINITE'SIMALS**, (S.) Quantities supposed to be infinitely small.
- INFI'NITIVE Mood**, (S.) In Grammar, that which has neither number, person, nor nominative case before it.
- INFIRM**, (A.) Weak, feeble, sickly. *F.*
- INFIRMARY**, (S.) An hospital. *F.*
- INFIRMITY**, (S.) Weakness, feebleness, a malady. *F.*
- INFIX**, (V.) To fasten in. *L.*
- INFLA'ME**, (V.) 1. To incense or irritate, 2. To bring on, or increase an
- INFLAMMA'TION**, (S.) 1. A preternatural heat, 3. A swelling with heat, redness, and a beating pain. *F.*
- INFLA'MMABLE**, (A.) Combustible, apt to take fire.
- INFLA'MMATIVE**, (A.) Apt to inflame.
- INFLA'TION**, (S.) A windy swelling.

I N

INFLE'CTION, (S.) 1. A bending, 2. Modulation of voice, 3. Variation of a noun or verb. *L.*
INFLEXIB'LITY, (S.) Obstinacy, stiffness.
INFLE'XIBLE, (A.) 1. Not to be bent, 2. Resolute.
INFLI'CT, (V.) To impose as a punishment. *L.*
INFLI'CTION, (S.) Laying a punishment. *L.*
INFLUENCE, (V.) To sway, or have a power over.
INFLUENT'IAL, (A.) Exerting influence or power.
INFLUX, (S.) A flowing in; influence.
INFOLD, (V.) To fold or inclose in.
INFO'RCE, (V.) 1. To oblige, or force, 2. To give a sanction to, 3. To strengthen by arguments. *F.*
INFO'RM, (V.) 1. To tell, or make known, 2. To actuate by vital powers.
INFORMA'TION, (S.) 1. Advice, notice, 2. An accusation. *L.*
INFO'RMER, (S.) 1. One who teaches or instructs, 2. One who informs against another.
INFO'RTUNATE, (A.) Unfortunate.
INFRA'CTION, (S.) A breaking in.
INFRA'NCHISE. See **ENFRANCHISE**.
INFRA'NGIBLE, (A.) Not to be broken.
INFRE'QUENCY, (S.) Uncommonness, rarity.
INFRE'GIDATE, (V.) To chill, to make cold.
INFRI'NGE, (V.) To violate, or break in upon; to destroy. *L.*
INFRI'NGEMENT, (S.) A breach or violation of a law or custom.
INFU'SE, (V.) 1. To pour in, 2. To steep. *L.*
INFU'SION, (S.) 1. A pouring in, 2. A steeping in hot liquor, 3. Inspiration.
INGA'GE. See **ENGAGE**.
INGE'MINATE, (V.) 1. To repeat often, 2. To increase.
INGE'NDER, (V.) To beget or breed.
INGE'NIOUS, (A.) 1. Witty and sensible, 2. Skillful, 3. Exquisite, or excellent.
INGENU'ITY, (S.) 1. The natural and improved disposition of a person who produces fine pieces of art, 2. Ingenuousness or frankness. *L.*
INGE'NUOUS, (A.) Frank, open, sincere. *L.*

I N

INGLO'RIOUS, (A.) Base, mean, dishonourable, without glory. *L.*
INGOT, (S.) A wedge of gold or silver.
INGRA'FT. See **ENGRAFT**.
INGRA'PL, (V.) To notch about.
INGRA'TE, (A.) Ungrateful.
INGRA'TIATE, (V.) 1. To strive to gain the good will of another, 2. To put in favour. *L.*
INGRA'TITUDE, (S.) Ungratefulness.
INGRE'DIENT, (S.) A simple, or part of any compound. *L.*
INGRESS, (S.) An entrance. *L.*
INGRO'SS. See **ENGROSS**.
INGUINAL, (A.) Belonging to the groin.
INGU'LF, (V.) To swallow down.
INGURGITA'TION, (S.) Gluttony. *L.*
INHA'BIT, (V.) To dwell or live in.
INHA'BITABLE, (A.) Fit to live in.
INHA'BITANT, (S.) One who lives in a place. *L.*
INHA'LE, (V.) To draw in air, to inspire.
INHARMO'NICAL, (A.) Inharmonious.
INHARMO'NIOUS, (A.) Unmusical.
INHE'RENT, (A.) Cleaving, abiding in, inhering in something else. *L.*
INHE'RIT, (V.) To hold, or enjoy.
INHE'RITANCE, (S.) A perpetuity of right in lands, to a man and his heirs; patrimony.
INHE'RITOR, (S.) A male heir.
INHE'RITRIX, (S.) A female heir.
INHE'SION, (S.) A sticking or cleaving to; existing in something else. *L.*
INHIBIT, (V.) To forbid, to restrain.
INHIBITION, (S.) 1. A forbidding, 2. A writ which forbids a judge to proceed farther in a cause before him.
INHO'SPITABLE, (A.) Parsimonious, rude and uncivil to strangers. *L.*
INHUMAN, (A.) Void of humanity.
INHUMA'TION, (S.) A burying.
INJE'CT, (V.) To cast or squirt in. *L.*
INJE'CTION, (S.) 1. A casting or squirting in, 2. A filling the vessels with wax. *L.*
INIMITABLE, (A.) Not to be imitated. *L.*
INJOIN, (V.) To require or command.
INJO'Y. See **ENJOY**.
INJ'QUITOUS, (A.) Contrary to equity.
INJ'QUITY, (S.) Wickedness, injustice. *L.*
INITIAL, (A.) Placed at the beginning.
INI-

INITIATE, (V.) 1. To admit into any order, 2. To instruct in the first principles of an art, 3. To do the first part. *L.*
INITIATION, (S.) The act of initiating. *L.*
INJUDICIOUS, (A.) Without judgment. *F.*
INJUNCTION, (S.) 1. An order or command, 2. In Law, a writ founded upon an order in chancery, either to give the plaintiff possession, or to stop rigorous proceedings. *F.*
INJURE, (V.) To wrong or abuse. *L.*
INJURIOUS, (A.) 1. Wrongful, 2. Hurtful, 3. Contumelious. *L.*
INJURY, (S.) Prejudice, wrong. *L.*
INJUSTICE, (S.) An action contrary to justice, iniquity.
INK, (S.) A liquid to write or print with. *B.*
INKHORN, (S.) Any pot that holds ink to write with is so called.
INKINDLE, (V.) To set on fire.
INKLE, (S.) A sort of tape.
INKY, (A.) Black, smutty.
INKLING, (S.) A hint, whisper, intimation.
INLAND, (A.) In the heart of a country, or not bordering upon the sea. *T.*
INLA'RGE. See **ENLARGE**.
INLAY, (V.) To insert or let in pieces of different colours, or figures.
INLET, (S.) A passage into, entrance. *S.*
INLIGHTEN, (V.) To give light to.
INLIVEN. See **ENLIVEN**.
INLY, (P.) Inwardly.
INMATE, (S.) A lodger. *S.*
INMOST, (A.) Most inward.
INN, (S.) 1. A public-house for the entertainment of travellers, 2. A college for counsellors and students at law, called inns of court, of which there are four in London, viz. the Inner and Middle Temples, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn, 3. Inns of chancery for attorneys and students in that court, viz. Bernard's, Clement's, Clifford's, Furnival's, Lion's, New Inn, Staple's, and Thavey's Inn.
INNA'TE, (A.) Connatural or in-bred.
INNAVIGABLE, (A.) Unnavigable.
INNER, (A.) Inward.
INNERMOST, (A.) The most inward.
INNHOLDER, (S.) A man who keeps an inn.
INNKEEPER, (S.) One who keeps entertainment for travellers.

INNOCENCE, or **Innocency**, (S.) 1. Harmlessness, guiltlessness, 2. Purity of soul. *L.*
INNOCENT, (A.) Blameless, harmless.
INNOCENTS Day, (S.) Childermas Day, the 28th of December, observed in commemoration of Herod's slaying the innocent children.
INNOCUOUS, (A.) Harmless.
INNOVATE, (V.) To introduce new opinions, or customs. *L.*
INNOVATION, (S.) Change, alteration, introduction of novelty. *L.*
INNOVATOR, (S.) One who brings in new customs or novelties.
INNOXIOUSNESS, (S.) Harmlessness.
INNUE'NDO, (S.) A hint, a doubtful expression.
INNU'MERABLE, (A.) Numberless.
INOBSERVANCE, (S.) Nonobservance.
INOCULATION, (S.) 1. Grafting in the bud, 2. In Physick, a method of giving the small pox.
INODOROUS, (A.) Without smell.
INOFFENSIVE, (A.) That gives no offence, harmless. *F.*
INOFFICIOUS, (A.) Backward in doing a good office.
INOPIATE, (A.) Unexpected.
INO'RDINATE, (A.) Immoderate, irregular. *L.*
INORGA'NICAL, (A.) Without proper organs. *L.*
INOSCUATION, (S.) Union by conjunction of the extremities.
INQUEST, (S.) 1. An enquiry made by a jury, 2. A jury.
INQUIETUDE, (S.) Uneasiness, restlessness. *L.*
INQUINA'TION, (S.) Corruption, pollution.
INQUIRE, (V.) 1. To ask, 2. To search into. *L.*
INQUIRY, (S.) Asking, search.
INQUISITION, (S.) 1. A diligent search or enquiry, 2. A cruel and diabolical court of judicature in Spain, Portugal, for matters of religion.
INQUISITIVE, (A.) Curious, prying, desirous to know every thing.
INQUISITOR, (S.) 1. A sheriff, or coroner, having power to enquire into certain cases, 2. A judge of the popish inquisition.
INRA'GE, (V.) To put into a rage. *F.*
INRAIL, (V.) To inclose with rails.

INRI'CH, (V.) 1. To make rich, 2. To adorn, to embellish. *F.*
I'NROAD, or **Inrode**, (S.) The invasion of an enemy's country.
INRO'L, (V.) To register. *F.*
INSA'NABLE, (A.) Incurable. *L.*
INSA'NE, (S.) 1. Sick, 2. Mad.
INSA'TIABLE, (A.) Not to be satisfied.
INSCO'NCE, (V.) To hide part of an army behind a small fort or defence.
INSCRI'BE, (V.) To write in or upon.
INSCRIPTION, (S.) A title, name, or character written or engraved over or upon any thing.
INSCRU'TABLE, (A.) Unfathomable, unfearchable. *L.*
INSCU'LP, (V.) To engrave, to cut.
I'NSECT, (S.) Any small creature that creeps or flies. *L.*
INSECU'RE, (A.) Unsafe, not secure. *L.*
INSE'NSATE, (A.) Stupid, mad, senseless. *I.*
INSENSIBI'LITY, (S.) Without sensibility, stupidity. *L.*
INSE'NSIBLE, (A.) 1. Void of sense, perception or tenderness, 2. Slowly, gradual. *L.*
INSE'PARABLE, (A.) Not to be separated. *L.*
INSE'RT, (V.) To put or place in. *L.*
INSE'RTION, (S.) Any thing put, planted, or grafted in.
INSE'VE, (V.) To promote.
I'NSIDE, (S.) The inner part.
INSI'DIOUS, (A.) Insinuating, treacherous, deceitful. *L.*
I'NSIGHT, (S.) Knowledge, skill, or light into a matter. *L. S.*
INSIGNI'FICANT, (A.) Trifling, inconsiderable. *L.*
INSINCE'RE, (A.) 1. False, unfaithful, 2. Not sound, corrupted.
INSI'NUATE, (V.) 1. To imitate, or give a hint of, 2. To wind one's self into a person's affections. *L.*
INSI'NUATION, (S.) 1. An imitation, 2. A creeping into favour. *L.*
INSI'PID, (A.) Tasteless, flat, dull. *L.*
INSI'ST, (V.) To urge, or stand upon.
INSI'TION, (S.) Ingrassment.
INSLA'VE, (V.) To make a slave of.
INSNA'RE, (V.) To draw into a snare.
INSOBRI'ETY, (S.) Want of sobriety.
INSO'CIABLE, (A.) Unsocial. *L.*
INSOLA'TION, (S.) Exposition to the sun.

I'NSOLENT, (A.) Haughty, arrogant.
INSOL'VABLE, (A.) 1. Not to be solved, inextricable, 2. That cannot be paid. *F.*
INSO'LVENCY, (S.) An inability to pay debts.
INSO'LVENT, (A.) Not able to pay.
INSO'LUBLE, (A.) 1. Not to be cleared, 2. Not to be dissolved.
INSPE'CT, (V.) To oversee or look into. *L.*
INSPE'CTION, (S.) 1. Insight, 2. Looking over.
INSPE'CTOR, (S.) An overseer.
INSPE'RSION, (S.) A sprinkling on.
INSPI'RABLE, (A.) That may be drawn in with the breath.
INSPIRA'TION, (S.) 1. A drawing in the breath, 2. An heavenly impulse or suggestion.
INSPI'RE, (V.) 1. To breathe into, 2. To suggest, to prompt, 3. To induce or fill with, 4. To animate by supernatural infusion. *L.*
INSPI'RIT, (V.) To enliven, or give spirits; to animate, to actuate.
INSPI'SSATE, (V.) To thicken. *L.*
INSTABI'LITY, (S.) Unsteadiness. *L.*
INSTA'L, (V.) To put in possession. *F.*
INSTA'LMENT, or **Installation**, (S.) The act of installing. *F.*
I'NSTANCE, (S.) 1. Example, proof, 2. Suit or solicitation. *F.*
I'NSTANCE, (V.) To produce an example.
I'NSTANT, (A.) 1. Earnest, pressing, 2. Present, 3. Near at hand.
I'NSTANT, (S.) 1. A small part of time, a moment, 2. The present month.
INSTANTA'NEOUS, (A.) Without any succession of time. *L.*
INSTA'TE, (V.) To place in a certain rank.
INSTAURA'TION, (S.) A renewing, a restoring to a former state. *L.*
INSTEAD, (P.) In the room of.
I'NSTEP, (S.) The upper part of the foot next the leg.
I'NSTIGATE, (V.) To set on, or provoke to a crime. *L.*
INSTIGA'TION, (S.) Persuasion, incitement to a crime.
INSTIGA'TOR, (S.) An encourager, or abettor.
INSTI'L, (V.) To drop in by degrees; to insinuate any thing into the mind. *L.*
I'N-

INSTINCT, (S.) A natural impulse. *L.*
INSTINCTIVE, (A.) Acting without the application of choice or reason.
INSTITUTE, (V.) 1. To ordain, appoint, or establish, 2. To educate, to instruct. *L.*
INSTITUTES, (S.) 1. Ordinances, laws, precepts, 2. A collection of the Roman laws, made by order of the emperor Justinian.
INSTITUTION, (S.) 1. Establishment, 2. Appointment, 3. Education, 4. In Church affairs, a bishop's putting a clerk into the possession of the spiritualities of a benefice.
INSTITUTIONS, (S.) A book or precepts that prepare the way to some art.
INSTOP, (V.) To close up, to stop.
INSTRUCT, (V.) To teach. *L.*
INSTRUCTION, (S.) Teaching.
INSTRUCTIVE, (A.) Proper to instruct.
INSTRUMENT, (S.) 1. An act or deed, 2. A tool to do any thing with, 3. A person employed to do a thing, 4. The agent or means whereby any thing is done. *L.*
INSTRUMENTAL, (A.) 1. Serviceable as a means, 2. Not vocal, but by instruments.
INSUFFERABLE, (A.) 1. Intolerable, insupportable, 2. Detestable, contemptible.
INSUFFICIENCY, (S.) Incapacity, inability. *F.*
INSUFFICIENT, (A.) Not sufficient.
INSULAR, (A.) Of or belonging to an island. *L.*
INSULATED, (A.) Not contiguous on any side.
INSULT, (S.) 1. An abuse, outrage, affront, 2. A leaping on any thing. *L.*
INSULT, (V.) To treat with insolence or contempt.
INSUPERABLE, (A.) Not to be overcome, insurmountable. *L.*
INSUPPORTABLE, (A.) Not to be borne with or endured. *F.*
INSURANCE, (S.) Security given to make good the loss of ships, houses, &c. in consideration of a sum of money paid in hand. *F.*
INSURE, (V.) 1. To secure, to engage to make good a loss, 2. To pay the premium of such insurance. *F.*
INSURER, (S.) A person who enters into an obligation to make good any loss sustained by fire, water, or pirates.

INSURMOUNTABLE, (A.) Not to be surmounted, unconquerable. *F.*
INSURRECTION, (S.) A popular tumult, or rising against. *L.*
INTAIL, (V.) To make over an estate to a person and his heirs with limitations and conditions.
INTAGLIOS, (S.) Precious stones, on which are engraven the heads of great men, inscriptions, &c. *I.*
INTANGLE, (V.) 1. To disorder by twisting about, 2. To perplex.
INTEGER, (S.) A whole number or thing. *L.*
INTEGRAL, (A.) Of or belonging to the whole.
INTEGRITY, (S.) Honesty, uprightness and sincerity.
INTEGUMENT, (S.) A covering. *L.*
INTELLECT, (S.) The understanding.
INTELLECTUAL, (A.) Belonging to the understanding; mental, ideal.
INTELLIGENCE, (S.) 1. Knowledge, understanding, 2. News or advice. *L.*
INTELLIGENCER, (S.) A teller of news.
INTELLIGENCES, (S.) Celestial spirits, or angels.
INTELLIGENT, (A.) Understanding, or knowing well. *L.*
INTELLIGIBLE, (A.) Easily understood.
INTEMERATE, (A.) Pure, undefiled.
INTEMPERANCE, (S.) Excess in meat or drink. *L.*
INTEMPERATE, (A.) Immoderate.
INTEMPERATURE, (S.) A disorder in the air or humours of the body.
INTEND, (V.) To design, to mean. *L.*
INTENDANCY, (S.) The office or dignity of an
INTENDANT, (S.) The chief governor of a province in France.
INTENDMENT, (S.) Intention, design.
INTENSE, (A.) Excessive, vehement.
INTENT, or **Intention**, (S.) Meaning, purpose, design, drift. *L.*
INTENT, (A.) Fixed, bent upon. *L.*
INTENTIONAL, (A.) Belonging to the intention, by design.
INTER, (V.) To bury, to put in the ground. *F.*
INTERCALARY, (A.) Put or set between. *L.*
INTERCALARY Day, (S.) The day added to the month of February every leap-year.

INTERCE'DE, (V.) 1. To intreat in another's behalf, 2. To pass between.
INTERCE'PT, (V.) 1. To stop or take up by the way, 2. To obstruct. *L.*
INTERCE'PTED, (A.) Stopped.
INTERCE'SSION, (S.) An interceding or intreating for another. *L.*
INTERCE'SSOR, (S.) One who intercedes as a mediator. *L.*
INTERCHA'NGE, (V.) Mutually to exchange; to succeed alternately. *F.*
INTERCHA'NGEABLY, (P.) Mutually, or by turns.
INTERCI'SION, (S.) A cutting off in the midst; interruption.
INTERCLU'DE, (V.) To shut from a place by something intervening. *L.*
INTERCOLUMNIA'TION, (S.) The space between two columns. *L.*
INTERCOMMU'NITY, (S.) A mutual community.
INTERCO'STAL, (A.) Lying between the ribs. *L.*
I'NTERCOURSE, (S.) Mutual correspondence. *F.*
INTERCU'RRENT, (A.) Running between. *L.*
INTERDI'CT, (V.) To prohibit or forbid. *L.*
INTERDI'CTION, (S.) An ecclesiastical censure by the Pope, forbidding the exercise of the ministerial functions.
I'NTEREST, (V.) To make another's concern our own; to affect. *F.*
I'NTEREST, (S.) 1. A particular concern, 2. Advantage, benefit, 3. Credit, influence, 4. Money paid for the use of money.
I'NTERESTING, (A.) Affecting.
INTERFE'RE, (V.) 1. To interpose, 2. To clash or oppose.
INTERFLUENT, (A.) Flowing between.
INTERJA'CENT, (A.) Lying between.
INTERJE'CTION, (S.) In Grammar, a sudden and abrupt crying out; as, *alas!*
I'NTERIM, (S.) An intermediate time.
INTERIOR, (A.) Inside, internal. *L.*
INTERLA'CE, (V.) To insert between or among. *F.*
INTERLA'RD, (V.) To lard, or stuff lean meat with fat. *F.*
INTERLEA'VE, (V.) To put blank paper between the leaves of a book.
INTERLI'NE, (V.) To write between two lines. *L.*
INTERLINEA'TION, (S.) Any thing written between two lines.

INTERLI'NEARY, (A.) Interlined.
INTERLOCU'TION, (S.) 1. In Law, a determining some small matters in a trial, before the principal cause be fully decided, 2. A dialogue.
INTERLO'PE, (V.) To intrude into.
INTERLO'PERS, (S.) Those who engage in a trade to which they have no right.
INTERLU'CENT, (A.) Shining between.
I'NTERLUDE, (S.) 1. Any thing performed between the acts of a play, 2. In Music, a performance upon one or more instruments to give the fingers time to recover their breath. *L.*
INTERLU'NIUM, (S.) The time in which the moon has no appearance or phases. *L.*
INTERME'DDLE, (V.) To concern one's self in another's business. *F.*
INTERME'DIUM, (S.) A space or distance between. *L.*
INTERME'DIATE, (A.) Lying or being between, intervening.
INTERMENT, (S.) Burial. *F.*
INTERMI'NGLE, (V.) To mingle together.
INTERMI'SSION, (S.) Cessation.
INTERMI'T, (V.) To cease for a while.
INTERMI'TTENT, (A.) Leaving off for a while, and then beginning again.
INTERMI'X, (V.) To intermingle.
INTERMU'DANE, (A.) Between worlds, between orb and orb. *L.*
INTERMU'RAL, (A.) Between two walls. *L.*
INTERNAL, (A.) Inward. *L.*
INTERNU'NCIO, (S.) A messenger between two parties.
INTERPELLA'TION, (S.) A summons.
INTERPLEA'D, (V.) To try a point which falls out before the determination of the main cause.
INTERPOLATE, (V.) To foist, crowd into, or alter a writing. *L.*
INTERPOLA'TION, (S.) 1. The act of interpolating, 2. The words foisted in.
INTERPOLA'TOR, (S.) One who falsifies a copy with counterfeit passages.
INTERPO'SE, (V.) To step in between, to make an obstruction. *F.*
INTERPOSITION, (S.) An interposing, an agency between parties. *F.*
INTERPRET, (V.) 1. To expound, 2. To translate, 3. To decypher. *L.*
INTERPRETA'TION, (S.) 1. An exposition, 2. A translation.

- INTÉ/RPRETER, (S.)** 1. One who explains to one person what another says in a different language, 2. A translator.
- INTERRE/GNUM, (S.)** The space between the lofs of one king, and the fucceffion of another. *L.*
- INTER'ROGATE, (V.)** To ask questions, to examine. *L.*
- INTERROGA'TION, (S.)** 1. A question, 2. A point marked thus [?] always put after a question.
- INTERRO'GATORIES, (S.)** Questions.
- INTERRUPTION, (S.)** 1. A hindrance, 2. An interposing in the midft of a difcourfe, 3. A difcontinuance. *L.*
- INTERSE/CT, (V.)** To cut. *L.*
- INTERSE'CTION, (S.)** In Geometry, the cutting one line or plane by another.
- INTERSE'MINATE, (V.)** To fow between. *L.*
- INTERSE'RTION, (S.)** An infertion of a thing between others. *L.*
- INTERSPERSE, (V.)** To fcatter here and there. *L.*
- INTERSTE'LLAR, (A.)** Intervening between the fixed ftars. *L.*
- I'NTERSTICE, (S.)** A fpace between.
- INTERTEXTURE, (S.)** Things woven one among another. *L.*
- INTERTWISTED, (A.)** Twifted together.
- I'NTERVAL, (S.)** A diftance between.
- INTERVE'NE, (V.)** To come between.
- INTERVE'NTION, (S.)** A coming between.
- I'NTERVIEW, (S.)** A meeting of great perfons; mutual fight. *F.*
- INTERWO'VEN, (A.)** Woven or intermingled with.
- INTE'STABLE, (A.)** Difqualified to make a will.
- INTE'STATE, (A.)** Dying without having made a will. *L.*
- INTE'STINE, (A.)** Inward. *L.*
- INTESTINE War, (S.)** A civil war within the bowels of a kingdom.
- INTE'STINES, (S.)** The bowels, the guts.
- INTHRA'L, (V.)** To fhackle, to enslave.
- INTHRO'NE, (V.)** To feat on a throne.
- INT'CEMENT, (S.)** 1. A follicitation, 2. A charm or allurements.
- I'NTIMACY, (S.)** Great familiarity.
- I'NTIMATE, (S.)** A particular acquaintance, a familiar friend. *L.*
- I'NTIMATE, (V.)** To hint or fuggeft.
- INTIMA'TION, (S.)** A hint, or giving to underftand.
- INTI'MIDATE, (V.)** To difhearten.
- INTY'RE, (A.)** Compleat, whole. *F.*
- INTIT'LE, (V.)** 1. To give a title or name to, 2. To give a right or claim to.
- INTO'LERABLE, (A.)** Unfufferable.
- INTO'MB, (V.)** To put into a tomb.
- INTO'NE, (V.)** To make a flow lingering noife.
- INTO'RT, (V.)** To twift, to wreath.
- INTO'XICATE, (V.)** To make drunk.
- INTRA'CTABLE, (A.)** Unruly. *L.*
- I'NTRAILS, (S.)** The bowels.
- INTRA'NCED, (A.)** Caft into a trance.
- INTRANQUI'LITY, (S.)** Unquietnefs.
- INTRANSMU'TABLE, (A.)** Not changeable to another fubftance.
- INTRA'NSITIVE, (A.)** In Grammar, not paffing from one to another. *L.*
- INTRA'P, (V.)** To catch in a trap. *F.*
- INTREA'T, (V.)** To beg earneftly. *F.*
- INTREA'TY, (S.)** A fubmiffive asking.
- INTRE'NCH, (V.)** 1. To fortify with intrenchments, 2. To encroach or intrude upon.
- INTRE'NCHMENT, (S.)** A trench or fence to defend againft the attacks of an enemy.
- INTRE'PID, (A.)** Fearlefs, daring, undaunted.
- INTREPI'DITY, (S.)** Undauntednefs.
- I'NTRICACY, (S.)** Perplexity, difficulty.
- I'NTRICATE, (A.)** Perplexed, intangled, difficult, obfcure. *L.*
- INTRI'GUE, (S.)** 1. A cunning fecret contrivance, 2. An amour. *F.*
- INTRI'NSICK, (A.)** 1. Interior, 2. Real, or genuine. *L.*
- INTRODU'CE, (V.)** To bring or lead in.
- INTRODU'CTION, (S.)** 1. A bringing in, 2. A kind of preface.
- INTRODU'CTIVE, or Introdu'ctory, (A.)** Serving to introduce.
- INTROMI'SSION, (S.)** A fending in.
- INTROSPE'CTION, (S.)** A narrow looking into, a view of the infide. *L.*
- INTRU'DE, (V.)** To thruft one's felf rudely into, to enter without leave. *L.*
- INTRU'DER, (S.)** One who thrufts himfelf into another perfon's company or bufinefs.
- INTRU'SION, (S.)** In law, an unlawful entrance upon lands, or tenements, void by the death of a poffeffor.
- INTRU'ST, (V.)** To truft with.
- INTUITION, (S.)** Perception or knowledge, immediate knowledge. *L.*

INTU'ITIVE, (A.) That perceives or considers directly; as, *the* **INTU'ITIVE faculty**. *L.*

INTW'INE, (V.) 1. To twist together, 2. To encompass by circling round it.

INVA'DE, (V.) 1. To enter by force, 2. To seize or lay hold of, 3. To attack.

INVA'LID, (A.) 1. Weak, infirm, 2. Not good in law. *L.*

INVA'LID, (S.) A disabled soldier.

INVA'LIDATE, (V.) To weaken, to set aside, to deprive of efficacy.

INVA'LIDITY, (S.) The nullity of an act or agreement; want of strength. *F.*

INVA'RIBLE, (A.) Unchangeable. *L.*

INVA'RIBLENESS, (S.) Unchangeableness, immutability, constancy.

INVA'SION, (S.) 1. An inroad into a country, 2. An attack of an epidemical disease. *L.*

INVE'CTIVE, (S.) A railing speech. *L.*

INVE'IGH, (V.) To rail or speak bitterly against, to reproach. *L.*

INVE'IGLE, (V.) To entice, to wheedle.

INVE'LOPE, (V.) To infold, wrap up, or cover. *F.*

INVE'NOM, (V.) To poison or infect.

INVE'NTION, (S.) 1. A finding out, 2. A contrivance, 3. A producing something new. *F.*

INVE'NTIVE, (A.) Apt to invent. *F.*

INVENT'ORY, (S.) A catalogue of a person's goods. *F.*

INVERSE, (A.) Backward, contrary.

INVERSION, (S.) A turning the contrary way; change of order or place.

INVERT, (V.) To turn the contrary way, or upside down. *L.*

INVEST, (V.) 1. To surround or besiege, 2. To put in possession of, 3. To install. *F.*

INVE'STIGATE, (V.) To trace or search out by rational disquisition. *L.*

INVE'STITURE, (S.) 1. A putting in possession, 2. The right of performing it.

INVE'TERACY, (S.) 1. A settled unalterable malice, 2. A long disease.

INVE'TERATE, (A.) Confirmed, grown into a custom. *L.*

INVIDIOUS, (A.) 1. Envious, malicious, 2. Hateful, odious. *L.*

INVI'GORATE, (V.) To give strength and vigour, to animate, to enforce.

INVIN'CIBLE, (A.) Not to be overcome, unconquerable. *L.*

INVIO'LABE, (A.) Not to be violated or broken. *L.*

INVIO'LABE, (A.) Not violated or corrupted, unprofaned. *L.*

INVIO'RON, (V.) To surround. *F.*

INVIS'IBLE, (A.) Not to be seen. *L.*

INVIS'CAT, (V.) To entangle in glutinous matter. *L.*

INVITA'TION, (S.) A desiring to come to a feast or ceremony.

INVITE, (V.) 1. To desire to come, 2. To encourage or excite. *L.*

INVITINGLY, (P.) In an alluring manner.

INU'NCTION, (S.) A smearing or anointing. *L.*

INUNDA'TION, (S.) A flood or overflowing of water, a deluge. *L.*

IN'VOCATE, or **Invôke**, (V.) To implore, to call upon, to pray to. *L.*

INVOCA'TION, (S.) A calling upon, or crying for help.

INVOICE, (S.) An account of goods sent by one merchant to another, or any goods sent in a ship.

INVO'LTE, (V.) 1. To wrap or fold in, 2. To entangle or engage in. *L.*

INVO'LUNTARY, (A.) Contrary to the will, not done willingly. *L.*

INVOLU'TION, (S.) 1. In Algebra, the raising up any quantity from its root to any power assigned, 2. An inwrapping.

INU'RE, (V.) To accustom, to habituate.

INU'RN, (V.) To intomb, to bury.

INU'STION, (S.) A burning. *L.*

INUT'LITY, (S.) Unprofitableness. *L.*

INVU'LNERABLE, (A.) That cannot be wounded. *L.*

INWARD, (P.) 1. On or towards the inside, 2. Into the mind. *S.*

INWARD, (A.) 1. Internal, 2. Deeply thinking, 3. Intimate, domestic, 4. Seated in the mind.

INWARDS, (S.) The entrails.

INWEA'VE, (V.) To mix any thing in weaving, so as to make it a part of the woven stuff.

INWRA'P, (V.) To cover, to wrap up.

INWROUGHT, (A.) Adorned with work.

JOB, (S.) 1. Petty peddling work, a piece of chance work, 2. A stab with any thing sharp.

JOB, (V.) 1. To stab with something sharp, 2. To play the stock-jobber.

JO'BBER, (S.) 1. One who undertakes small pieces of work, 2. A stock-jobber.

JO'BBERNOWL, (S.) A logger-head.

JOBE,

JOBE, (V.) To chide.

JO'BBERNOWL, (S.) A loggerhead, a blockhead.

JO'CKEY, (S.) 1. One who manages and deals in horses, 2. That rides a race.

JO'CKEY, (V.) 1. To jostle, 2. To impose upon, to cheat, to trick.

JOCO'SE, or Jocular, (A.) Merry, full of jokes, given to jest. *L.*

JOCO'SENESS, or Jocularity, (S.) Mirth, pleasantry, drollery, a disposition to jest.

JOCU'ND, (A.) Blithe, sportive, gay.

JOG, (V.) 1. To shove or shake, 2. To jolt.

JO'GGLE, (V.) To shake.

JOIN, (V.) 1. To add to, 2. To unite.

JOINER, (S.) An artificer who performs the curious part of wood-work in houses.

JOINING, (S.) Uniting.

JOINT, (S.) 1. A place where one thing or member is added to another, 2. A limb or part of an animal cut up by a butcher, 3. The hinge of a snuff-box, 4. Knots in the stalks of plants, 5. The place where boards are united together in a strait line.

JOINT, (A.) Combined, acting together in consort.

JOINT, (V.) 1. To form many parts into one, 2. To cut or quarter into joints.

JOINTED, (A.) Full of joints or knots.

JOINTER, (S.) A large plane.

JOINT-STOOL, (S.) A stool made by framing it in a handsome manner.

JOINTURE, (S.) A sum of money or an estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

JOISTS, (S.) Pieces of timber framed into the sommers of a house.

JOKE, (V.) To jest, to be merry in words.

JOLE, (S.) The head of a fish.

JO'LLITY, (S.) Mirth, gaiety.

JO'LLY, (A.) 1. Fat, lusty, 2. Gay, merry, cheerful.

JOLT, (V.) To shake by tossing up.

JO'LTHEAD, (S.) A great head, a dolt.

JO'NICK Order, (S.) In Architecture, the third order, invented by the Ionians; its capital is adorned with rams horns.

JONQU'IL, (S.) A strong scented flower.

JO'RDEN, (S.) A chamber-pot.

JO'STLE, (V.) To push with the elbows, to rush against.

JOT, (S.) A point or tittle.

JOVE. See **JUPITER.**

JO'VIAL, (A.) Merry, gay. *L.*

JOU'RNAL, (S.) 1. A day book, 2. A printed account of daily transactions. *F.*

JOUR'NEY, (S.) 1. A voyage by land, 2. A day's work in plowing. *F.*

JOURNEYMAN, (S.) One who works under a master; a hired workman.

JOWL, or Joll, (S.) The head and neck of a salmon.

JOY, (S.) Gladness of heart. *F.*

JO'YFUL, or Jôyous, (A.) 1. Glad, 2. Affording cause of joy.

JO'YLESS, (A.) Destitute of joy.

JOY'NDER, or Joinder, (S.) Uniting two persons in one suit or action against a third.

JOY'NING of Issue, (S.) When contending parties agree to refer their cause to the trial of a jury.

JOYNT, (A.) Mutual, or joined together.

JOYNT Heir, (S.) A coheir.

JOYNT Tenants, (S.) Such as hold lands and tenements by one title.

JOY'OUS, (A.) Glad, gay, merry.

IPSWICH, (S.) A large and populous town on the coast of Suffolk, with 12 churches, and a market 6 days in the week, but the chief are on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Its fairs are May 4, July 25, and Sept. 25.

IRASCIB'ILITY, (S.) A being

IRA'SCIBLE, (A.) Apt to be angry. *L.*

IRE, (S.) Anger, wrath, rage.

I'REBY, (S.) An ancient town in Cumberland, with a mean market on Thursday; distant 290 miles from London. Its fairs are Feb. 24, and Sept. 21.

I'IRIS, (S.) 1. The rainbow, 2. The messenger of Juno, represented as a young nymph with large wings extended in the form of a semicircle, her hair hanging before her eyes, her breasts like clouds, and drops of water falling from her body; she holds in her hand a rainbow or flower-de-luce, 3. The circle round the pupil of the eye, 4. A circle round the nipple of a woman's breasts.

I'RKSOME, (A.) Displeasing, tedious.

I'RON, (S.) A well known and most useful metal.

IRON Grey Colour, (S.) In horses, black, with the tips of the hair whitish.

IRON Moulds, (S.) Small yellow spots in linen.

IRONICAL, (A.) Spoken by way of irony.

IRONMONGER, (S.) A dealer in iron.

IRONY, (S.) A figure in Rhetorick, by which we speak the contrary to what we mean. G.

IRRA'DIATE, (V.) 1. To enlighten, or cast forth beams, 2. To decorate highly. L.

IRRA'TIONAL, (A.) Unreasonable. L.

IRRATIONALITY, (S.) The being void of reason.

IRRECLAMABLE, (A.) Not to be reclaimed.

IRRECONCILEABLE, (A.) Not to be reconciled. F.

IRRECOVERABLE, (A.) Not to be recovered. F.

IRREFRAGABLE, (A.) Incontestable.

IRREGULAR, (A.) Not regular, disorderly. L.

IRREGULARITY, (S.) A going out of rule or order.

IRRELIGION, (S.) Impiety, want of religion. L.

IRRELIGIOUS, (A.) Without religion.

IRREMEABLE, (A.) Admitting no return.

IRREMEDIABLE, (A.) Not to be remedied, admitting no cure. L.

IRREMISSIBLE, (A.) Not to be pardoned.

IRREPARABLE, (A.) Not to be repaired, not to be recovered. L.

IRREPREHENSIBLE, (A.) Not to be reprehended, exempt from blame. L.

IRREPROACHABLE, (A.) Not to be reproached, blameless. L.

IRRESISTIBLE, (A.) Not to be resisted. L.

IRRESOLUTE, (A.) Wavering, unresolved. L.

IRRESOLUTION, (S.) Want of resolution.

IRRETRIEVABLE, (A.) Not to be retrieved. F.

IRREVERENCE, (S.) A want of reverence. F.

IRREVERENT, (A.) That shews no reverence.

IRREVERSIBLE, (A.) Not to be reversed. F.

IRREVOCABLE, (A.) Not to be recalled. L.

IRRIGUOUS, (A.) Wet, plashy, dewy.

IRRITATE, (V.) To incense or make angry, to teize or exasperate. L.

IRRITA'TION, (S.) A stirring up to wrath, a provocation.

IRRUP'TION, (S.) A breaking into, or violent bursting forth. L.

ISABELLA Colour, (S.) A colour between white and yellow.

ISCHURY, (S.) A suppression of urine.

ISICLE. See ICICLE.

ISINGLASS, (S.) A kind of fish glue; tale.

ISLAND, (S.) A land surrounded by water.

ISLANDER, (S.) The inhabitant of an island.

ISLE, (S.) 1. An island, 2. The wing of a building, 3. A passage between the pews of a church. F.

ISOCHRONAL, (A.) Of equal time.

ISOMERIA, (S.) A distribution into equal parts. G.

ISOSCELES, (S.) A triangle that has two equal sides. G.

ISSUE, (S.) 1. End or event, 2. Offspring, 3. Profits arising from fines, 4. A matter depending on suit, 5. A small aperture made to let out bad humours, 6. A passing out.

ISSUE, (V.) 1. To flow out, 2. To publish, 3. To make an eruption. F.

ISTHMIAN Games, (S.) Games celebrated among the Greeks every three years, in honour of Neptune.

ISTHMUS, (S.) A neck of land joining a peninsula to a continent. G.

ITALIAN, (A.) 1. Something belonging to, or coming from Italy, 2. A kind of writing, in which the strokes are very fine.

ITALICK, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to Italy, 2. In Printing, the letters which lean forwards.

ITALY, (S.) A famous country in Europe, which extends into the Mediterranean.

ITCH, (S.) 1. A troublesome disease in the skin, 2. An inclination or desire.

ITEM, (S.) 1. An article in an account, 2. A caution or warning. L.

ITERATE, (V.) To do over again. L.

ITINERANT, (A.) Travelling from place to place, wandering.

ITINERARY, (S.) 1. An account of the occurrences in a journey or voyage, 2. A book of roads.

JUBILE, or **Jubilee**, (S.) 1. A time of rejoicing kept by the Jews every 50th year,

2. And among Christians, by order of pope Clement VI, every 25th year.

JUCUNDITY, (S.) Pleasantry.

JUDICIAL, (A.) Belonging to the Jews.

JUDAISM, (S.) The religion of the Jews.

JUDAIZE, (V.) To imitate the customs of the Jews.

JUDGE, (S.) 1. An officer appointed to hear causes in civil or criminal cases. 2. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing. F.

JUDGE, (V.) 1. To hear or determine causes. 2. To give one's opinion. 3. To discern, to distinguish.

JUDGMENT, (S.) 1. The power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another. 2. The act of exercising judicature. 3. Determination, decision. 4. Sentence against a criminal. 5. Condemnation. 6. Punishment inflicted by Providence. 7. Distribution of justice. 8. Prudence, discretion. 9. Opinion, sentiment. F.

JUDICATORY, (S.) 1. A court of justice. 2. Distribution of justice.

JUDICATURE, (S.) Power of distributing justice. F.

JUDICIAL, or Judiciary, (A.) Belonging to a cause, trial, or judgment.

JUDICIOUS, (A.) Rational, discreet.

ST. IVES, (S.) 1. A borough town on the coast of Cornwall, 279 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair the Saturday before Advent Sunday. 2. A large town in Huntingdonshire, 57 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday; its fairs are Whit-Monday and Oct. 10.

JUG, (S.) An earthen pitcher.

JUGGLE, (V.) 1. To shew tricks by slight of hand. 2. To cheat, or play fast and loose. F.

JUGULAR, (A.) Belonging to the throat.

JUICE, (S.) 1. The moisture of fruit and plants. 2. Gravy. 3. Animal fluid.

JUCINESS, (S.) An abounding in juice.

JUVINGHOE, (S.) A pleasant town in Buckinghamshire, whose market is on Friday, distant 45 miles from London. Its fairs are April 6, and Oct. 17.

JULAP, or Julep, (S.) A pleasant liquid medicine.

JULIAN Year, (S.) The old account of time instituted by Julius Cæsar, now called Old Style.

JULIO, (S.) An Italian coin, worth about 6d.

JULY, (S.) The seventh month of the year, so called from Julius Cæsar.

JUMBALS, (S.) A pleasant confection.

JUMBLE, (V.) 1. To jolt or shake. 2. To mingle or confound.

JUMENT, (S.) A beast of burden. L.

JUMP, (V.) 1. To leap with both feet together. 2. To agree, to tally, to join.

JUMPS, (S.) A kind of bodice.

JUNCTION, (S.) Union, coalition. F.

JUNCTO, or Junto, (S.) Men met to sit in council; a cabal. L.

JUNCTURE, (S.) 1. A joint. 2. Posture of affairs. 3. Critical point of time.

JUNE, (S.) The sixth month in the year.

JUNIOR, (A.) 1. The younger. 2. Of a later standing than another. L.

JUNIPER, (S.) The name of a shrub.

JUNK, (S.) 1. An Indian ship. 2. Pieces of old cable.

JUNKET, (S.) 1. A sweetmeat. 2. A stolen entertainment.

JUNKETING, (S.) Feasting and merry-making by stealth.

JUNO, (S.) The wife of Jupiter, queen of the gods, and goddess of kingdoms and riches.

IVORY, (S.) The elephant's tooth.

JUPITER, (S.) 1. Called by the heathens the father of gods and men. 2. One of the planets. 3. With the chemists, tin.

JURATS, (S.) A kind of aldermen.

JURIDICAL, (A.) Of or belonging to the law. L.

JURISDICTION, (S.) 1. Authority to execute laws. 2. A verge or district of a court. L.

JURISPRUDENCE, (S.) A knowledge of the civil law. L.

JUROR, (S.) One sworn on a

JURY, (S.) Persons sworn to deliver the truth upon such evidence as shall be given before them. F.

JURYMAN, (S.) One who is impanelled on a jury.

Grand Jury, (S.) Consists of 24 persons who take cognizance of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they either approve or disallow.

Petty Jury, (S.) Twelve men impanelled upon all criminal and civil causes, by whose verdict the defendant is acquitted or condemned.

JURY Maß, (S.) A yard or whatever is

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K E

set up instead of a mast lost in a fight or by a storm.

JUST, (A.) 1. Equitable, &c. 2. Honest, righteous, 3. Exact, proportionate, 4. Regular. *L.*

JUST, (S.) A mock encounter on horseback. *F.*

JUSTICE, (S.) Equity, righteousness.

JUSTICE of the Peace, A person commissioned to maintain the peace in the county where he lives, and commit offenders to prison. *L.*

Lords JUSTICES of the Kingdom, Persons deputed as governors of the realm during the king's absence.

JUSTICIARY, (S.) An administrator of justice. *L.*

JUSTIFIABLE, (A.) That may be justified; defensible by law.

JUSTIFICATION, (S.) A vindication, clearing, or justifying.

JUSTIFY, (V.) 1. To maintain or vindicate, 2. To make one's innocence appear.

JUSTLE, (V.) To rush against each other, to encounter, to clash.

JUT, (V.) To stand out.

JUVENILE, (A.) Youthful.

IVY, (V.) A plant which twines about trees, &c.

JUXTAPOSITION, (S.) Apposition; a being placed beside each other. *L.*

IXWORTH, (S.) A small town in Suffolk, whose market is on Fridays, distant 74 miles from London.

K.

K The tenth letter of the English alphabet, is by many good writers omitted at the end of all words of more than one syllable; thus *publick*, *pacifick*, are frequently wrote *public*, *pacific*.

KAB, (S.) An Hebrew measure holding about a pint. *H.*

KALENDAR, (S.) A table shewing the days of the month throughout the year.

KALENDS, (S.) Amongst the Romans, the first day of every month.

KALLI, (S.) A sea herb, the ashes of which are used in making glass.

KAN, (S.) A Persian governor.

KAW, (V.) To make a noise like a jackdaw, or crow.

KAW, Key, or Quay, (S.) A wharf. *T.*
KA'YAGE, or **Key'age**, (S.) Money paid for wharfage.

KE'CKLE, (V.) To twist small ropes about a cable.

KECKS, (S.) The dry hollow stalks of some plants.

KE'DGER, (S.) A small anchor.

KEEL, (S.) 1. The lowest piece of timber in a ship, 2. A vessel for liquors to stand and cool in. *S.*

KEEL Rope, (S.) A hair rope running between the keelson and the keel of a ship.

KEELAGE, (S.) A duty paid by ships at their entrance into some ports.

KEELHA'LING, or **Keelraking**, (S.) A punishment of malefactors, by letting them down with ropes, and drawing them under the ship's keel.

KEELSON, (S.) A piece of timber in the ship's hold lying over the keel.

KEEN, (A.) Sharp. *B.*

KEEP, (S.) A strong tower in the middle of a castle; the donjon.

KEEP, (V.) 1. To retain, 2. To nourish, or provide for, 3. To last or endure, 4. To observe, 5. To stay or abide, 6. To preserve. *B.*

KEE'PER, (S.) An officer to whom the care of a person, place, or thing is committed; as the keeper of a forest, or prison.

Lord KEEPER of the Broad Seal, A great officer through whose hands all charters, &c. from the king pass under the great seal.

Lord KEEPER of the Privy Seal, An officer who dispatches all charters signed by the king before they come to the great seal, and some deeds that do not pass the great seal.

KEEVE, or **Kéver**, (S.) A kind of brewing vessel.

KEG, or **Kag**, (S.) A vessel for pickling surgeon, salmon, &c.

KELP, (S.) A salt produced from a sea weed.

KE'MBO, (A.) As, to set one's arms
A-KE'MBO, to set each hand upon each hip.

KEN, (V.) 1. To spy out, 2. To know.

KE'NDAL, (S.) A large trading town in Westmoreland, 257 miles from London; with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are May 6, and Nov. 8.

KE'NILWORTH, (S.) A town in Warwickshire, 78 computed miles from London.

KE'NNEL, (S.) 1. A place to keep dogs in, 2. A fox's hole, 3. A vulgar name for channel, a water-course in streets.

KE'NNETS, (S.) A sort of coarse Welch cloth.

KENT, (S.) A maritime county bounded on the north by the Thames; about 56 miles long, 26 broad, and about 160 in circumference. It has 408 parishes, 30 market towns, and sends 12 members to parliament.

KE'RMES, (S.) A scarlet grain, an insect of the size of a pea and of a brownish red colour, which adheres to the holm-oak. It is a great cordial.

KE'RNEL, (S.) 1. The seeds of apples, pears, and other pulpy fruit, 2. The eatable part of nuts, almonds, &c. 3. The central part of any thing on which the ambient strata are concreted, 4. The swelled glands that lie under the skin and in women's breasts.

KE'RSEY, (S.) A strong kind of cloth,

KE'SWICK, (S.) In Cumberland, the most noted place in Europe for black lead; it is 283 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. It has a fair August 2.

KETCH, (S.) A vessel with only a mizen and main mast.

KE'TTERING, (S.) A town in Northamptonshire, whose market is on Saturdays; distant 73 miles from London. Its fairs are Thursday before Dec. 21, Easter Thursday, and Oct. 10.

KE'TTLE, (S.) A well known kitchen utensil.

KE'TTLEDUM, (S.) A drum, the head of which is spread over a body of brass.

KEY, (S.) 1. An instrument to open a lock, 2. The middle stone of an arch, 3. An iron to go through the eye of a bolt, pin, &c. 4. An explication of persons or things in a book, 5. A wharf, 6. A tone in music.

KEYS, (S.) Small pieces of wood or ivory in an organ, harpsichord, &c.

KEY'NSHAM, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, whose market is on Thursdays. Its fairs are March 24, and Aug. 15.

KIBE, (S.) An inflammation on the heels occasioned by cold.

KICK, (V.) To strike with the foot.

KI'CKSHAW, (S.) 1. Something uncommon, or ridiculous, 2. A dainty dish.

KID, (S.) A young goat. *Dan.*

KI'DDER, (S.) An engrosser of corn.

KI'DDERMINSTER, (S.) A large town in Worcestershire, famous for the manufacture of linsey-woolseys, 104 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are Holy Thursday, 3 weeks after Holy Thursday, and Sept. 4.

KIDDERMINSTER, (S.) A linsey-woolsey stuff, chiefly manufactured at Kidderminster.

KIDNAPPER, (S.) One who entices or steals away children. *Dn.*

KIDNEY Beans, (S.) French beans.

KIDNEYS, (S.) Those parts of an animal which separate the urine from the blood.

KIDWELLY, (S.) A town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, 222 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are May 24, July 22, and Oct. 29.

KILDERKIN, (S.) A liquid measure of 18 gallons.

KILGARREN, (S.) A town in Pembrokehire, South Wales, 189 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are Aug. 21, and Nov. 12.

KILHAM, (S.) A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, whose market is on Thursdays; distant from London 200 miles. Its fairs are Aug. 21, and Nov. 12.

KILL, (V.) To deprive of life, motion, or active qualities.

KI'LLOW, (S.) 1. A corn measure in Turkey, equal to six English bushels, 2. An earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

KILN, (S.) 1. A place to dry lime or bricks in, 2. A place to dry hops or malt. *S.*

KI'MBO, (A.) Crooked, bent, arched. See *KEMBO*.

KIMBOLTON, (S.) A town in Huntingdonshire, 54 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. It has a fair December 11.

KIN, (S.) 1. Relation of consanguinity or affinity, 2. Relatives, those of the same race. *S.*

KIND, (S.) A species, a sort. *T.*

KIND, (A.) Benevolent, favourable. *T.*

KINDLE, (V.) 1. To set on fire, 2. To take fire, 3. To bring forth young, specially rabbits.

KIND-

KINDNESS, (S.) Affection, favour, beneficence.

K'INDRED, (S.) 1. Relation by birth or marriage, 2. Relatives.

K'INDRED, (A.) Congeneal, related.

KINE, (S.) Cows.

KING, (S.) 1. The chief ruler of those states that are under a regal government, 2. A monarch. S.

KING at Arms, (S.) A chief officer in the heralds office, of which there are three, *viz.* Garter, Norroy, and Clarenceux.

KING's Bench, (S.) A court in which the kings of England formerly used to sit in person, and in which are tried treasons, felonies, &c.

KINGDOM, (S.) A country subject to a king. S.

KINGDOMS, (S.) In Chemistry, three orders of natural bodies, *viz.* mineral, vegetable, and animal.

K'INGFISHER, (S.) A bird.

K'INGSBRIDGE, (S.) A mean town in Devonshire, 202 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. It has a fair July 20.

K'INGSCLERE, (S.) A town in Hampshire, 52 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are the 1st Tuesday in April, and 1st Tuesday after Oct. 10.

K'INGSTON upon Thames, (S.) A large town in Surry, whose market is on Saturday; distant 12 miles from London. Its fairs are Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitsun-week; August 2, 3, and 4, and Nov. 13.

K'INSFOLK, (S.) Kindred, relations.

K'INSMAN, (S.) A male cousin.

K'INSWOMAN, (S.) A female cousin.

KIPE, (S.) A kind of wicker fish-net.

K'IRBY-MORE-SIDE, (S.) A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 199 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are Whit-Wednesday, and Sept. 18.

K'IRBY-STEVEN, or Kirkby-Steven, (S.) A town in Westmoreland, 224 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. Its fairs are 1st Monday in March, and Oct. 29.

KIRK, (S.) A church. S.

K'IRKHAM, (S.) A small town in Lancashire, whose market is on Tuesdays; distant 191 miles from London. Its fairs are June 24, and Oct. 18.

KIRK-O'SWALD, (S.) A poor town in Cumberland, 259 miles from London. Its fairs are Thursday before Whit-Sunday, and Aug. 5.

K'IRTLE, (S.) 1. A bundle of flax or hemp, containing 22 heads of about five pounds each, 2. A kind of short jacket. S.

K'IRTON, (S.) A considerable town in Lincolnshire, 137 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are July 18, and Dec. 11.

KISS, (S.) A salute with the lips. S.

KIT, (S.) 1. A small tub with a cover, 2. A milk-pail, 3. A pocket violin, 4. A large bottle. D.

KIT Keys, (S.) The fruit of the ash-tree.

K'ITCHEN, or Kitchin, (S.) The room where meat is dressed.

KITCHEN Stuff, (S.) Grease; the fat of the pot or dripping-pan.

KITE, (S.) 1. A large bird of prey, 2. A play-thing for boys. S.

K'ITLING, or Kitten, (S.) A little young cat.

KNACK, (S.) 1. A peculiar skill or slight in doing any thing, 2. A nice trick.

KNAP, (V.) 1. To bite, to break short, 2. To make a sharp noise like that of breaking. D.

KNA'PSACK, (S.) A leather bag in which soldiers carry their necessities. T.

KNA'RESBOROUGH, (S.) A borough town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 175 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are Wednesday after Jan. 24, Wednesday after March 12, May 6, Wednesday after Aug. 12, Monday after Oct. 10, and Dec. 13.

KNAVE, (S.) 1. A rogue or cheat, 2. A card so called. L. S.

KNA'VERY, (S.) Deceitful dealing, or the practices of a knave.

KNA'VISH, (A.) Dishonest.

KNEAD, (V.) To work dough with the fist. S.

KNEE, (S.) 1. The fore part of the joint between the leg and thigh, 2. In Ship-building, a crooked piece of timber. T.

KNEE'LING, (S.) 1. Being on one's knees; genuflection, 2. Melavel, or a sort of small cod, of which stock-fish is made.

KNELL, (S.) The sound of a passing bell.

KNICK-KNACKS, (S.) Childrens toys.

K N

KNIFE, (S.) An instrument well known.

KNIGHT, (S.) A title of honour next above an esquire. S.

KNIGHTS Bachelors, The lowest, but most ancient order of knighthood.

KNIGHTS Banneret, Knights made in the field, by cutting off the points of their standard, and making it a banner.

KNIGHTS Baronet, An hereditary order, founded in 1611 by K^x James I, who are next in dignity to the barons.

KNIGHTS of the Bath, An order of knights who are created within the lists of the baths.

KNIGHTS of the Carpet, So called because at their creation they kneeled on a carpet.

KNIGHTS of the Chamber, Knights bachelors, made in time of peace in the king's chamber.

KNIGHTS of the Garter, or of *St. George*, The most noble order, established in 1350 by king Edward III. It consists of 25 companions, of whom the sovereign is chief, who wear a garter with this motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, i. e. Evil be to him that evil thinks.

KNIGHTS of St. John of Jerusalem, A religious order, erected there in 1104 by king Baldwin I. and suppressed in England by K. Henry VIII. for taking part with the pope.

KNIGHTS Templars, Who were to defend the temple, holy sepulchre, and Christian strangers, from the assaults of infidels.

KNIGHTS of the Shire, Two gentlemen chosen by the freeholders of each county in England, to represent them in parliament.

KNIGHTS, or Poor KNIGHTS of Windsor, Twenty-six old soldiers depending on the order of the garter, whose college is in Windsor castle.

KNIGHTS Errant, Fabulous wandering knights. See ERRANTRY.

KNIGHT Marshal, An officer who takes cognizance of all offences committed in the king's court and its verge.

KNIGHT of the Post, One of those execrable villains who will swear any thing for hire.

KNIGHT Service, A tenure whereby lands were held of the king, upon condition of bearing arms in his service.

KNIGHTS, (S.) In a ship, two pieces of timber caived in the form of heads, hav-

K Y

ing each four flivers, three for the hal-liards, and one for the top ropes to run in.

KNIGHTHOOD, (S.) The order or dignity of a knight.

KNIGHTON, (S.) A well built town in Radnorshire, South Wales, 147 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are May 6, and Sept. 21.

KNIT, (V.) 1. To make stockings, &c. with knitting needles. 2. To draw the brow in wrinkles. 3. To gather, as a horse does. 4. To cling fast together, as bees. S.

NOB, (S.) 1. A protuberance of a tree, 2. Any thing resembling a ball fastened to a slender body. D.

KNOCK, (V.) To hit or strike upon.

KNOCKER, (S.) 1. He that knocks, 2. The hammer which hangs at a door, to beat for admittance.

KNOLL, (S.) A little hill.

KNOT, (S.) 1. The part where any thing is tied, 2. A hard place in wood, 3. The joint of an herb, 4. A figure in a garden, 5. An ornament made of ribbon, 6. A mark of distinction worn by soldiers, footmen, &c. 7. An association, union, 8. Difficulty, intricacy, 9. A cluster, a collection. S.

KNOTSFORD, (S.) A town in Cheshire, 156 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are July 10, and Nov. 8.

KNOW, (V.) To perceive with certainty, to understand, or be acquainted with. S.

KNOWLEDGE, (S.) Skill, understanding, learning, certain perception.

KNUBBLE, (V.) To beat.

KNUCKLE, (V.) To submit.

KNUCKLES, (S.) 1. The joints of the fingers, 2. The knee joints of a calf. S.

KNUR, (S.) A knot, a hard substance.

KREKYTHE, (S.) A town in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, 203 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are May 23, July 1, and Oct. 18.

KYNETON, (S.) A well built town in Herefordshire, 146 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are the Wednesday before Easter, Whit-Monday, Aug. 2, and Sept. 4.

L.

L The eleventh letter in the English alphabet, **L** 1. Used as a numeral, and stands for 50, and when **X** goes before it for 40, 2. **L**. **℥**. or **l**. when placed before or after any figures, stands for pound or pounds, as 100 **l**. one hundred pounds in money, 3. **lb**. is used to signify pounds with respect to weight, as 100 **lb**. an hundred pound weight, 4. **LL**. when placed after a name signifies *legum*, as **LL. D.** *legum doctor*, or doctor of laws. **LA'BEL**, (S.) 1. A title or name affixed on a separate paper, 2. A slip of parchment hanging from a deed with the seal, 3. Ribbands hanging down on each side a mitre or garland, 4. A mathematical instrument for taking altitudes. **L**. **LA'BIAL**, (A.) Belonging to the lips. **L**. **LA'BORATORY**, (S.) A chemist's work-room. **F**. **LABO'RIOUS**, (A.) 1. Pains-taking, 2. Painful, toil-some. **L**. **LA'BOUR**, (S.) 1. Work, toil, 2. Travail in childbed. **L**. **LA'BOUR**, (V.) 1. To work, to toil, 2. To be diseased with, 3. To be in distress, 4. To be in travail. **LA'BOURER**, (S.) 1. One that does the most laborious work, 2. One that carries the hod for masons or bricklayers. **LA'BYRINTH**, (S.) A maze; a place made with so many windings and turnings, that one cannot get out without a guide, or a clew of thread for direction. **L**. **LA'CCA**, (S.) A red gum. **LACE**, (S.) 1. A curious open work made of fine thread, 2. An ornamental trimming of gold, silver, &c. 3. A line of silk or thread to lace stays withal. **F**. **LA'CERABLE**, (A.) That may be torn. **LA'CERATE**, (V.) To tear in pieces. **L**. **LACERATION**, (S.) A tearing in pieces. **LA'CHESIS**, (S.) The youngest of the three *Destinies*; she holds the distaff of life, whilst her sister *Clotho* spins the thread, and *Atropos* cuts it off. **LA'CHRYMAL**, (A.) Generating tears. **LACK**, (V.) To want. **LA'CKER**, (S.) A varnish made of gum-lac. **LA'CKER**, (V.) To wash over tin or sil-

ver'd wood with lacker, to make it resemble gold.

LA'CKEY, (S.) A footman or footboy. **LACO'NICK**, (A.) Short, concise. **G**. **LACTA'TION**, (S.) Suckling, or giving suck. **L**. **LA'CTEAL**, or *Lacteous*, (A.) Milky; conveying chyle. **L**. **LACTIFEROUS**, (A.) That conveys or brings milk. **L**. **LACTIFICAL**, (A.) That makes milk. **LAD**, (S.) A boy. **S**. **LA'DDER**, (S.) A machine for mounting upon high places. **L**. **S**. **LADE**, (V.) 1. To load, 2. To empty water, &c. with a bowl, ladle, &c. **S**. **LA'DING**, (S.) The goods with which a ship is filled. **LA'DLE**, (S.) 1. A handle with a kind of bowl at the end, 2. A bucket belonging to the wheel of some water-mills. **LA'DY**, (S.) 1. A person of quality's wife or daughter, 2. A word of complaisance used of women. **LADY Bird**, (S.) The name of a pretty insect. **LADY Day**, (S.) The 25th of March, the day on which the annunciation of the blessed Virgin is celebrated. **LA'DYSHIP**, (S.) The title of a lady. **LAG**, (V.) To loiter, to stay behind. **LA'GON**, (S.) Goods thrown overboard with a buoy. **LA'ICK**, or *Laiical*, (A.) Belonging to the laity. **F**. **LAIR**, (S.) The place where deer harbour by day. See **LAYER**. **LA'ITY**, (S.) The people, as distinguished from the clergy. **LAKE**, (S.) 1. A large collection of water encompassed with dry land, 2. A fine crimson colour used in painting. **L**. **LA'MA**, (S.) An order of priests among the Western Tartars. **LAMB**, (S.) 1. A sheep under a year old, 2. Typically, the Saviour of the world. **LA'MBENT**, (A.) Licking up. **L**. **LAMBENT Flame**, (S.) A flame hovering and unsettled. **LA'MBKIN**, (S.) A little lamb. **LAME**, (A.) 1. Maimed, crippled, 2. Imperfect, unsatisfactory. **LA'MELLÆ**, (S.) The thin plates of which the shells of fish are composed. **L**. **LA'MENESS**, (S.) A weakness or hurt in some limb; imperfection. **LAMENT**,

LAME'NT, (V.) To bewail, weep, or mourn for. *L.*

LA'MENTABLE, (A.) 1. Doleful, 2. To be lamented.

LAMENTA'TION, (S.) A mournful complaint.

LA'MINA, (S.) A thin plate of metal; one laid over another. *L.*

LA'MINATED, (A.) Plated over.

LA'MMAS Day, (S.) The first of August, on which the priests used to get in their tithe lambs.

LAMP, (S.) 1. A piece of lighted cotton, rush, &c. fed with oil or spirits, 2. The vessel in which it is contained. *F.*

LAMPA'DIAS, (S.) 1. An officer in the Eastern church, who had the charge of the lamps, 2. A comet resembling a burning lamp.

LA'MPERS, or **Lámpafs**, (S.) A disease in the roof of a horse's mouth.

LAMPOO'N, (S.) A personal satire or libel in verse.

LA'MPREY, (S.) A kind of eel. *T.*

LA'NCASHIRE, (S.) A maritime county, 57 miles long from north to south, and 31 broad from east to west; containing 60 parishes, 27 market towns, and sending 14 members to parliament.

LA'NCASTER, (S.) The county town of Lancashire, is 233 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are May 1, July 5, and Oct. 10.

LANCE, (S.) A kind of javelin. *L.*

LANCE, (V.) 1. To throw a lance, 2. To cut with a lancet.

LA'NCET, (S.) A surgeon's instrument used in letting blood, &c. *F.*

LANCH, (V.) To slide a ship out of a dock into the water. *F.*

LANCH out, (V.) To be extravagant in discourse or expences.

LAND, (S.) 1. Earth, in opposition to water, 2. Soil or ground, 3. Country or region, 4. Nation, people. *S.*

LAND, (V.) To set or come on shore.

LAND Mark, (S.) 1. A boundary set up between lands, 2. Any object at land that may be seen at sea, as a beacon, mount, &c. *T.*

LAND Tax, (S.) A tax laid upon land and houses.

LAND Waiter, (S.) An officer of the customs, to watch what goods are landed.

LLANDA'FF, (S.) A bishop's see in Glamorganhire, South Wales, but has

no market; distant from London 147 miles. Its fairs are Feb. 9, and Whit-Monday.

LA'NDED, (A.) Having a fortune in land.

LA'NDGRAVE, (S.) A count or earl who has the government of a province.

LANDGRA'VIATE, (S.) The territory of a landgrave. *T.*

LA'NDHOLDER, (S.) One whose fortune is in land.

LLANDILOUWR, (S.) A good town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, 172 miles from London; with a market on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and a fair June 21.

LA'NDLADY, (S.) 1. A woman who owns a house or land occupied by a tenant.

LA'NDLOCKED, (A.) Shut in by the land, so that no storm or tide can drive a ship from her anchors.

LA'NDLORD, (S.) 1. A man who owns land or houses in the occupation of tenants, 2. An host, or master of an inn.

LA'NDRESS, or **Laúndress**, (S.) A washer-woman.

LA'NDRY, or **Laúndry**, (S.) A room set apart for the ironing of linen. *F.*

LA'NDSCAPE, or **Landship**, (S.) 1. A prospect of a country as far as the eye will reach, 2. The same in a picture. *S.*

LANE, (S.) 1. A narrow street, 2. A way hedged on each side, 3. The passage between two long ranks of soldiers.

LLANE'LLY, or **Lanéthly**, (S.) A town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, 214 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are Ascension-Day and Sept. 30.

LANGA'DOCK, (S.) A town in Caermarthenshire, 170 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are March 12, Ascension-Day, July 9, first Thursday in September, and Dec. 11.

LA'NGPORT, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 130 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are the second Monday in Lent, June 29, September 24, and Nov. 11.

LA'NGREL, (S.) A sort of shot used at sea to cut the enemy's rigging.

LA'NGUAGE, (S.) 1. Tongue or speech, 2. Diction, style. *F.*

LA'NGUID, (A.) Faint, weak, listless, heartless. *L.*

LA'NGUISH, (V.) 1. To consume and pine away, 2. To look with tenderness.

LA'N-

LA'NGUISHMENT, (S.) Languishing.

LA'NGUOR, (S.) Faintness, listlessness. *L.*

LLA'NHERN, (S.) A small town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, whose market is on Fridays; distant 19½ miles from London. It has a fair Dec. 10.

LA'NIFICE, (S.) Woollen manufacture. *L.*

LAN'GEROUS, (A.) Bearing wool. *L.*

LLANIMDO'VEY, (S.) In Caermarthenshire, a fine corporate town, 182 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are July 31, Wednesday after Oct. 10, Nov. 26, Wednesday after Epiphany, Wednesday after low Easter, and Whit-Tuesday.

LANK, (A.) 1. Slender, 2. Straight.

LLA'NROFT, (S.) A small town in Denbighshire, North Wales, 198 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays.

LANSQUENE'T, (S.) A game at cards.

LAN'TERN, or Lánthorn, (S.) 1. An utensil for carrying a candle in, 2. A kind of turret on a building.

LLANTRI'SSEND, (S.) A borough town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, 149 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. Its fairs are May 1, Aug. 1, and Oct. 18.

LLANVI'LLING, (S.) A town in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, 156 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are 1st Wednesday before Easter, May 24, June 28, and Oct. 5.

LLA'NYDLOS, (S.) A town in Montgomeryshire, 158 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are 1st Saturday in April, May 11, July 17, 1st Saturday in September, and Oct. 28.

LAP, (S.) That part of a person sitting which reaches from the waist to the knees, generally understood of women, whose dress renders this the softest seat on which children can repose. *S.*

LAP, (V.) 1. To wrap or fold up, 2. To lick up with the tongue. *B.*

LA'PFUL, (S.) As much as can be contained in the lap.

LA'PIDARY, (S.) One who cuts and polishes precious stones. *F.*

LAPIDA'TION, (S.) A stoning to death.

LAPI'DEOUS, (A.) Stony. *L.*

LAPIDE'SCENCE, (S.) Stony concretion. *L.*

LA'PIDIST, (S.) A dealer in stones or gems. *L.*

LA'PIS LA'ZULI, (S.) A stone of a blue colour speckled with gold.

LA'PPET, (S.) Part of a cap, &c. that hangs loose.

LAPSE, (S.) 1. A slip or fall, 2. In Law, the forfeiture of the presentation to a benefice, when neglected by the patron for six months.

LAPSE, (V.) 1. To glide slowly, 2. To slip by inadvertency, 3. To fall by the neglect of one proprietor to another, 4. To fall from truth or faith.

LAPSI'DED, (A.) Bending more on one side than the other.

LA'PWING, (S.) A small bird.

LA'RBOARD, (S.) The left hand side of a ship, when one stands facing the head. *B.*

LA'RCENY, (S.) Theft. It is called Grand Larceny, when the things stolen exceed the value of 1s. and Petit Larceny when under it. *F.*

LARCH Tree, (S.) The tree that produces Venice turpentine.

LARD, (S.) The inward fat of a hog melted.

LARD, (V.) To stick bits of bacon into lean meat.

LA'RDER, (S.) A place to keep cold meat in. *F.*

LA'RES, (S.) Among the Heathens, household gods. *L.*

LARGE, (A.) Great, extensive, abundant, diffuse. *L.*

LA'RGESS, (S.) A free gift. *F.*

LARGIT'ION, (S.) The act of giving. *L.*

LA'RGO, (S.) In Musick, a movement one degree quicker than grave.

LARK, (S.) A well known singing bird.

LA'RMIER, (S.) In Architecture, a flat square member placed on the cornice below the cymatium, to throw off the water.

LA'RYNX, (S.) The upper part of the wind-pipe. *G.*

LASCI'VIOUS, (A.) Lustful. *L.*

LASCI'VIOUSNESS, (S.) Wantonness.

LASH, (V.) 1. To whip or scourge, 2. To tie with ropes, 3. To fustigate.

LASH, (S.) 1. A blow with a rod, whip, &c. 2. Whiplash fastened to the thong of a whip, 3. A stroke of satire.

LASS, (S.) A girl.

LA'SSITUDE, (S.) Weariness, heaviness of the limbs. *L.*

LAST,

- LAST**, (S.) 1. A block of wood cut in the shape of a foot to make shoes on. 2. A certain measure, as a last of pitch, tar, ashes, herrings and codfish, is 10 barrels; of corn, 10 quarters; of hides, 12 dozen, &c. 3. A court held by 24 jurats in the marshes of Kent. *T.*
- LAST**, (V.) To continue.
- LAST**, (A.) 1. The hindmost. 2. The latest. 3. The greatest; as, of the *LAST* importance.
- LA'STAGE**, (S.) 1. A duty paid for goods sold by the last. 2. The ballast of a ship.
- LATCH**, (S.) A fastening of a door.
- LATCHET**, (S.) A part of a shoe by which it is fastened. *F.*
- LATE**, (A.) 1. Behind in time. 2. Done a small time ago. 3. Deceased; as, the *works of the LATE Mr. Pope*. 4. Far in the day or night. *S.*
- LA'TENT**, (A.) Lying hid. *L.*
- LA'TERAL**, (A.) Sideways. *L.*
- LATERAL Disease**, The pleurisy.
- LATH**, (S.) A thin slip of wood.
- LATHE**, (S.) 1. A division of a county, containing three or more hundreds; 2. An instrument used by turners.
- LATHER**, (S.) A froth made with soap and water. *L.*
- LATHER**, (V.) 1. To form a froth or foam. 2. To cover with foam of water and soap.
- LA'TIN**, (S.) The language spoke by the ancient Romans.
- LA'TINISM**, (S.) A Roman idiom. *F.*
- LA'TINIST**, (S.) One skilled in Latin.
- LA'TINIZE**, (V.) 1. To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin. 2. To give names a Latin termination.
- LA'TITUDE**, (S.) 1. Breadth, extent. 2. Liberty, licence. 3. The distance north or south from the equator. *L.*
- LA'TTEN**, or **LÄTTIN**, (S.) 1. Thin plates of iron tinned over. 2. Thin brass plates.
- LA'TTER**, (A.) 1. Happening after something else. 2. Modern. 3. Mentioned last of two. *S.*
- LATTER** *Matb.* The grass that grows or is mown after the first mowing. *S.*
- LATTICE**, (S.) A window made of laths nailed checkerwise.
- LAVA'TION**, (S.) A washing or cleansing metals and minerals from filth. *L.*
- LA'VATORY**, (S.) A bath, a washing place.

- LAUD**, (S.) Praise, glory, renown.
- LAU'DABLE**, (A.) Praise-worthy. *L.*
- LAU'DANUM**, (S.) An extract of opium.
- LAVE**, (V.) 1. To wash or bathe. 2. To throw out water. 3. To clean or touch up a picture. *F.*
- LA'VENDER**, (S.) A fragrant herb. *F.*
- LAVENDER Cotton**, (S.) An herb, also called French lavender.
- LA'VENHAM**, or **Lânham**, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 62 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday for provisions, and on Thursday for wool. It has a fair Oct. 10.
- LA'VER**, (S.) A basin to wash in. *F.*
- LAVE'RNA**, (S.) A goddess whom thieves were wont to supplicate.
- LAUGH**, (V.) To make that noise which sudden merriment excites. To *LAUGH* at, to ridicule.
- LAU'GHTER**, or **Laughing**, (S.) An action proceeding from the idea of something either agreeable or ridiculous. *S.*
- LA'VINGTON**, (S.) A town in Wiltshire, 87 miles from London, with a market on Mondays and Wednesdays.
- LA'VISH**, (V.) To squander away.
- LA'VISH**, (A.) Profuse, extravagant.
- LAU'NCSTON**, (S.) A borough town in Cornwall, 209 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Whit-Monday, July 5, Nov. 17, and Dec. 6.
- LAUNCH**. See **LANCH**.
- LAU'REAT**, (S.) The king's poet.
- LAU'REATED**, (A.) Wrapped up in laurel leaves, as were the letters which the Roman generals sent to the senate, when their contents were victory.
- LAU'REL**, (S.) A tree well known; but ours differs from that of the ancients, theirs being what we call the bay tree.
- LAW**, (S.) A rule of action. As, 1. The dictates of reason are called the law of nature. 2. The precepts of revelation, the revealed law of God. 3. The law of Nations, several rules agreed upon by many nations to be mutually observed for the benefit of all. 4. The law of Arms, the allowed precepts concerning war. 5. Civil Law, the law of equity. 6. Statute Law, the laws of England, made by the king and parliament. 7. Law of merchants, customs peculiar to merchants, &c. *F.*

LA'WFUL, (A.) Legal, just, honest.

LA'WGIVER, (S.) One who makes laws.

LA'WLESS, (A.) Without law.

LAWN, (S.) 1. A kind of fine linen, 2. A large plain in a park or between two woods.

LA'WYER, (S.) One who studies the law.

LAX, (A.) Loose.

LA'XATIVES, (S.) Medicines of an opening quality.

LA'XITY, or **Laxitiveness**, (S.) Looseness, openness, L.

LAY, (S.) 1. A song or poem, 2. A bed of mortar; a row or stratum. S.

LAY, (V.) 1. To put or place, 2. To deliver or bring to bed, 3. To bet, or lay a wager, 4. To abate or allay, 5. In Gardening, to bend down a branch, and cover it with earth, in order to take root, 6. To exclude eggs.

LAY, (A.) Not clerical; belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

LAY Brother, (S.) One who, without being in orders, does the mean offices of a convent.

LA'YER, (S.) 1. A young sprout bent down and stuck in the earth, in order to take root, 2. A bed where oysters breed, 3. A stratum or row; one body spread over another.

LA'YMAN, (S.) 1. One who follows a secular employment, 2. Among Painters, a wooden statue, so jointed as to be set in any posture, for them to clothe and draw drapery by.

LA'YSTALL, (S.) A dunghill.

LA'ZAR, (S.) A leprous person. L.

LAZARE'TTO, (S.) A pest-house, an hospital for lepers. F.

LA'ZINESS, (S.) Sloth, idleness.

LEA, Ley, or Lay, (S.) Ground unplowed; meadow. S.

LEA'CHER, (S.) A whoremonger, a wench. T.

LEA'CHEROUS, (A.) Libidinous, lustful.

LEA'CHERY, (S.) Lust. T.

LEAD, (S.) A metal.

LEAD, (V.) 1. To cover with lead, 2. To conduct, or go first, 3. To live, as to lead a good life.

LEA'DEN, (A.) 1. Made of lead, 2. Heavy, dull.

LEA'DER, (S.) 1. A chief, 2. A conductor, 3. One who plays first at cards.

LEADS, (S.) A flat leaden rock.

LEAF, (S.) 1. The product of trees and plants, 2. A thin piece, as of gold, &c. 3. Two pages on the back of each other, 4. One side of a double door. S.

LEAGUE, (S.) 1. Confederacy, 2. A space in length containing three miles.

LEAGUE, (V.) To unite, to confederate.

LEAK, (V.) To let water in or out through the seams or chinks of a vessel. L. S.

LEA'KAGE, (S.) An allowance for waste in liquid commodities.

LEA'KY, (A.) Letting water in or out.

LEAN, (A.) Poor in flesh. S.

LEAN, (V.) 1. To rest upon, 2. To incline.

LEAP, (V.) 1. To jump, 2. To cover as a horse-horse.

LEAP, (S.) 1. A jump, 2. A wear to catch fish in. S.

LEAP Year, (S.) Every fourth year, so called from its leaping that year a day more than in a common year: The leap year consisting of 366 days, and the others of 365 days 6 hours, which hours at four years end make up a whole day.

LEARN, (V.) To acquire knowledge. S.

LEA'RNER, (S.) One who studies or learns any trade, art, science, &c. S.

LEA'RNING, (S.) Literature; skill in languages or sciences.

LEASE, (S.) A contract for letting lands or tenements for a certain term. L. S.

LEASE, (V.) 1. To let lands, &c. for a time, 2. To pick up scattered corn, 3. To lie, to utter a falsehood. L. S.

LEASH, (S.) 1. In Hunting, three; as three hounds, three hares, 2. A thong by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a line to hold a dog, &c. F.

LEASH Laws, (S.) Laws to be observed in hunting.

LEA'SING, (S.) 1. Gleanning, 2. Lying.

LEASSEE, or **Lesseé**, (S.) He that takes a lease.

LEA'SSOR, or **Lessor**, (S.) He that lets a lease.

LEAST, (A.) Smallest. S.

LEA'SURE, or **Leisure**, (S.) Spare time.

LEA'THER, (S.) Hides of beasts tanned, dressed, &c. S.

LEAVE, (S.) Permission.

LEAVE, (V.) 1. Not to take with one, 2. To quit, forsake, or abandon, 3. To cease or not continue, 4. To bequeath.

LEA'VE, (S.)

LEA'VEN, (S.) A *piece* of dough fermented. *F.*

LEA'VER, (S.) A bar to lift up a heavy weight, supported upon a prop nearer to one end than the other. *F.*

LE'CHLADE, (S.) A small town in Gloucestershire; on the confines of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, 74 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are Aug. 10, and Sept. 9.

LE'CTURE, (S.) 1. A sermon or discourse on any subject, 2. A magisterial reprimand. *L.*

LE'CTURER, (S.) 1. An afternoon preacher, 2. A reader of lectures.

LEDGE, (S.) 1. A small moulding on the edge of a table or window, 2. A ridge.

LE'DGER, or Leidger, (S.) A great book for accounts, in which merchants post the articles from the other books.

LEE, (S.) The part opposite to the wind.

LEECH, (S.) 1. A kind of water snail, 2. A physician, 3. A horse doctor.

LEEDS, (S.) A large town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 182 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are July 10, and Nov. 8.

LEEK, (S.) A considerable town in Staffordshire, 137 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are Wednesday before Candlemas, Easter Wednesday, May 18, Whit-Wednesday, July 3, July 28, and Nov. 13.

LEEK, (S.) A well known pot-herb. *S.*

LEER, (S.) 1. A looking sideways upon, 2. The place where a deer lies to dry himself. *D.*

LEES, (S.) Dregs of wine, &c. *F.*

LEET, (S.) A law day or court, from whence the courts held by the lords of manors are called Court-Leets, which enquire into all offences under high-treason. *S.*

LEETCH, (S.) The outward edge of a sail, or the middle part of it.

LEETCH Lines, (S.) Small ropes fasten'd to the leech of a sail.

LEE'WARD Ship, (S.) One that does not sail so near the wind as she ought to do.

LEEWARD Tide, (S.) When the wind and tide are both the same way.

LEEWARD Way, (S.) An allowance made for a ship's deviating from that point which she seems to go to.

LEFT Hand, (S.) The hand which is on the same side as the heart.

LEG, (S.) 1. A limb of the body, 2. Part of a chair, table, &c. 3. A side of a triangle. *T.*

LE'GACY, (S.) A gift bequeathed by will. *L.*

LE'GAL, (A.) Lawful. *L.*

LEGA'LITY, (S.) Lawfulness. *L.*

LE'GATE, (S.) An ambassador sent by the pope to a foreign prince; a deputy. *L.*

LEGATEE, (S.) One who has a legacy left him by will.

LEGA'TION, or Legateship, (S.) The office or function of a legate or deputy.

LE'GEND, (S.) 1. The writing round a piece of money, 2. A book containing an account of the Romish saints. *F.*

LE'GENDARY, (A.) Belonging to a legend, fabulous.

LEGERDEMAIN, (S.) Slight of hand.

LE'GIBLE, (A.) That may be read. *L.*

LE'GION, (S.) A body of the Roman army, consisting of 10 cohorts or companies, from 3 to 6000 men.

LEGISLA'TIVE, (A.) Having the power of making laws. *L.*

LEGISLA'TOR, (S.) A lawgiver. *L.*

LEGISLA'TURE, (S.) The persons who have the power of making laws.

LEGI'TIMACY, (S.) Lawfulness of birth. *L.*

LEGITIMATE, (A.) Lawful; or born in wedlock. *L.*

LEGI'TIMATE, (V.) To make natural children capable of inheriting.

LEGU'MINOUS, (A.) Belonging to or consisting of pulse. *L.*

LEI'CESTER, (S.) The chief town in Leicestershire, is 99 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Its fairs are May 12, July 5, Oct. 10, and Dec. 8.

LEI'CESTERSHIRE, (S.) An inland county in the bishoprick of Lincoln, about 30 miles long, 24 broad, and 98 in circumference; it contains 190 parishes, 12 market towns, and sends four members to parliament.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, (S.) A town in Bedfordshire, 39 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are Jan. 25, Whit-Tuesday, July 26, and Oct. 24.

LEI'DGER. See **LEDGER.**

LEI'SURE. See **LEASURE.**

LE'MING,

LE'MINGTON, or Ly'mington, (S.) A sea-port town in Hampshire, 85 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are May 12, and Oct. 13.

LE'MMA, (S.) In Mathematicks, a proposition which serves to prepare the way for the demonstration of some theorem, or the construction of some problem.

LE'MON, (S.) A well known fruit.

LEMONADE, (S.) Water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

LEND, (V.) 1. To grant the use of to another, on condition the thing be restored, 2. To afford or grant in general.

LENGTH, (S.) 1. Extent of any thing, material from one end to another, 2. Extent of duration, 3. Distance.

LE'NGTHEN, (V.) 1. To make longer, 2. To protract, to extend, 3. To grow longer, to increase in length.

LE'NHAM, (S.) A small town in Kent, whose market is on Tuesday, distant 48 miles from London. Its fairs are June 6, and Oct. 23.

LE'NIENT, (A.) 1. Softening, mollifying, assuaging, 2. Laxative.

LE'NITIVE, (A.) Of a softening or mollifying nature.

LE'NITY, (S.) Mildness, gentleness, and forbearance.

LENS, (S.) 1. A concave glass, 2. A convex glass.

LENT, (S.) A time of fasting, forty days before Easter.

LENTICULA, (S.) A small lens.

LENTICULAR, (A.) Of the form of a lens.

LENTIGINOUS, (A.) Full of speckles, scurfy.

LE'NTILS, (S.) A kind of pulse.

LENTOR, (S.) 1. Tenacity, viscosity, 2. Slowness, 3. The fizy viscid part of the blood.

LEO, (S.) The lion, one of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, which the sun enters in July, and is thus [Ω] marked.

LEOMINSTER, (S.) A handsome borough town in Herefordshire, 136 miles from London. Its fairs are February 13, Tuesday after Midlent Sunday, May 13, July 10, Sept. 4, and Nov. 8.

LEOPARD, (S.) A wild beast.

LE'PER, (S.) A person afflicted with leprosy.

LE'PROSY, (S.) A dry white scab spread over the skin.

LE'PROUS, (A.) Afflicted with the leprosy.

LE'SKARD, (S.) A borough town in Cornwall, whose market is on Saturday, distant 230 miles from London. Its fairs are Shrove Monday, Monday se'nnight before Easter, Holy Thursday, Aug. 15, Sept. 21, and Dec. 10.

LESS, (A.) Not so great.

LESS, (P.) In a smaller degree.

LESSEE, (S.) He that takes a lease.

LE'SSEN, (V.) 1. To make less, 2. To grow less, 3. To degrade.

LE'SSON, (S.) 1. A task for one to learn, 2. A reading, 3. A portion of scripture read in divine service, 4. A tune picked for an instrument, 5. Precept, instruction.

LE'STOFF, Leostoff; or Lestock, (S.) A small maritime town in Suffolk, 113 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are May-Day and Michaelmas-Day.

LESTW'THIEL, (S.) A borough town in Cornwall, 240 miles from London. Its fairs are June 29, Aug. 24, and November 2.

LET, (V.) 1. To allow, to suffer, to permit, 2. To let blood, to cause it to stream from a vein, 3. To let off; to discharge.

LETH'ARGICK, (A.) Belonging to, afflicted with, or subject to a

LE'THARGY, (S.) A disease that causes a heavy sleepiness.

LE'THE', (S.) The river of forgetfulness, which the poets have placed in hell.

LETT, (V.) 1. To lease or hire out, to grant to a tenant, 2. To hinder, to obstruct, to oppose.

LETT, (S.) Hindrance, obstruction, impediment.

LE'TTER, (S.) 1. One of the alphabetical characters, 2. An epistle sent to a person, 3. Literal meaning, 4. A type used in printing books.

LETTER of Advice, A letter in which one merchant informs another that he has drawn a bill upon him.

LETTER of Attorney, A writing sent by one person to authorize another to transact business for him.

LETTER of Credit, A letter to a correspondent, desiring him to credit the bearer with a certain sum of money.

LETTER of Licence, An instrument signed

by a man's creditors, in which they consent to allow him a longer time for the payment of his debts.

LETTER of Mark, or Mart, A writing under the privy seal, authorising the king's subjects to make reprisals on the subjects of another prince.

LETTERS Patent, A writing sealed with the great seal of England, containing a grant of some particular privilege.

LETTER Founder, (S.) One who casts letters for printers.

LETTER, (V.) To stamp with letters.

LETTICE, or Lettuce, (S.) A salad herb. *T.*

LEVANT, (S.) The eastern part of the Mediterranean sea. *I.*

LE'VEE, (S.) 1. The time of a person's rising, 2. The company who attend a great man, and wait his rising. *F.*

LE'VEL, (A.) Flat, plain, even. *S.*

LE'VEL, (S.) 1. An even ground, 2. Equal rank, 3. An instrument used by builders, 4. An instrument used in surveying to find the true level for conveying water.

LE'VEL, (V.) 1. To make even, 2. To lay flat, 3. To point in taking aim.

LE'VEE, See LEAVER.

LE'VERET, (S.) A young hare. *F.*

LE'VEEPOOL, or Liverpool, (S.) In Lancashire, one of the most flourishing towns in England, is 183 miles from London, and has a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are July 25, and Nov. 11.

LEVE'T, (S.) A tune on the trumpet.

LEVI'ATHAN, (S.) The crocodile, as some imagine; or, as others, the whale.

LEVIGATION, (S.) 1. A making smooth, 2. In Chemistry, grinding to a fine impalpable powder. *L.*

LE'VITE, (S.) One of the tribe of Levi.

LEVITICAL, (A.) Belonging to the Levites.

LE'VITY, (S.) Lightness, fickleness, vanity, trifling gaiety. *L.*

LE'VY, (V.) 1. To raise or collect men or money, 2. To make war. *F.*

LEWD, (A.) Lascivious, debauched, wicked. *S.*

LEW'DNESS, (S.) Lustful licentiousness, lechery.

LE'WES, (S.) A well built town in Sussex, whose market is on Saturdays; distant 50 miles from London. Its fairs are on May 6, Whit-Tuesday, and Oct. 2.

LEXICO'GRAPHER, (S.) A writer of dictionaries. *G.*

LE'XICON, (S.) A dictionary. *G.*

LI'ABLE, (A.) Subject or exposed to.

LI'AR, (S.) One guilty of lying.

LI'GBARD, (S.) A leopard. *Da.*

LIBA'TION, (S.) The pouring out wine, or other liquors, in honour of some deity, after the priest had first tasted it. *L.*

LI'BEL, (S.) 1. An abusive writing, 2. An original declaration of an action in the civil law. *L.*

LI'BEL, (V.) To expose in a libel, to defame in writing or print, to lampoon.

LI'BERAL, (A.) Free, generous, unconfined, becoming a gentleman. *L.*

LIBERA'LITY, (S.) Bounty, generosity.

LI'BERTINE, (S.) A dissolute or lewd liver; an irreligious person. *L.*

LI'BERTINISM, (S.) Licentiousness, debauchery, irreligion.

LI'BERTY, (S.) Freedom, privilege, permission.

LIBI'DINOUS, (A.) Full of lust. *L.*

LIBIT'INA, (S.) The goddess of funeral rites. *L.*

LI'BRA, (S.) The balance, one of the twelve signs of the zodiack, marked thus, [♎].

LIBRA'RIAN, (S.) One who has the charge of a

LI'BRARY, (S.) A study, or place where books are kept. *L.*

LIBRA'TION, (S.) A weighing, or balancing. *L.*

LI'CENCE, (S.) Liberty, permission. *L.*

LICE'NTIATE, (S.) One who has a licence to practise any art or faculty, but chiefly in divinity.

LICE'NTIOUS, (A.) Unrestrained, disorderly.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS, (S.) A setting no bounds to the appetites; contempt of just restraint.

LICK, (V.) To go over, or take up with the tongue. *T.*

LI'CKERISH, (A.) That loves or is apt to lick up sweet things; nice in the choice of food. *S.*

LI'CTORS, (S.) Roman officers who carried axes and bundles of rods before the magistrates. *L.*

LID, (S.) 1. The cover of a box, trunk, pot, or other vessel, 2. The covering of a pye, 3. The covering of the eye. *S.*

LI'DBURY, (S.) A cloathing town in Here-

Here-

Herefordshire, 118 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are Monday before Easter, May 12, June 22, Oct. 2, and Monday before Dec. 1.

LIDD, (S.) A small town—in Kent, 75 miles from London; with a market on Thursdays. It has a fair July 24.

LIE, (S.) An untruth uttered with a design to deceive.

LIE, (V.) 1. To tell a lie, 2. To lie along, 3. To be placed or situated, 4. To be in the power of, 5. To be in the grave, 6. To *LIE down*; to rest upon a bed or couch, 7. To *LIE in*; to be in childbed, 8. To *LIE under*; to be subject to, 9. To *LIE upon*; to be an obligation or duty. *S.*

LIEGE Lord, (S.) A sovereign prince, or chief lord of a fee to whom allegiance is due. *F.*

LIEGE Man, (S.) A subject or vassal who owes such allegiance.

LIEGE People, (S.) The subjects of a sovereign prince.

LIENTERY, (S.) A kind of looseness in which the food passes so suddenly through the stomach and guts, as to be thrown out by stool with little or no alteration. *L.*

LIEU, or In Lieu, (P.) Instead of. *F.*

LIEUTE'NANCY, (S.) 1. The office of a lieutenant, 2. A select company of officers of the train'd bands of the city and artillery company, who order matters relating to the militia. *F.*

LIEUTENANT, (S.) One who supplies another's place in his absence, and represents his person.

Lord LIEUTENANT of Ireland, The viceroy of that kingdom, who represents the person of the king.

LIEUTENANT General of the Army or Artillery, The next officer to the general.

LIEUTENANT General of the Ordnance, Is the next officer to the master of the ordnance.

LIEUTENANT of the tower of London, An officer next to the constable, who acts with full power in his absence.

LIEUTENANT Colonel of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons, The second officer in a regiment, who is next to the colonel, and commands in his absence.

LIEUTENANT of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons, The second officer in a troop or company, who is next to the captain, and commands in his absence.

LIEUTENANT of a Ship of War, An officer next to the captain, who commands in his absence.

LIFE, (S.) 1. The union of soul and body, 2. The manner of living, 3. Blood, the supposed vehicle of life, 4. Continuance of our present state, 5. Exact resemblance, 6. A history of what a man has done in his life, 7. Spirit, vigour, sprightliness, 8. The state of vegetables while their vessels perform their proper functions. *S.*

LIFE Guards, (S.) The body guards of a sovereign prince.

LIFELESS, (A.) 1. Without life, dead, 2. Dull, heavy, stupid.

LIFETIME, (S.) Duration of life.

LIFT, (V.) To raise, to take up, to exalt.

LIFTING Pieces, (S.) Parts of a clock which lift up the detents in order to let the hammer strike.

LIGAMENT, (S.) In Anatomy, a string or band with which the bones are joined together. *L.*

LIGATURE, (S.) 1. A bandage, 2. The binding any part of the body with a bandage. *L.*

LIGHT, (S.) 1. The transparency of the air caused by the rays of the sun, of a candle, &c. painting objects on the retina of the eye, 2. Any body that gives light, 3. A window, 4. Knowledge, illumination of the mind, 5. Explanation, 6. Point of view, 7. A bright part of a picture.

LIGHT, (A.) 1. Bright, clear, 2. Inclining to white, 3. The contrary of heavy, 4. Small, trifling, 5. Gay, merry, 6. Inconstant, fickle. *L. S.*

LIGHT, (V.) 1. To set on fire, 2. To enlighten, 3. To happen, to fall upon by chance, 4. To alight, to descend from a horse or carriage, 5. To fall, to strike on, 6. To settle or rest upon.

LIGHTEN, (V.) 1. To cast out lightning, 2. To make less heavy, 3. To illuminate, 4. To exhilarate, to cheer. *S.*

LIGHTNING, (S.) 1. Fire bursting from a cloud, 2. The making less heavy.

LIGHTER, (S.) A large open boat.

LIGHTS, (S.) 1. Lamps, candles, &c. 2. Windows to let in light, 3. The lungs.

LIGNEOUS, (A.) Woody, belonging to wood, resembling wood. *L.*

LIGNUM VITÆ, (S.) A fine hard and solid wood. *L.*

L I

LIKE, (A.) Similar, or resembling.
LIKE, (V.) 1. To approve, 2. To love.
L'I'KEN, (V.) To compare to.
L'I'KENESS, (S.) Resemblance.
L'I'KELIHOOD, (S.) Probability.
L'I'KELINESS, (S.) 1. Handsomeness, 2. Probability.
L'I'KELY, (A.) 1. Handsome, comely, such as may be liked or please, 2. Probable.
L'I'KEWISE, (P.) In like manner, also, moreover.
L'I'KING, (S.) 1. Good state of body, 2. State of trial, 3. Approbation, inclination.
L'I'LACH, (S.) A tree that bears blue, white, or purple flowers.
L'I'LY, (S.) A flower, of which there are several sorts. *L.*
LIMB, (S.) 1. A member of the body, 2. A large branch of a tree, 3. The outermost border of the sun or moon's disk, in an eclipse of either luminary, 4. The outermost edge or border of a mathematical instrument. *S.*
LIMB, (V.) To cut or pull off the limbs.
LIMBER, (A.) Pliable, supple.
LIMBER Holes, (S.) In a ship, square holes cut in the ground, timbers, &c. to let the water pass to the well of the pump.
LIMBO, (S.) 1. A place in which the Roman catholics say the deceased patriarchs resided till the coming of our Saviour, and where the infants lie who die without baptism, 2. A prison. *L.*
LIME, (S.) 1. A small kind of lemon, 2. Chalk burnt for mortar, 3. The linden tree, 4. A viscous substance to catch birds with; bird-lime.
LIME Twig, (S.) A twig smeared with bird-lime.
LIMIT, (S.) A boundary; a border.
LIMIT, (V.) To set bounds, to confine, to restrain. *L.*
LIMITATION, (S.) Restriction.
LIMN, (V.) To paint after the life.
LIMNER, (S.) One who paints things in their natural colours and proportions.
LIMP, (A.) Limber.
LIMP, (V.) To halt, to go lame. *S.*
LIMPID, (A.) Pure, transparent. *L.*
LIMPIN, (S.) A shell-fish.
LINCH Pin, (S.) The pin that keeps a wheel on the axle-tree.

L I

LINCOLN, (S.) A city and bishop's see, the metropolis of Lincolnshire, 128 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays and Fridays. Its fairs are 2d Tuesday after April 12, July 5, 1st Wednesday after Sept. 12, and Nov. 12.
LINCOLNSHIRE, (S.) A maritime county, 55 miles long from north to south, 35 broad from east to west, and about 180 in circumference; containing one city, 39 market towns, 630 parishes, and sending 12 members to parliament.
LINDEN, (S.) The lime-tree. *T.*
LINE, (S.) 1. A small cord, 2. The equator or equinoctial, 3. A long stroke ruled, 4. Lineage or descent, 5. A row of words, 6. The 12th part of an inch, 7. In Geometry, length without breadth formed by the motion of a point, 9. A long rank of soldiery, 10. An angler's fishing line, 11. Delineation, sketch, 12. Work thrown up, trench, 13. Extension, limit, 14. A lineament, or mark in the hand or face, 15. Lint or flax. *L.*
LINE, (V.) 1. To put a lining to, 2. To couple as dogs do.
LINE a Work, In Fortification, 1. To trace it out, 2. To face it with stone or brick.
LINE Hedges, To plant musketeers along them.
LINNEAGE, (S.) Descent in the same line, pedigree. *F.*
LINNEAL, (A.) Proceeding in a right line.
LINNEAMENT, (S.) A line, trace, or the turn of a feature in the countenance, on which the passions are sometimes painted, and from which we judge of the likeness between a picture and the original. *F.*
LINNEAR, (A.) Of or belonging to a line. *L.*
LINNEN, or **Linnen**, (S.) Cloth made of line or flax. *L.*
LING, (S.) A sort of salt-fish. *B.*
LINGER, (V.) 1. To loiter, or be long in doing, 2. To waste, or pine by slow degrees.
LINGUIST, (S.) One skilled in languages. *L.*
LINIMENT, (S.) A thin ointment; balsam. *L.*
LINING, (S.) The innermost covering of any thing.
LINK, (S.) 1. The ring of a chain, 2. A torch, 3. A thin plate of metal to solder with.

LINK,

LINK, (V.) To complicate, to join, to unite.

LI'NNET, (S.) A singing bird. *F.*

LI'NSEED, (S.) The seed of line, or flax. *T.*

LI'NSEY-WOOLSEY, (S.) A stuff made of linen and woollen yarn.

LINT, (S.) 1. Flax, 2. A sort of down scraped from old linen. *L.*

LI'NSTOCK, (S.) A gunner's staff, to which he fastens his match to discharge a piece of ordnance.

LI'NTEL, (S.) The upper part of a door or window frame. *Sp.*

LI'ON, (S.) A fierce wild beast. *L.*

LIONCE'L, (S.) A young lion. *F.*

LI'ONESS, (S.) A she lion. *F.*

LIP, (S.) 1. The outer part of the mouth beyond the teeth, 2. The edge of any thing. *S.*

LIPO'THYMY, (S.) A fainting, or swooning away. *G.*

LI'PPITUDE, (S.) A waterish running of the eyes. *L.*

LIQUEFA'CTION, (S.) A being melted or dissolved. *L.*

LI'QUEFY, (V.) 1. To melt, to dissolve, 2. To grow limpid.

LI'QUID, (S.) A wet fluid. *L.*

LI'QUID, (A.) 1. Fluid, not solid, 2. Pronounced without harshness.

LI'QUIDATE, (V.) 1. To make liquid, 2. To balance an account. *L.*

LIQUIDA'TION, (S.) A determining a matter in dispute. *L.*

LI'QUIDS, (S.) 1. Such bodies as with all the properties of fluids, have that of wetting, 2. In Grammar, the consonants L, M, N, R, are so called. *L.*

LI'QUOR, (S.) Any liquid fit to be drank.

LI'QUORICE, (S.) A sweet medicinal root.

LISP, (V.) To clip words, by putting the tongue to the teeth. *L. S.*

LIST, (S.) 1. A catalogue, 2. The outermost edge of woollen cloth, 3. Will, desire, 4. In Architecture, a fillet.

LIST, (V.) 1. To chuse, or desire, 2. To enlist, or enter a man into the list of soldiers, 3. To go for a soldier.

LISTEN, (V.) To hearken. *S.*

LI'STLESS, (A.) Unwilling to stir, and having no mind to any thing. *T.*

LI'STON, (S.) A small town in Derbyshire, whose market is on Saturdays; distant from London 204 miles.

LISTS, (S.) Publick places for jousting or tournaments, and seats of activity.

LI'TANY, (S.) 1. Supplication, prayer, 2. A part of the common prayer so called. *G.*

LI'TCHFIELD, (S.) A city in Staffordshire, 114 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays and Fridays. Its fairs are Shrove-Monday, May 12, and Friday before Nov. 8.

LI'TERAL, (A.) According to the letter; not figurative. *L.*

LITERA'TI, (S.) Learned men. *L.*

LI'TERATURE, (S.) Learning, skill in languages. *L.*

LI'THARGE, (S.) The spume or scum that arises in purifying gold or silver with lead. *L.*

LITHE, (A.) Spittle, limber, flexible. *S.*

LITHONTRI'PTICK, (A.) Proper to dissolve the stone in the kidneys or bladder. *G.*

LITHO'TOMY, (S.) The operation of cutting for the stone. *G.*

LI'TIGATE, (V.) To contend for at law. *L.*

LITIGA'TION, (S.) 1. A contending, 2. A suit or pleading at law. *L.*

LITI'GIOUS, (A.) Contentious, fond of going to law. *L.*

LI'TTER, (S.) 1. A sedan, couch, &c. carried by two horses, 2. Straw for cattle to lie on, 3. The young brought forth at a time by a sow, bitch, &c. 4. Any thing lying in disorder about a room. *F.*

LI'TTERINGS, (S.) Sticks that keep the web stretched on a weaver's loom.

LI'TTLE, (A.) 1. Not much, 2. Not big, 3. Not mean. *S.*

LI'TURGY, (S.) The common prayer.

LIVE, (V.) 1. To be alive, 2. To support life, 3. To dwell, or continue, 4. At sea, to endure a storm, or keep above water.

LI'VELIHOOD, (S.) Maintenance, means of living.

LI'VELY, (A.) Vivacious, brisk, sprightly, energetick.

LI'VEY, (S.) 1. One who leads a good or bad life, 2. One of the entrails. *S.*

LI'VEY, (S.) A suit of cloaths, with particular trimmings, given by a gentleman to his servants. *T.*

LI'VEY-MEN, (S.) Those members of a company who are advanced among the yeomanry.

manly, and upon solemn occasions wear a livery-gown.

LIVERY of Seisin, A delivery of possession of lands, tenements, &c. to one who has a right to them.

LIVERY Stables, Publick stables, where horses are kept and let out to hire.

L'I'VID, (A.) Black and blue. *L.*

L'I'VING, (A.) Enjoying life; alive.

L'I'VING, (S.) 1. Food, substance, or estate, 2. A church benefice.

L'I'VRE, (S.) Of France, an imaginary coin, like our pound, of about 1*s.* value, being equal to 20 sous. Of these livres there are two sorts, the one called Paris, the other Tournois, the former being one fifth in value more than the latter, so that four livres Paris are equal to five livres Tournois. *F.*

LIX'I'VIAL, or Lixivious, (A.) Belonging to lye, or proceeding from it. *L.*

LIX'I'VIUM, (S.) A lye made by boiling ashes in water. *L.*

L'I'ZARD, (S.) A creeping creature of a green colour. *F.*

LO, (P.) Look! Behold!

LOACH, (S.) A small fresh-water fish.

LOAD, (S.) 1. A burden or weight. A load of hay is about 2000 lb. and of timber 50 feet. *S.*

LOAD, (V.) 1. To burden, to freight, 2. To encumber, to embarrass, 3. To make heavy, 4. To charge a gun.

LOA'DSTAR, (S.) The north star, which guides mariners.

LOA'DSTONE. See **MAGNET**.

LOAF, (S.) 1. A whole lump of bread of different sizes, 2. A conical lump of sugar.

LOAM, (S.) 1. A clayey kind of earth, 2. Mortar made of clay and straw, 3. A mixture used by chemists to lute their vessels, 4. A mixture of tar and grease for coach wheels, &c.

LOAN, (S.) A thing lent. *S.*

LOATH, or **Lothe**, (V.) To abhor, or nauseate.

LOA'THSOME, (A.) Nauseous, detestable.

LOBBE, (S.) A large fish caught in the North sea.

LO'BBY, (S.) A kind of passage-room or gallery. *T.*

LOBE, (S.) A body of a roundish shape, as the lobes or tips of the ears, the lobes of the liver and lungs, &c. *F.*

LO'BSPOUND, (S.) A place of confinement.

LO'BSTER, (S.) A shell-fish. *S.*

LO'BWORM, (S.) A worm used as a bait for trout.

LO'CAL, (A.) Of or belonging to place; being in a particular place. *L.*

LOCA'LITY, (S.) The existence of any particular being in any particular place.

LOCH, or **Lóhoch**, (S.) A medicine to be held in the mouth, and melted by degrees. *A.*

LOCK, (S.) 1. An instrument to fasten a door, &c. 2. A part belonging to fire-arms, 3. A place where water is stopt in a river, 4. An infirmary, 5. A curl of hair or wool. *S.*

LOCK, (V.) 1. To fasten with a lock, 2. To fasten the wheels of a carriage so as to prevent their turning, 3. To embrace or clasp close.

LO'CKER, (S.) 1. A box, or cupboard, 2. A pigeon-hole.

LO'CKET, (S.) 1. A small lock to a gold chain, pearl or diamond necklace, 2. The place where the hook of a sword is fastened. *F.*

LO'CKMAN, (S.) A kind of sheriff in the Isle of Man.

LO'CKRAM, (S.) A coarse sort of linen.

LOCOMO'TIVE, (A.) Changing place; having the power of removing. *L.*

LO'CUST, (S.) 1. A kind of a large grasshopper, 2. An American fruit. *L.*

LOCU'TION, (S.) Phrase, or manner of speech. *L.*

LOCU'TORY, (S.) A parlour in a monastery, where the friars meet for conversation.

LO'DEMANAGE, (S.) The hire of a pilot.

LO'DESMAN, (S.) A pilot.

LODGE, (S.) 1. A little room, or small hut, 2. The place where deer sleep.

LODGE, (V.) 1. To give or to take up a lodging, 2. To live with, 3. To put in a place of security, 4. To lay flat. *F.*

LO'DGEMENT, (S.) 1. An encampment, 2. A place where the soldiers quarter among the townsmen in huts and tents, 3. A retrenchment dug for shelter, after having taken the counterscarp or some other post, 4. Accumulation, or collocation in a certain place.

LODGEMENT of an Attack, A work raised with earth, woolpacks, &c. to cover the besiegers.

LO'DGER,

LO'DGER, (S.) One who hires or lives in an apartment in another person's house.

LO'DGING, (S.) 1. An apartment hired in the house of another. 2. Harbour, covert. 3. Convenience to sleep on.

LOFT, (S.) An upper room in a building.

LO'FTINESS, (S.) 1. Height. 2. Sublimity. 3. Pride, arrogance.

LOG, (S.) 1. A short thick piece of timber. 2. A piece of wood, which with its line serves to measure a ship's course at sea. 3. An Hebrew measure, containing five sixths of a wine pint.

Log Board, A table containing an account of the ship's way measured by the log.

Log Line, A long line fastened to a log, with knots or divisions at equal distances, to ascertain with what degree of swiftness the ship sails.

LO'GARITHMS, (S.) A series of numbers in an arithmetical progression, fitted or adapted to a series of numbers in a geometrical progression. *G.*

LO'GGERHEAD, (S.) A dunce, a block-head.

LO'GICAL, (A.) According to the rules of logic.

LOGICIAN, (S.) One skilled in

LO'GICK, (S.) The art of reasoning. *G.*

LO'GWOOD, (S.) A wood used in dying dark colours.

LO'HOCH. See *Loch.*

LOIN, (S.) The back of an animal carved out by a butcher. *W.*

LOINS, (S.) The lower part of the back near the hips; the reins.

LOI'TER, (V.) To tarry, or stand trifling.

LOLL, (V.) 1. To lean or lie upon. 2. To hang out the tongue.

LO'NDON, (S.) The metropolis of Great Britain, was founded before the building of Rome, and walled by Constantine, the first Christian emperor; and, if added to Westminster and Southwark, may justly be esteemed one of the largest, most populous, and most wealthy cities in the world. What is strictly and properly called London, is but about three miles in compass; though the circumference of the whole is sixteen or seventeen miles. There are within this vast pile of building 318 places devoted to religious worship, of which 102 are parish churches, and 66 chapels of the established religion; and its inhabitants are computed to be about one seventh of all the people in England.

LONE, (A.) 1. Solitary. 2. Single, without company.

LO'NELY, or Lónesome, (A.) Solitary, alone, dismal.

LONG, (A.) Not short, either as applied to time, place, or dimensions. *L.*

LONG, (S.) A musical note containing two briefs.

LONG, (V.) To desire earnestly. *S.*

Long Boat, (S.) The largest boat belonging to a ship.

LONGANI'MIFY, (S.) Long-suffering, great patience. *L.*

LONGEVITY, (S.) Long life. *L.*

LONGIMETRY, (S.) The art of measuring lengths and distances.

LO'NGITUDE, (S.) 1. Length. 2. The distance of any place east or west from the meridian of London or other place. The French reckon their longitude from Paris. *L.*

LONGITU'DINAL, (A.) Extended lengthways; measured by the length.

LO'NGTOWN, (S.) A town in Cumberland, 316 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are the Thursday after Whitsunday, and Thursday after Martinmas, Nov. 22.

LO'NSDALE, (S.) A town in Westmoreland, 232 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are Holy Thursday, and St. Thomas, Dec. 21.

LOO'BY, (S.) An awkward dull fellow.

LOOK, (V.) 1. To see or regard. 2. To search for. 3. To have the aspect or appearance of. 4. To examine into. 5. To expect. 6. To take care, to watch. *S.*

LOOK, (S.) Air or cast of the countenance; mien.

LOOK, (P.) See! Behold!

LOO'KING-GLASS, (S.) A mirror, or glass that reflects objects.

LOOM, (S.) The frame a weaver works in.

LOOM Gale, (S.) A brisk gale.

LOON, (S.) 1. A Scots word for lad. 2. A bird like a cormorant.

LOOP, (S.) 1. A noose in a rope. 2. An ornament to answer the purpose of a button hole. 3. A small iron ring in the barrel of a gun. *B.*

Loop Hole, (S.) 1. A hole to peep through. 2. A hole to shoot through. 3. A shift, an evasion.

LOOSE, (V.) To unbind; to disengage; to let go.

L O

LOOSE, (A.) 1. Slack, not tight, 2. Not fast, 3. At liberty, 4. Laxative, 5. Unsettled, lewd, debauched, 6. Unconnected, rambling. *L. S.*
LOO'SEN, (V.) To make loose, to relax, to free from restraint.
LOO'SENESS, (S.) 1. Laxativeness of body, 2. Depravity of mind.
LOP, (V.) To cut off the branches of trees.
LOQUA'CIOUS, (A.) Talkative. *L.*
LOQUA'CITY, (S.) Talkativeness. *L.*
LORD, (S.) 1. Monarch, governor, 2. An oppressive ruler, 3. A husband, 4. A title of honour given to all peers except dukes, who, though they are sometimes addressed by the title of My Lord Duke, never have it added, like the rest, to their christian names. It is also given by courtesy to all the sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls, and to such persons as are honourable by their employments.
LORD, *in Law*, A proprietor of a manor.
LORDLINESS, (S.) Lostiness, pride.
LO'RDSHIP, (S.) The title, jurisdiction, or manor of a lord.
LO'RIMERS, or **Lóriners**, (S.) Those who make bridle-bits, spurs, &c. *F.*
LO'RIOT, (S.) A singing bird, otherwise called a witwall. *F.*
LOSE, (V.) 1. To suffer loss, 2. To bewilder, 3. To employ ineffectually.
LOSS, (S.) 1. Damage, prejudice, 2. Fault, puzzle, 3. Useless application.
LOT, (S.) 1. A die, or any thing used in determining chances, 2. Whatever falls to a person's share. *F.*
LOTE Tree, (S.) A tree which bears a broad leaf.
LOTH, (A.) Unwilling.
LO'TION, (S.) 1. A washing, 2. In Chemistry, a washing a medicine from its salts, 3. A medicine between a fomentation and a bath. *L.*
LO'TTERY, (S.) 1. A sharing of lots by chance, 2. A game at cards. *F.*
LO'VAGE, (S.) An herb.
LOUD, (A.) Sounding, that may be heard at a distance.
LOVE, (S.) 1. A tender friendship for a person of a different sex, 2. The dear object beloved, 3. Affection in general, 4. Liking, where there is no affection, 5. A word of endearment, 6. Due reverence to God. *S.*

L U

LOVE Letter, (S.) A letter of courtship.
LO'VELY, (A.) Amiable.
LO'VER, (S.) 1. A sweetheart, 2. One who likes any thing.
LOUGH, (S.) A lake. *Irish.*
LOU'GHBOROUGH, (S.) A town in Leicestershire, 107 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are March 28, April 25, August 1, and Nov. 2.
LOVING-KINDNESS, (S.) Tendernefs, mercy.
LOUIS D'OR, (S.) A French gold coin, the old ones worth 16s. 9d. and the new ones, called French guineas, 1 l. sterling. *F.*
LOUSE, (S.) An insect of various kinds.
LOUSE, (V.) To clean from lice.
LOU'SINESS, (S.) A being troubled with lice.
LOUT, or **Lowt**, (S.) A clownish unmanly fellow.
LOUTH, (S.) A town in Lincolnshire, 134 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are May 24, Aug. 16, and Dec. 3.
LOU'VRE, (S.) A French dance.
LOW, (V.) To bellow like an ox or cow.
LOW, (A.) 1. Not high, 2. Humble, 3. Faint, weak, 4. Mean. *B.*
LOW'ELL, (S.) 1. A bell hung about a wether's neck, 2. A bell used by fowlers in the night.
LOW'LINESS, (S.) Meekness, humility.
LOW'NESS, (S.) 1. The being not high, 2. Meanness, 3. Dejection.
LOWR, (V.) To be overcast with clouds.
LO'WRY, (A.) Dull, dark, threatening rain.
LOXODRO'MICKS, (S.) The art or way of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian. *G.*
LO'YAL, (A.) Faithful, trusty. *F.*
LO'YALTY, (S.) Fidelity. *F.*
LO'ZENGE, (S.) 1. A little cake made of physical herbs, for a cough, 2. In Heraldry, a figure of the same shape.
LU'BBER, (S.) A heavy, dull, clumsy fellow.
LUBRICITY, (S.) 1. Slipperiness, 2. Inconstancy, wantonness. *L.*
LU'BRICIOUS, (A.) 1. Slippery, 2. Fickle or inconstant, 3. Wanton, 4. Inconclusive. *L.*

LU'CID,

LU'CID, (A.) Bright, shining, emitting light. *L.*
LUCID *Interval*, Among Physicians, An interval in which a patient, after having been light-headed, for a time enjoys the use of reason.
LU'CIFER, (S.) 1. One of the infernal spirits, 2. The morning star.
LUCIFEROUS, (A.) Bringing light. *L.*
LUCINA, (S.) One of the names given to the goddess Juno.
LUCK, (S.) Chance, fortune. *B.*
LU'CKY, (A.) Fortunate, successful.
LU'CRATIVE, (A.) Gainful. *L.*
LUCRE, (S.) Gain.
LU'CUBRATE, (V.) To study by candle-light.
LUCUBRATION, (S.) 1. Studying by candle-light, 2. The product of such study.
LU'CULENT, (A.) Clear, bright. *L.*
LU'DIBRIOUS, (A.) 1. Ridiculous, 2. Reproachful. *L.*
LU'DIBUND, (A.) Sportive.
LU'DICROUS, (A.) 1. Sportive, ridiculous, merry, 2. Vain, trifling. *L.*
LU'DLOW, (S.) A large town in Shropshire, 136 miles from London; with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are Tuesday before Easter, Wednesday in Whitweek, Aug. 21, Sept. 28, and Dec. 8.
LUG, (S.) 1. The ear, 2. A measure of land generally called a pole or perch.
LUG, (V.) To pull with violence.
LU'GGAGE, (S.) Heavy goods.
LUGUBRIOUS, or **Lúgubrous**, (A.) Mournful, lamentable, grievous. *L.*
LU'KEWARM, (A.) Between hot and cold; indifferent; not zealous.
LULL, (V.) To allure or entice to sleep.
LU'LLABY, (S.) A song to still babes.
LU'MBER, (S.) Old, heavy, useless furniture.
LU'MINARY, (S.) 1. Any body that gives or emits light, 2. One that instructs mankind. *L.*
LU'MINOUS, (A.) Bright, full of light.
LUMP, (S.) 1. A small mass of matter, 2. The whole together, the gross, 3. A fish.
LUMP, (V.) To take in the gross.
LU'MPISH, (A.) Heavy, dull.
LU'MPY, (A.) In lumps.
LU'NA, (S.) 1. The goddess Diana or the moon, 2. Among Chemists, silver.
LU'NACY, (S.) A madness or frenzy

which returns or increases at every full moon.
LUNAR, (A.) Of or belonging to the moon. *L.*
LU'NATICK, (S.) A person afflicted with lunacy. *L.*
LU'NATICK, (A.) Mad, distracted. *L.*
LUNA'TION, (S.) The space of time between one new moon and another. *L.*
LUNE, or **Lúnula**, (S.) In Geometry, a figure in the form of a half-moon, made by the arcs of two intersecting circles.
LUNES, (S.) In Hawking, long lines to call in hawks.
LUNE'TTE, (S.) 1. In Fortification, a small work raised in the ditch before the curtain, 2. In Opticks, spectacles or reading glasses. *F.*
LUNGS, (S.) The instruments of respiration; the lights. *D.*
LUPERCA'LIA, (S.) Feasts held by the Romans in honour of Pan. *L.*
LU'NGWORT, (S.) An herb.
LU'PINES, (S.) A sort of pulse.
LURCH, (V.) 1. To lie hid, 2. To devour, 3. To disappoint, 4. To pilfer.
LU'RCHER, (S.) 1. One who lies upon the lurch or catch, 2. A sort of hunting dog.
LURE, (S.) A device of leather stuck with feathers, and a piece of flesh, to call back a hawk. *F.*
LURE, (V.) 1. To bring back a hawk to the lure, 2. To allure or entice.
LU'RID, (A.) Gloomy, dismal. *L.*
LURK, (V.) To lie hid, to lie in wait. *F.*
LU'RKING, (A.) Lying or creeping about in private places in a lazy manner.
LU'SCIOUS, (A.) Over-sweet, cloying.
LU'SERN, or **Lúcern**, (S.) A beast about the bigness of a wolf; a lynx.
LU'SORY, (A.) Used in play.
LUST, (S.) 1. Concupiscence or inordinate desire, 2. A particular natural desire. *S.*
LU'STER, or **Lústre**, (S.) 1. Brightness, 2. A branch for candles made of cut glass. *F.*
LU'STFUL, (A.) Lecherous.
LU'STRAL, (A.) Purging, purifying, applied to a kind of holy water used by the priests among the ancient Romans.
LUSTRA'TION, (S.) A purging by sacrifices.
LU'STRING, or **Lútestring**, (S.) A kind of thin glossy silk.

LU'STRUM, (S.) The purgation of the city of Rome by sacrifices every five years.

LU'STY, (A.) Fat, strong, vigorous.

LU'TANIST, (S.) A player on the lute.

LUTA'TION, (S.) A cementing up the mouths, &c. of chemical vessels.

LUTE, (S.) 1. A stringed musical instrument, 2. A paste used by chemists to stop the junctures of their vessels, and to coat over glass retorts, &c. to keep them from melting.

LU'THERANISM, (S.) The doctrine of Martin Luther an Augustin friar, who began the reformation by writing against the errors of the church of Rome in 1515.

LU'THERANS, (S.) They who follow the tenets of Luther. The principal point in which they differ from other protestants, is their believing in consubstantiation.

LU'THERNS, or **Dormers**, (S.) Windows in the roof of a building.

LU'TON, (S.) A town in Bedfordshire, 29 miles from London; with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are April 25, and Oct. 18.

LU'TTERWORTH, (S.) A small town in Leicestershire, 84 miles from London; with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are April 2, and Sept. 16.

LU'TULENT, (A.) Muddy, turbid. *L.*

LUXA'TION, (S.) A putting-out of joint. *L.*

LUXU'RANCE, or **Luxúriancy**, (S.) Abundance. *L.*

LUXURIANT, (A.) Shooting out, growing to excess.

LUXURIIOUS, (A.) Fond of, and indulging in all the superfluities of life. *L.*

LU'XURY, (S.) Voluptuousness; indulgence in the rich and expensive superfluities of life. *L.*

LY'DIAN MOOD, (S.) In Musick, a doleful manner of expression by instruments or voices.

LYE, (S.) A composition of ashes, water, &c.

LYMPH, (S.) A clear transparent liquid secreted from the blood. *L.*

LYMPHA'TICK Vessels, (S.) Vessels which receive the lymph from the conglobated glandules.

LYNCE'AN, (A.) Quick-sighted like the lynx.

LYNN, (S.) A fine sea-port town in Norfolk, 90 miles from London; with a mar-

ket on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. It has a fair Feb. 2.

LYNX, (S.) A wild beast of the wolf kind, spotted, and remarkable for the quickness of its sight. *L.*

LY'RA, (S.) The lyre, a northern constellation of 13 stars. *L.*

LYRE, (S.) A stringed musical instrument.

LY'RICK, (A.) Belonging to the lyre, or to odes sung to a harp.

LYRICK Verses, Such as were sung to that instrument.

LY'RIST, (S.) One that plays on the lyre. *L.*

M.

M The twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is, 1. A numeral, and signifies 1000, 2. It is an abbreviation of *magister* or *master*, as *M. A.* Master of arts, 3. *MS.* stands for manuscript, and *MSS.* for manuscripts, 4. In physical prescriptions *M.* stands for *maniple*, or a handful, and, 5. At the end of a receipt it stands for *misce*, mix or mingle, or *mixture*, a compound.

MAC, (S.) A son. *Irisb.*

MACARO'NICKS, (S.) A burlesque kind of poetry composed of words of different languages adapted to the vulgar tongue in which the poem is wrote. *F.*

MACAROO'N, (S.) A kind of cake made of almonds, sugar, &c. *I.*

MACA'W, (S.) A bird of the West Indies.

MA'CCLESFIELD, (S.) A town in Cheshire, 151 miles from London; with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are May 6, June 22, July 11, October 24, and November 11.

MACE, (S.) 1. A sort of spice, 2. A known ensign of honour carried before a magistrate, 3. A baton or staff.

MA'CERATE, (V.) 1. To steep or soak, 2. To make lean by acts of mortification. *L.*

MACERA'TION, (S.) 1. A making lean, 2. A steeping.

MACHIAVI'LIAN, (A.) Politick, subtil, cruel, like the politicks of Machiavel.

MA'CHINATE, (V.) To contrive or plot.

MACHINA'TION, (S.) 1. A contriving or plotting, 2. A plot.

MACHINA'TOR, (S.) A plotter.

MACH'NE, (S.) 1. An engine to raise or stop the motion of bodies, 2. Any complicated piece of workmanship, 3. A light-built stage-coach.

MACH'NERY, (S.) 1. The scenes and other decorations of the stage, 2. In an Epick Poem, the descent of gods, goddesses, and the other foreign ornaments with which the poet raises and embellishes his subject, 3. Enginry; complicated workmanship.

MA'CHYNLETH, (S.) A town in Montgomeryshire, 183 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are May 16, June 26, July 9, Sept. 18, and Nov. 25.

MA'CKEREL, (S.) A sea fish.

MA'CROCOSM, (S.) The great world, or the universe. *G.*

MACRO'LOGY, (S.) An using more words than are necessary. *G.*

MA'CULA, (S.) A spot. *L.*

MA'ULATE, (V.) To stain, or spot.

MAD, (A.) 1. Deprived of reason, 2. Furious, 3. Angry, 4. Hair-brained.

MAD, (V.) To make mad, to enrage.

MA'DAM, (S.) A title of honour given to women of all ranks.

MA'DDEN, (V.) 1. To become mad, 2. To make mad.

MA'DDER, (S.) The root of a plant, used in dying.

MADMOISE'LE, (S.) A title given by the French to unmarried women. *F.*

MA'DNESS, (S.) A being deprived of reason.

MA'DRIGAL, (S.) A love song, or little amorous poem.

MAGAZI'NE, (S.) 1. A publick storehouse, 2. The stores themselves, 3. A miscellaneous pamphlet. *F.*

MA'GGOT, (S.) 1. A kind of small worm which changes to a fly, 2. A whim, a project.

MA'GGOTY, (A.) 1. Full of maggots, 2. Whimsical, full of projects.

MA'GI, (S.) Priests and philosophers among the Persians.

MA'GICAL, (A.) Of or belonging to

MA'GICK, (S.) 1. The study of the secret powers of nature, 2. Dealing with familiar spirits. *G.*

MAGICK Lanthorn, (S.) An optical machine, by means of which many horrid phantoms are represented on a wall.

MAGI'CIAN, (S.) 1. A wiseman and a

philosopher, 2. A wizard, forcerer, or conjurer.

MAGISTE'RIAL, (A.) Imperious, commanding.

MA'GISTERY, (S.) 1. Mastership, 2. In Chemistry, a precipitated powder washed from its salts. *L.*

MA'GISTRACY, (S.) The office of a

MA'GISTRATE, (S.) Any person to whom the executive power of the law is committed, either wholly or in part. *L.*

MA'GNA Charta, (S.) The great charter of the English liberties granted by king Henry III. *L.*

MAGNANIMITY, (S.) Greatness of soul, bravery. *L.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS, (A.) Generous, brave.

MA'GNET, or Loadstone, (S.) A stone endued with the property of attracting iron to itself, and also of giving the virtue to a needle touched by it, and duly poised, to point towards the poles of the world. *L.*

MAGNE'TICK, or Magnetical, (A.) Of or belonging to the magnet.

MA'GNETISM, (S.) That virtue or power by which the magnet attracts iron.

MAGNI'FICENCE, (S.) Grandeur, sumptuousness. *L.*

MAGNI'FICENT, (A.) Sumptuous, splendid. *L.*

MAGNI'FICI, (S.) A title given to the governors of the universities in Germany.

MA'GNIFY, (V.) 1. To enlarge or make great, 2. To praise and adore; to extol.

MA'GNITUDE, (S.) Greatness. *L.*

MA'GPYE, (S.) A well known bird.

MAHO'METAN, (S.) One who follows the doctrines of Mahomet.

MAHO'METISM, (S.) The religion invented by Mahomet.

MAHO'NE, (S.) A Turkish ship.

MAID, (S.) 1. A virgin, 2. A female servant, 3. A fish.

MAI'DEN, (S.) 1. A virgin, 2. An instrument with which people are beheaded in Scotland. *S.*

MAIDEN Rents, (S.) A fine paid to the lords of some manors, for the licence of marrying daughters.

MAIDEN Session, (S.) When no criminals are condemned to be hanged at an assizes.

MAI'DENHAIR, (S.) An herb.

MAI'DENHEAD, (S.) ¹Virginity.

MAI'DENHEAD, (S.) A town in Berkshire,

shire, 28 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are, Whit-Wednesday, Sept 29, and Nov. 30.

MAIDSTONE, (S.) The county town of Kent, 36 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are Feb. 13, May 12, June 20, Oct. 17.

MAJESTICK, (A.) 1. Noble, stately, princely, 2. Lofty, sublime.

MAJESTY, (S.) 1. A title given only to emperors and empresses, kings and queens, 2. Grandeur, sublimity, 3. An air and mien of authority. *L.*

MAIL, (S.) 1. A small iron ring, 2. A bag of letters carried by the post, 3. A speck on the feathers of a bird. *F.*

CAAR of MAIL, (S.) Armour for the breast, back, &c.

MAILED, (S.) Speckled.

MAIM, (S.) A hurt or wound, lameness.

MAIM, (V.) To cripple, to deprive of any necessary part.

MAIN, (A.) Chief, principal.

MAIN, (S.) 1. The ocean, or main sea, 2. Might, power, 3. The gross; the greater part, 4. At Hazard, any number from 5 to 9.

MAIN Body of an Army, That which marches between the advanced and rear guard; or that which is encamped between the right and left wing.

MAIN Guard, 1. A body of horse posted before the camp for the safety of the army, 2. In a Garrison, that to which all the rest are subordinate.

MAIN Land, The continent.

MAIN Mast, The great or middle mast.

MAIN Sail, The sail belonging to the main mast.

MAINPERNOR, (S.) Surety, bail.

MAINPRIZE, (S.) A bail, pledge, or surety. *F.*

MAINTAIN, (V.) 1. To keep or provide for, 2. To defend or support. *F.*

MAINTAINABLE, (A.) Justifiable.

MAINTENANCE, (S.) 1. Food and all other necessities for life, 2. Defence, or upholding, 3. In Law, an unjust upholding a person or cause. *F.*

MAJOR, (A.) 1. Greater, bigger, 2. In Logick, the first part of a syllogism. *L.*

MAJOR Domo, The steward of a nobleman's house, or master of the household.

MAJOR General, Is the next officer to the lieutenant general.

MAJOR of a Town, Next to the deputy governor,

MAJOR of a Regiment of Horse or Foot, Is next to the lieutenant colonel.

MAJOR of a Brigade, An officer appointed by a brigadier, to assist him in the brigade.

Main MAJOR of a Regiment, An officer who conveys all orders to it, and is the only officer of the foot permitted to ride.

MAJORITY, (S.) 1. The greatest part, 2. A person's being of age. *F.*

MAIZE, (S.) West Indian wheat.

MAKE, (V.) 1. To create, 2. To form, or frame, 3. To compose as materials or ingredients, 4. To establish in riches or happiness, 5. To compel, 6. To intend, 7. To arrive at, 8. To constitute, 9. To amount to, 10. To contribute, 11. To prove as an argument, 12. To shew, to carry appearance. *L. S.*

MAKE, (S.) Form, structure, nature.

MAKER, (S.) 1. The Creator, 2. A former, fashioner, or inventor.

MA'ADMINISTRATION, (S.) Behaving ill in a publick employment.

MA'LADY, (S.) Disease, sickness. *F.*

MA'LAGA, (S.) Wine of Malaga in Spain.

MA'LANDERS, (S.) Chops in the bend of a horse's knee.

MA'LAPERT, (A.) Saucy, impertinent.

MALAXATION, (S.) 1. A moistening or softening, 2. A working ingredients into a mass for pills.

MA'LDON, or Malden, (S.) A borough town in Essex, 39 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. It has a fair Sept. 18.

MALE, (S.) A he of any creature. *F.*

MA'LECONTENTS, (S.) Discontented subjects. *L.*

MALEDICTED, (A.) Anathematized, or excommunicated.

MALEDICTION, (S.) A curse or imprecation. *L.*

MALEFACTOR, (S.) An offender, or evil doer. *F.*

MALEFICK, (A.) Mischievous.

MALEVOLENCE, (S.) Ill-will. *L.*

MALEVOLENT, (A.) Bearing ill will.

MA'LICE, (S.) A settled spite or hatred.

MALICIOUS, (A.) Envious, spiteful. *L.*

MALIGN, (A.) Mischievous, envious.

MALIGN, (V.) 1. To envy, 2. To defame. *L.*

MALIGNANCY, (S.) A being

MALIGNANT, (A.) Hurtful, mischievous.

MA-

M A

MALIGNANT *Disease*, A term commonly applied to those that are epidemical, and attended with spots or eruptions.

MAL'IGNANT, (S.) A diseased person.

MAL'IGNITY, (S.) A propensity to wish or do mischief; evilness of nature.

MA'LKIN, (S.) 1. A kind of mop for cleaning an oven, 2. A dirty wench, 3. A scarecrow.

MALL, or Pall-Mall, (S.) 1. A large iron hammer, 2. The name of a play or exercise, 3. The place where they play at it. *L.*

MA'LLARD, (S.) A wild drake. *F.*

MA'LLABLE, (A.) That may be worked or spread out with a hammer.

MA'LLET, (S.) A kind of large wooden hammer. *L.*

MA'LLING, (S.) Also called *West Malling*, or *Town Malling*, a town in Kent, 30 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Aug. 12, Oct. 2, and Nov. 17.

MA'LLOWS, (S.) An herb.

MA'LSBURY, (S.) A borough town in Wiltshire, 90 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are March 17, April 7, and May 26.

MA'LMSEY, (S.) A rich luscious wine.

MA'LPAS, (S.) A town in Cheshire, 157 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are March 25, July 25, and Dec. 8.

MALT, (S.) Barley soaked and dried, to make drink. *S.*

MAL'T-LONG, or Malt-worm, (S.) 1. An insect, 2. A sore in a horse's hoof.

MA'LTSTER, (S.) One who makes or deals in malt.

MA'LTON, (S.) A borough town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 190 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are the day before Palm-Sunday, day before Whit-Sunday, and Oct. 10.

MALVA'DA, (S.) A Spanish coin, 13 of which make an English farthing. *Sp.*

MALVERSA'TION, (S.) Bad shifts, mean artifices. *F.*

MAMMA', (S.) Mother. *L.*

MA'MMIFORM, (A.) Of the shape of paps or dugs. *L.*

MA'MMILLARY, (A.) Belonging to the paps. *L.*

MA'MMOCK, (S.) A fragment or scrap of provisions.

M A

MA'MMON, (S.) The god of riches.

MAN, (S.) 1. The human race in general, 2. A human being of the male kind, of full age, 3. In a loose sense, any one, 4. One of uncommon qualifications, 5. A servant, 6. A round piece of wood at draughts. *S.*

MAN of War, A ship of war.

MAN, (V.) 1. To fill or furnish with men, 2. To make a hawk tractable.

MA'NACLES, (S.) Handcuffs. *F.*

MA'NAGE, (S.) A school for riding the great horse. *F.*

MA'NAGE, (V.) 1. To order or conduct, 2. To govern, 3. To wield, to move easily, 4. To treat with caution. *F.*

MA'NAGEABLE, (A.) 1. Easy in the use, 2. Tractable.

MA'NAGEMENT, (S.) 1. Managing, ordering, 2. Conduct. *F.*

MA'NCHESTER, (S.) A fine town in Lancashire, noted for the manufacture of fustian. It is 166 miles from London, and has a market on Saturday. Its fairs are on Whit-Monday, Sept. 21, and Nov. 6.

MA'NCHE, (S.) The finest sort of bread. *F.*

MANCHINEE'L, (S.) An Indian tree.

MA'NCIPATE, (V.) To sell to another a person's right or interest in any thing.

MA'NCIPLE, (S.) One who buys provisions for a college in the universities.

MANDA'MUS, (S.) A writ by which any thing is commanded, as a letter sent by the king to the head of a college or corporation, requiring the admission of some person into their society. *L.*

MA'NDARINS, (S.) The governors of provinces in China.

MA'NDATE, (S.) A writ sent from the king, commanding the dispatch of justice.

MA'NDIBLE, (S.) The jaw. *L.*

MA'NDIL, (S.) A Persian turban.

MA'NDRAKE, (S.) A plant whose root has some resemblance to the figure of a man. *G.*

MA'NDUCATE, (V.) To chew. *L.*

MANE, (S.) The long hair on a horse's neck.

MA'NES, (S.) The ghosts of the dead.

MA'NESHEET, (S.) A hood or head-cloth worn by horses.

MA'NFULNESS, (S.) Stoutness, courageousness.

MANGE, (S.) A filthy disease in cattle.

MA'NGER.

MA'NGER, (S.) A kind of long trough for horses to eat out of. *F.*
MA'NGLE, (V.) 1. To cut, rend, or tear in pieces, 2. To cut meat unhandfomely.
MA'NGO, (S.) An East-Indian fruit, brought to Europe pickled.
MA'NGY, (A.) Troubled with the mange.
MA'NHOD, (S.) 1. Man's estate, 2. Valour, courage.
MA'NIA, (S.) Madness. *G.*
MA'NIACK, (A.) Troubled with madness.
MANICHEE'S, (S.) A sect who held that there were two principles who governed the world, the one good, and the other bad.
MA'NIFEST, (A.) Plain, evident. *L.*
MA'NIFEST, (V.) 1. To make clear, 2. To reveal or declare.
MANIFE'STO, (S.) A publick declaration of a prince or state. *Sp.*
MA'NIFOLD, (A.) A great many; of different kinds.
MAN'IGLIONS, (S.) The handles on the back of a piece of ordnance.
MA'NINGTREE, (S.) A town in Essex, 59 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. It has a fair on June 15.
MA'NIPLE, (S.) 1. An ornament worn on the left wrist of a Romish priest when saying mass, 2. A band of soldiers among the ancient Romans, 3. A handful. *L.*
MANIPULAR, (A.) Belonging to a maniple.
MANKIND, (S.) The race or species of human beings.
MA'NLY, (A.) 1. Masculine, 2. Brave, generous, noble.
MA'NNA, (S.) 1. A food which fell from heaven for the support of the Israelites, 2. A kind of honey condensed on some trees of Calabria, and used as a gentle purge. *H.*
MA'NNER, (S.) 1. The way or fashion in which a thing is done, 2. Custom. *F.*
MA'NNERLY, (A.) Civil, complaisant.
MA'NNERS, (S.) 1. Moral behaviour, 2. Ceremonious complaisance.
MA'NOR, or **Mánour**, (S.) A feat or house with land belonging to the lord of the fee, 2. The lord's jurisdiction, consisting of a court baron, &c. *F.*
MA'NSFIELD, (S.) A large town in Nottinghamshire, 116 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its

fairs are June 29, and the second Thursday in October.
MA'NSION, (S.) A dwelling-house. *L.*
MANSLAU'GHTER, (S.) The unlawful killing a man without premeditated malice. *T.*
MANTELET, (S.) 1. An outer dress worn over a woman's shoulders, made in imitation of the mantelet worn by the French bishops over their rochets, 2. In Fortification, a kind of moveable pent-house to shelter the pioneers in a siege. *F.*
MANTI'GER, (S.) A large monkey.
MA'NTLE, (S.) A kind of cloak or long robe. *S.*
MA'NTLE, (V.) 1. To sparkle, as liquor, 2. To stretch out the wings, as a hawk.
MA'NTLETREE, (S.) A piece of timber laid across the head of a chimney.
MA'NTUA, (S.) A gown worn by women. *F.*
MA'NUAL, (A.) Belonging to, or performed by, the hand. *L.*
MA'NUAL, (S.) A book easily carried in the hand or pocket.
MANUDU'CTION, (S.) A guiding or leading by the hand. *L.*
MANUFA'CTURE, (S.) 1. The working some natural production into a valuable artificial commodity, 2. The work itself.
MANUFA'CTURE, (V.) To work up such commodity. *F.*
MANUFA'CTURER, (S.) The maker of such goods.
MANUFA'CTURY, (S.) A place where many hands are employed in such works.
MANUMI'SSION, (S.) The freeing a servant, or discharging a slave from bondage. *L.*
MANUMI'T, or **Manumise**, (V.) 1. To enfranchise, 2. To set at liberty. *L.*
MANU'RE, (S.) Any thing proper to fatten ground.
MANU'RE, (V.) To fatten land by strewing dung, marl, &c. over it. *F.*
MA'NUSCRIPT, (S.) A written book.
MA'NY, (A.) A multitude.
MAP, (S.) A representation of the whole or a part of the earth, upon a plane superficies, describing the situation and form of countries, &c. *L.*
MA'PLE, (S.) A tree. *S.*
MA'RACOCK, (S.) The passion-flower.
MARANA'THA, (S.) A form of anathematizing among the Jews. *Syr.*

MARA'SMUS. (S.) A slow continual fever. *G.*

MARAU'DER, (S.) A soldier who straggles about for plunder.

MARAVE'DIS, (S.) A Spanish coin, 34 of which go to 6*d.* sterling.

MA'RBLE, (S.) 1. A hard and fine stone, 2. A little ball of marble for children to play with.

MA'RBLE, (V.) To stain like marble.

MA'RCASITE, (S.) A metallick mineral stone. *F.*

MARCH, (S.) 1. The third month in the year, 2. The moving of a body of soldiers from one place to another, 3. The beat of drum on that occasion, 4. A solemn or deliberate walking.

MA'RCHEs, (S.) Borders, confines.

MA'RCHIONESS, (S.) The wife of a marquis.

MA'RCHPANE, (S.) A sort of macaroon.

MA'RCID, (A.) Lean, withered. *L.*

MARE, (S.) A female horse. *S.*

MA'RGIN, or *Märgent,* (S.) 1. The unprinted paper left round a page, 2. The extremity or edge of anything. *L.*

MA'RGINAL, (A.) Written or printed in the margin.

MA'RGRAVE, (S.) A German marquis.

MA'RIGOLD, (S.) A flower.

MARINA'DE, (S.) Pickled meat.

MA'RINATE, (V.) To fry in oil, and then to pickle. *F.*

MAR'INE, (A.) Of or belonging to the sea. *F.*

MAR'INE, (S.) 1. The navy, 2. A soldier that serves on shipboard. *F.*

MA'RINER, (S.) A sailor.

MA'RJORAM, (S.) A sweet-smelling herb. *L.*

MA'RISH, (S.) A bog, a fen. *F.*

MA'RITIME, (A.) 1. Bordering upon the sea, 2. Relating to the sea, naval. *L.*

MARK, (S.) 1. An impression, 2. A proof or token, 3. A signature, 4. A boundary of land, 5. Any thing to shoot at, 6. A weight of eight ounces, 7. A character made by those who cannot write their names, 8. An old English silver coin worth 13*s.* 4*d.* Those still in use are the mark of Venice worth 2*s.* 6*d.* That of Hamburgh and Berlin 1*s.* 6*d.* That of Denmark 9*d.* The rix mark of Denmark 11*d.* The flet mark of Denmark 9*d.* And the bräs mark of Sweden about half a farthing.

MARK, (V.) 1. To set a mark on a thing in order to know it again, 2. To take notice of.

Letter of MARK. See *LETTER.*

MA'RKET, (S.) 1. A place where provisions, &c. are set to sale, 2. A publick time of buying and selling, 3. Rate, price.

MA'RKET, (V.) To deal at a market; to buy or sell.

Clark of the MARKET, An officer who is to take care that all the weights and measures used in the market be agreeable to the standard.

MA'RKETABLE, (A.) Fit to be sold in a market.

MARKETJE'W, (S.) A seaport town in Cornwall, 288 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are three weeks before Easter-Eve, and Sept. 29.

MARL, (S.) A chalky kind of clay. *W.*

MA'RLBOROUGH, (S.) A borough town in Wiltshire, 75 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are July 10, and Nov. 22.

MA'RLINE, (S.) A small line of untwisted hemp well tarred.

MA'RLow, (S.) A borough town in Buckinghamshire, 31 miles from London. It has a fair Oct. 29.

MA'RMALADE, (S.) A confection made of quinces or other fruit. *F.*

MARMO'REAN, (A.) 1. Made of marble, 2. Resembling marble. *L.*

MA'RMOSSET, (S.) 1. A kind of black monkey with a shaggy neck, 2. A grotesque figure in building. *F.*

MARMO'TTO, (S.) A mountain rat. *L.*

MAROO'NING, (S.) Setting a person on an uninhabited island.

MARQUE, (S.) Reprisal. *F.*

MA'RLQUETRY, (S.) A kind of checker inlaid work. *F.*

MA'RQUIS, or *Märquess,* (S.) A nobleman next in dignity to a duke. *F.*

MA'RQUISATE, (S.) The jurisdiction of a marquis.

MARR, (V.) To spoil, to damage. *S.*

MA'RRIAGE, (S.) A civil contract, by which a man and woman are joined together for life. *F.*

MA'RRIAGEABLE, (A.) Of age fit to be married. *F.*

MA'RRow, (S.) 1. A substance contained in the cavity of bones, 2. The quittance of any thing.

MA'RRY,

MA'RRY, (V.) 1. To take a wife or husband, 2. To give in marriage, 3. To perform the ceremony. *F.*

MARS, (S.) 1. The god of war, represented clothed in armour, and riding in a high chariot drawn by two furious horses, 2. One of the 7 planets, 3. Among Chemists, iron or steel.

MARSH, (S.) A boggy ground. *S.*

MA'RSHAL, (S.) A name given to several considerable officers. *F.*

Earl MARSHAL of England, A great officer who should take cognizance of all matters of war and arms.

MARSHAL of the Exchequer, One to whom that court commits the custody of the king's debtors during the term.

MARSHAL of the King's House, An officer who hears and determines all pleas of the crown, and punishes for faults committed within the verge of the court.

MARSHAL of the King's Hall, An officer who places the household servants and strangers at table according to their quality.

MARSHAL of the King's Bench, The chief keeper of the prison of that name in Southwark.

MARSHAL at Sea, He who punishes offences committed at sea.

MARSHAL of a Regiment, One who has the charge of prisoners, and executes the orders of a council of war.

MARSHALS at Arms, Pursuivants.

MARSHAL of France, Is captain general, the highest preferment in the army or navy.

Felt MARSHAL, In Holland and Germany, and *Field Marshal* in England, are the same as captain general.

MA'RSHALLING, (S.) 1. In Heraldry, joining several coats of arms in one escutcheon, 2. Disposing of persons at public solemnities in their proper places.

MA'RSHALSEA, (S.) A prison in Southwark, belonging to the marshal of the king's household.

MA'RSHY, (A.) 1. Boggy, fenny, swampy, 2. Produced in marshes.

MA'RSFIELD, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 102 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are May 24, and Oct. 24.

MART, (S.) A great fair, or market; a place of publick traffick.

MARTEN, or Mårtern, (S.) 1. A small creature which has a rich fur, 2. A kind of swallow that builds under the eaves of houses; a martlet.

M'ARTIAL, (A.) Warlike.

MA'RTINGALE, (S.) A sort of rein for a horse. *F.*

MA'RTLEMAS, or Martinmas, (S.) The feast of St. Martin kept Nov. 11.

MA'RTYR, (S.) One who suffers death for what he apprehends to be the truth.

MA'RTYRDOM, (S.) The pain and death a martyr undergoes.

MARTYRO'LOGY, (S.) A book of martyrs. *G.*

MA'RVEL, (V.) To wonder. *L.*

MA'RVELLOUS, (A.) 1. Wonderful, 2. Surpassing credit.

MA'SCULINE, (S.) Of the male kind.

MASH, (S.) Water, bran, &c. mixed for a horse.

MASH, (V.) 1. To crush to pieces, 2. To mix. *F.*

MASK, or Masque, (S.) 1. A vizard, or covering for the face, 2. A pretence or subterfuge, 3. A kind of dramatick performance. *F.*

MA'SON, (S.) A workman who builds with stone. *F.*

MA'SONRY, (S.) Stone work.

MASQU'ERA'DE, (S.) A diversion in which persons of all qualities, ages, and sexes meet together in disguise. *F.*

MASS, (S.) 1. A lump, or the quantity of matter contained in any thing, 2. The greatest part, 3. A billiard stick, 4. The popish church service, 5. In Sumatra, a piece of money of 11. value.

MA'SSACRE, (S.) A slaughter of unarmed people; indiscriminate butchery.

MA'SSIVE, or M'issy, (A.) Solid, bulky, weighty. *F.*

MAST, (S.) 1. Of a ship, a long round piece of timber to which the sails, yards, &c. are fixed, 2. The fruit of the oak, and beech, 3. Two pounds and a half of amber. *S.*

MA'STER, (S.) 1. The head, or governor, 2. A teacher, 3. One well skilled in any thing, 4. A proprietor, or possessor, 5. A compellation of respect, 6. A young gentleman, 7. A title of dignity in the universities, as, *MASTER of arts*, 8. Commander of a trading ship, 9. A title belonging to several posts. *F.*

MASTER of the Armoury, One who has the care of the arms.

MASTER of Aftay, One who takes care that the gold, &c. be according to the standard.

MASTER of the Ceremonies, An officer who introduces all ambassadors, &c. into the king's presence.

MASTER in Chancery, One of the twelve assistants to the lord chancellor in matters of judgment.

MASTER of the Faculties, An officer under the archbishop of Canterbury, who grants licences and dispensations.

MASTER of the Horse, One who has the charge of the stables of a prince or nobleman.

MASTER of the King's Household, An officer under the lord steward of the household, whose business it is to survey the household accounts.

MASTER of the Jewel-House, A person who has the charge of all the plate for the king's table, and all the plate and jewels in the tower of London.

MASTER Worker of the Mint, One who receives the bullion from the warden, and returns it when coined.

MASTER of the King's Musters, or *Master-General*, An officer who takes care that the forces be complete, well armed and trained.

MASTER of the Ordnance, An officer who has the care of all the king's ordnance and artillery.

MASTER of the Rolls, An assistant to the lord chancellor, who hears causes in his absence.

MASTER of a Ship of War, An officer next to a lieutenant, who has the sailing of the ship in his charge and care.

MA'STER, (V.) To get the better of.

MA'STERLESS, (A.) 1. Without a master, 2. Unruly.

MA'STERLY, (A.) 1. Complete, skilful, masterlike, 2. Imperious.

MA'STERPIECE, (S.) 1. A curious piece of art, proceeding from the utmost extent of the maker's skill, 2. Chief excellence.

MA'STERSHIP, (S.) The quality or dignity of a master; superiority.

MA'STERY, (S.) Power, authority.

MA'STICATE, (V.) To chew. *L.*

MASTICA'TION, (S.) The act of chewing.

MA'STICH, (S.) The gum of the lentisk tree. *G.*

MA'STICOT, or Masticot, (S.) A light yellow used in painting; cerufs calcined. *J.*

MA'STUFF, (S.) A large house dog.

MAT, (S.) A piece of weaving made of straw or rushes. *T.*

MATCH, (S.) 1. A cord to fire guns, 2. A thin slip of wood or card tipped with brimstone, 3. An agreement for persons to marry, 4. One to be married, 5. An equal, 6. A contest or game.

MATCH, (V.) 1. To be like, 2. To pair or couple, 3. To marry, 4. To be equal to, 5. To shew an equal.

MATE, (S.) 1. A husband or wife, 2. A companion, partner or sharer, 3. A move at chess, 4. The second in subordination; as, *the master's MATE.* *B.*

MATE'RIA Médica, (S.) Whatever is used in medicine for the cure or prevention of diseases. *L.*

MATE'RIAL, (A.) 1. Consisting of matter, 2. Important, principal, essential.

MATE'RIALISTS, (S.) A sect who maintain the eternity of matter.

MATERIA'LITY, (S.) 1. The being composed of matter, 2. Importance.

MATE'RIALS, (S.) Tools, or stuff for workmanship. *L.*

MATE'RNAL, (A.) Motherly.

MATH. See *LATTER Math.*

MATHEMATICAL, (A.) Belonging to the mathematics.

MATHEMAT'CIAN, (S.) A person skilled in the

MATHEMA'TICKS, (S.) A science which teaches whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. *G.*

MA'TTNS, (S.) Morning prayer.

MA'TRASS, (S.) A strait-necked chemical vessel. *F.*

MA'TRICE, or Mátrix, (S.) 1. The womb, 2. A mould. *L.*

MA'TRICIDE, (S.) 1. The crime of murdering one's mother, 2. The murderer himself. *L.*

MATRI'CURAL BOOK, (S.) i. e. Motherly, book, a register in which the names of young scholars newly admitted in an university are entered, and put, as it were, under the care of their common mother. *L.*

MATRI'ULATE, (V.) To register in the matricular book. *L.*

MATRICA'TION, (S.) The act of matriculating.

MATRIMO'NIAL, (A.) Of or belonging to matrimony. *L.*

MA'TRIMONY, (S.) Marriage, the nuptial state. *L.*

MA'TRON,

MA'TRON, (S.) A grave motherly woman. *L.*
MATRO'SSES, (S.) Soldiers in the artillery, next below the gunners.
MA'TTED, (A.) 1. Covered with mats, 2. Entangled and clung together.
MA'TTER, (S.) 1. That of which any thing is made, 2. Body or substance, 3. Corruption, 4. Cause or occasion, 5. Thing or business, 6. Theme or subject, 7. About or to the value of. *L.*
MA'TTER, (V.) To be of importance, to import.
MA'TTOCK, (S.) A tool used in grubbing up trees, &c. *S.*
MA'TTRESS, (S.) 1. A kind of quilt filled with wool, cotton, or flocks.
MATURA'TION, (S.) A ripening, or growing to maturity; suppuration. *L.*
MATU'RE, (A.) Ripe, in its perfection.
MATU'RITY, (S.) Ripeness of fruit, years, &c. *L.*
MAU'DLIN, (A.) Half drunk.
MAU'DLIN, (S.) A plant.
MAU'GRE, (P.) In spite of. *F.*
MA'VIS, (S.) A singing bird, called a thrush. *F.*
MAUL, (V.) To bang or beat.
MAU'LKIN. See **MALKIN**.
MAU'LISTICK, (S.) The stick on which a painter rests his hand when at work.
MAUND, (S.) A kind of basket. *S.*
MAU'NDER, (V.) To grumble, to murmur, to mutter.
MAUNDY Thursday, (S.) The Thursday before Easter, when the king or his almoner washes the feet of several poor men, and gives them money, &c.
MAUSO'LEUM, (S.) A sumptuous tomb.
MAW, (S.) The ventricle of the stomach.
MAW Worms, (S.) Such as breed in the stomach, especially of a horse.
MAW'KISH, (A.) 1. Sick at the stomach, 2. Nauseous, unfavoury.
MAWKS, (S.) A hoidening girl.
ST. MAWS, or **St. Maaddits**, (S.) A town in Cornwall, 260 miles from London, with only 30 poor houses, and neither church, chapel, nor market, and yet sends two members to parliament.
MAX'ILLA, (S.) The jaw. *L.*
MA'XIM, (S.) A principle founded in reason; an axiom; a leading truth. *L.*
MAY, (V.) 1. To be permitted, 2. To be possible, 3. To be by chance, 4. An expression of desire. *S.*
MAY, (S.) The fifth month in the year.

MAY Lily, (S.) The lily of the valley.
MA'YOR, (S.) The chief magistrate in a corporation. *L.*
MA'YORALTY, (S.) The time a person is mayor.
MA'YORESS, (S.) The wife of a mayor.
MAZAR'INE Blue, (S.) A deep blue.
MAZARINE Hood, (S.) One made after the dutehess of Mazarine's fashion.
MAZAR'INES, (S.) Little dishes set in a large one.
MAZE, (S.) 1. A place full of turnings and windings, 2. Astonishment, 3. Perplexity.
MA'ZER, (S.) A broad drinking cup.
MA'ZZAROTH, (S.) The zodiack.
MEAD, (S.) 1. A drink made of honey, 2. A meadow. *S.*
MEA'DOW, (S.) Ground not plowed, but reserved for hay or pasture. *S.*
MEA'GERNESS, (S.) Leanness. *F.*
MEA'GRE, (A.) Lean, thin. *F.*
MEAL, (S.) 1. A set repast, 2. Any corn after it is ground. *L. S.*
MEA'LY, (A.) Dry and floury.
MEAN, (S.) The middle, medium.
MEAN, (A.) Low, poor, pitiful.
MEAN, (V.) 1. To purpose, 2. To signify.
MEA'NDERS, (S.) Turnings and windings, in allusion to the river Meander in Phrygia, which 'tis said has 600 turnings.
MEA'NING, (S.) 1. Sense or signification, 2. Purpose, intention.
MEANS, (S.) 1. Methods, ways, 2. Riches, 3. By all MEANS, Without doubt, 4. By no MEANS, Not at all.
MEAR, Meer, or Mere, (S.) 1. A standing water, 2. A marshy ground, 3. A bound or limit.
MEARL, (S.) A black-bird.
MEASE, (S.) A measure of 300 herrings.
MEA'SLES, (S.) A cutaneous disorder.
MEA'SURABLE, (A.) That may be measured. *L.*
MEA'SURE, (S.) 1. That which serves to shew the quantity or extent of any thing, 2. Quantity, extent, 3. Portion allotted, 4. Degree, 5. Cadence in verses, metre, 6. Time in musick, 7. Mean of action, mean to an end. *F.*
MEA'SURE, (V.) 1. To compute the quantity or extent of any thing by some settled rule, 2. To adjust, to proportion, 3. To mark out in stated quantities.

MEA'

MEASURES, (S.) Ways, means.

MEAT, (S.) 1. Food in general, 2. Flesh to be eaten. S.

MECHANICAL, or Mechanick, (A.) 1. Belonging to mechanicks, 2. Belonging to a working trade, 3. Mean, servile.

MECHANICK, (S.) An artificer.

MECHANICKS, (S.) A science which demonstrates the laws of motion, shews the effect of moving forces, and applies them to engines, &c. G.

MECHANISM, (S.) The construction of a body or engine. F.

MECONIUM, (S.) The expressed juice of poppy. G.

ME'DAL, (S.) 1. An ancient coin, 2. A piece of metal, with a device, struck on some extraordinary occasion. F.

MEDALLION, (S.) A large medal. F.

ME'DDLE, (V.) To touch, or concern one's self about.

ME'DIAL, or Médiatē, (A.) In, or belonging to the middle. L.

ME'DIATE, (A.) 1. Interposed, 2. Middle, between two extremes, 3. Acting as a means. L.

ME'DIATE, (V.) To interpose as an equal friend between two parties. L.

MEDIA'TION, (S.) 1. Interposition; agency between two parties as a common friend, 2. Intercession for another. L.

MEDIA'TOR, (S.) An intercessor.

MEDIATO'RIAL, (A.) Of or belonging to a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, (S.) A female intercessor.

MEDICAMENT, (S.) A physical composition. L.

MEDICASTER, (S.) A quack. L.

MEDIC'NAL, (A.) Physical. L.

MEDICINE, (S.) 1. The art of physick, 2. A physical preparation. L.

MEDIO'CRITY, (S.) A mean between two extremes. L.

ME'DITATE, (V.) 1. To revolve in the mind, 2. To plan, to scheme. L.

MEDITA'TION, (S.) A close thinking upon.

ME'DITATIVE, (A.) Thoughtful, given to meditation.

MEDITERRA'NEAN, (S.) Or Midland sea, so called because it lies between Europe, Asia, and Africa.

ME'DIUM, (S.) 1. The mean or middle, 2. The peculiar constitution of any space or region through which a body moves, 3. Any thing intervening. L.

ME'DLAR, (S.) A sort of fruit, never eat but when rotten.

ME'DLER, (S.) One that concerns himself with other people's affairs.

ME'DLEY, (S.) An odd mixture.

MEDU'LLARY, (A.) Belonging to the marrow. L.

MEEK, (A.) 1. Mild, gentle, 2. Humble, submissive.

MEE'KNESS, (S.) 1. Gentleness, 2. Humility.

MEER, (A.) Arrant, downright. See MYRE.

MEER. See MEAR.

MEET, (A.) Proper, fit.

MEET, (V.) To come together, to join.

MEE'TING, (S.) 1. An assembly, 2. A conflux; as, the meeting of two rivers.

MEE'TNESS, (S.) Fitness.

ME'GRIM, (S.) A disease in the head.

MELANCHO'LICK, (A.) Subject to

MELANCHOLY, (S.) A disease which proceeds from the overflowing of black choler; pensiveness, sadness. G.

ME'LANCHOLY, (A.) 1. Sad, pensive, cast down, 2. That causes melancholy.

MELA'SSES, (S.) Treacle.

ME'LCOMB, or Melcomb-Régis, (S.) A town in Dorsetshire, joined by a bridge to Weymouth. It is 132 miles from London, and has a market on Tuesdays and Fridays.

ME'LILOT, (S.) An herb. G.

ME'LIORATE, (V.) 1. To make better, 2. To ripen. L.

MELI'TE'S, (S.) A precious stone of an orange colour.

ME'LLEOUS, (A.) Of or like honey.

MELLI'FEROUS, (A.) Bringing or bearing honey. L.

MELLI'FLUENT, or Mellifluous, (A.) Flowing with honey. L.

ME'LLOW, (A.) 1. Ripe, 2. Soft, as some strokes in painting, 3. Soft in sound, 4. Half drunk.

MELO'DIOUS, (A.) Harmonious. G.

ME'LODY, (S.) Harmony. G.

ME'LOIN, (S.) A well known fruit. F.

MELPO'MENE', (S.) One of the Muses, said to be the inventress of tragedy, represented in a rich dress, holding crowns and scepters in one hand, and a poniard in the other.

MELT, (V.) 1. To dissolve, or make fluid, 2. To become fluid, 3. To soften to love or tenderness.

Q ME'LTON.

ME/LTON-MOW'BRAY, (S.) A town in Leicestershire, 88 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are the first Tuesday after January 17, Whit-Tuesday, and Aug. 21.

ME'MBER, (S.) 1. A part of a body, natural or politick, 2. A head or clause of a discourse. *F.*

ME'MBRANE, (S.) A thin skin that covers the muscles, bowels, &c. *L.*

MEMBRA'NEOUS, (A.) Full of membranes. *L.*

MEMBRE'TTO, (S.) In Architecture, a pilaster that supports an arch.

MEME'NTO, (S.) A hint at something that ought to awaken the mind. *L.*

MEMO'IRS, (S.) A history of transactions during the author's life. *F.*

ME'MORABLE, (A.) Worthy to be remembered. *L.*

MEMORA'NDUM, (S.) A short note of something to be remembered. *L.*

MEMO'RIAL, (S.) 1. What serves to put one in mind of a thing, 2. A writing delivered in by a minister of state, or ambassador, about some particular business.

ME'MORY, (S.) 1. That faculty by which we call to mind any past idea, 2. Fame, reputation. *L.*

ME'NACE, (V.) To threaten. *F.*

ME'NACE, (S.) A threat.

MENA'GE, (S.) A collection of animals.

MEND, (V.) 1. To correct, repair, or reform, 2. To improve, to increase, 3. To grow better. *L.*

ME'NDICANT, (S.) A beggar. *L.*

ME'NDLESHAM, (S.) A small town in Suffolk, 76 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. It has a fair on Holy Thursday.

ME'NIAL, (A.) Domestick. *L.*

MENI'NGES, (S.) Two thin skins which inclose the substance of the brain. *G.*

ME'NSES, (S.) The monthly purgations belonging to the female sex. *L.*

ME'NSTRUOUS, or Menstrual, (A.) Belonging to the menses. *L.*

ME'NSTRUUM, (S.) Any dissolving or corroding liquid. *L.*

ME'NSURABLE, (A.) Capable of being measured. *L.*

MENSURA'TION, (S.) The art of discovering the contents of surfaces and solid bodies. *L.*

ME'NTAL, (A.) Belonging to the mind.

ME'NTION, (V.) To name or express, either in words or writing.

ME'NTION, (S.) Oral or written expression. *L.*

ME'RCANTILE, (A.) Belonging to trade or merchandize. *F.*

ME'RCENARY, (S.) An hireling. *L.*

ME'RCENARY, (A.) Greedy of gain.

ME'RCER, (S.) One who deals in silks.

ME'RCERY, (S.) Mercers goods; the trade of mercers. *F.*

ME'RGHANDISE, (S.) 1. Trade, commerce, traffick, 2. Commodities to trade with. *F.*

ME'RGHANT, (S.) A wholesale dealer, especially to foreign parts. *F.*

ME'RGHANTMAN, (S.) A trading ship.

MERCHE, (S.) A mean town in Cambridgeshire, 79 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. Its fairs are Whit-Monday, and Oct. 27.

ME'RCIFUL, (A.) Ready to shew mercy.

ME'RCILESS, (A.) That has no mercy.

MERCU'RIAL, (A.) Lively, brisk. *L.*

MERCU'RIALS, (S.) Medicines prepared with quicksilver.

ME'RCURY, (S.) 1. According to the heathen theology, was the god of merchandize, and the messenger of the gods, and is therefore represented with wings on his head and heels, and a caduceus, which is a rod with two serpents twisted round it, in his hand, 2. The nearest planet to the sun, 3. Quicksilver, 4. A purging plant, 5. Sprightly qualities, 6. A newspaper, 7. A carrier of news. *L.*

ME'RCY, (S.) 1. Pity, compassion, pardon, 2. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure. *F.*

MERCY Seat, (S.) The covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited.

MERE, (S.) A large pool or lake. *S.*

MERE, (A.) Simple, unmixed; such and nothing else; that or this only. *L.*

MERI'DIAN, (S.) 1. Noon-tide, 2. In Geography, a great circle, which passing through the poles divides the world into two equal parts, eastern and western. *L.*

First MERIDIAN, That from whence the longitude is reckoned. The English now place the first meridian at London, and the French at Paris. See **LONGITUDE.**

MERI'DIONAL, (A.) Southern; having a southern aspect. *F.*

MERIONETHSHIRE, (S.) A county in North Wales, 35 miles long, and 108 in circumference; containing 37 parishes, three

three market towns, and sending one member to parliament.

MERIT, (S.) 1. Desert, worth, 2. Reward deserved, 3. Claim, right. *L.*

MERIT, (V.) To deserve.

MERITORIOUS, (A.) Deserving reward.

MERLON, (S.) In Fortification, that part of the breast-work of a battery which is between two port-holes. *F.*

MERMAID, (S.) A fabulous creature, with the upper parts like a woman, and the lower like a fish.

MERRIMAKE, (V.) To feast, to be jovial.

MERRIMENT, (S.) Mirth, jollity.

MERRINESS, (S.) Mirth, a merry disposition.

MERRY, (A.) 1. Cheerful, jocund, 2. Pleasant, diverting.

To make MERRY, (V.) To junket, to be jovial.

MESENTERY, (S.) The double skin fastening the bowels to the back, and to each other. *G.*

MESH, (S.) The interstice or space between the threads of a net. *Du.*

MESLIN, or Mäslin, (S.) Wheat and rye mingled together to make bread.

MESNE, (S.) A lord of a manor who holds of a superior lord.

MESS, (S.) A portion of food for one or more persons. *I.*

MESS, (V.) To eat or feed together.

MESSAGE, (S.) An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third. *F.*

MESSE, (S.) A piece of money in India, equal to 1500 pecties, or 1 s. 3 d. sterling.

MESSSENGER, (S.) 1. An ambassador or envoy, 2. A pursuivant or serjeant, 3. One who goes on an errand. *F.*

MESSENGERS of the Exchequer, Officers of that court who attend the lord treasurer to carry his letters and orders.

KING'S MESSENGERS, Officers who carry dispatches from the secretaries of state, and take state prisoners into custody.

MESSENGERS of the Press, Persons who search printing-houses, booksellers shops, &c. and take the printers and publishers of seditious books, &c. into custody.

MESSIAH, (S.) The Anointed; a name and title given to Jesus Christ. *H.*

MESSEURS, (S.) A title of civility, used instead of Mr. when applied to two or more gentlemen, as *Messrs. Long and Thomson.* *F.*

ME'SSMATE, (S.) One who eats at the same table.

ME'SSUAGE, (S.) A dwelling house with land and other conveniences belonging to it.

MESTIZOS, (S.) The breed of Spaniards with Americans.

METAL, (S.) 1. A compact substance, capable of fusion, and being disfixed by the hammer, 2. Courage, spirit.

METALEPSIS, (S.) In Rhetorick, the continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations. *G.*

METALLICK, or Metalline, (A.) Partaking of the nature of metals.

METALLIST, (S.) One skilled in metals.

METALLURGY, (S.) The art of working on, or melting metals. *G.*

METAMORPHOSE, (V.) To change from one shape to another.

METAMORPHOSIS, (S.) A changing from one shape to another. *G.*

ME'TAPHOR, (S.) A figure in Rhetorick, when a word is changed from its natural signification to a figurative one, as, *the golden barveft.* *G.*

METAPHORICAL, (A.) Figurative, or belonging to a metaphor.

METAPHRASIS, (S.) A literal translation. *G.*

METAPHRASST, (S.) One who translates literally. *G.*

METAPHYSICAL, (A.) Belonging to METAPHYSICKS, (S.) A science which treats of immaterial beings and of forms in general, abstracted from matter. *G.*

METATARSUS, (S.) The middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot. *G.*

METE, (V.) To measure. *L.*

METEMPSYCHOSIS, (S.) The passing of the soul from one body into another.

ME'TEORS, (S.) Vapours drawn up into the air, appearing under different forms, as thunder, lightning, rain, hail, snow, &c. *G.*

METHEGLIN, (S.) A drink made of honey, spice, herbs, &c. *L.*

ME'THOD, (S.) 1. Order, regularity, 2. Way, manner. *G.*

METHODICAL, (A.) According to method.

ME'THODISE, or Méthodize, (V.) To reduce to order.

ME'THODIST, (S.) 1. One who acts by rule, 2. A new sect, divided into two parties, whose religious sentiments are very different.

ME'THWOULD, (S.) A small town in Norfolk, 80 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. It has a fair April 25.

METONY'MICAL, (A.) Belonging to

METO'NYMY, (S.) A figure in Rhetoric, by which the cause is put for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, or the contrary, as *Every body reads Milton*.

ME'TOPE, (S.) The square space between the triglyphs of the Dorick frieze. *G.*

METOPO'SCOPY, (S.) The study of physiognomy. *G.*

ME'TRE, (S.) 1. Cadence, or the measure of verses, 2. A Turkish measure, containing five pints, one third of our wine measure. *G.*

METRO'POLIS, (S.) The head or mother city. *G.*

METROPO'LITAN, (A.) Belonging to a metropolis.

METROPO'LITAN, (S.) An archbishop.

ME'TTADEL, (S.) A measure of wine at Florence, containing half a flask. *I.*

ME'TTLE, (S.) Vigour, life, spirit-liness.

ME'TTLESOME, (A.) Full of fire, life and vigour.

METZOTI'NTO, or Mézzotinto, (S.) A manner of drawing figures on copper for printing, by making it all over rough, and scraping out the figures and all the shades that require any degree of light, the ground itself forming the strongest shadows. *I.*

MEW, (S.) 1. A sea bird, 2. A place where hawks are kept. *S.*

MEW, (V.) 1. To cast the feathers, or horns, 2. To cry like a cat, 3. To shut up.

MICE, (S.) The plural of mouse.

MI'CHAE'LMAS, (S.) The feast of St. Michael the archangel, observed on the 29th of September.

ST. MI'CHAE'L'S, (S.) A borough in Cornwall, 301 miles from London.

MI'CKLE, (A.) Much. *S.*

MI'CROCOSM, (S.) A little world. Man is so called. *G.*

MI'CROSCOPE, (S.) An instrument by which minute objects are very much augmented, and seen distinctly.

MID, (A.) Middle, equally between two extremes.

MI'DDAY, (S.) Noon, or the middle of the day.

MI'DDLE, (S.) The part equally distant from two extremities.

MI'DDLE Finger, The long finger.

MI'DDLEHAM, (S.) A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 202 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are Nov. 6 and 7.

MI'DDLESEX, (S.) Though one of the smallest counties, yet for the number of its inhabitants, and its prodigious trade, is the most considerable in all England: It is about 80 miles in circumference, and, besides the cities of London and Westminster, has five market towns, a great number of large villages, and sends 8 members to parliament, *viz.* 2 for the county, 4 for the city of London, and 2 for Westminster.

MI'DDLEWICH, (S.) A large town in Cheshire, 156 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are July 25, and Holy Thursday.

MI'DDLING, (A.) 1. Indifferent, 2. Having moderate qualities of any kind; between two extremes.

MI'DHURST, (S.) A borough town in Sussex, 52 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are March 25, Whit-Tuesday, Oct. 18.

MI'DRIFF, (S.) A skin which separates the heart and lungs from the lower belly.

MI'DSHIPMEN, (S.) Inferior officers aboard a ship of war, who assist on all occasions, and give the word of command from the superior officers.

MI'DSUMMER Day, (S.) The 24th of June, being the festival of St. John the Baptist.

MI'DWIFE, (S.) One who delivers women in labour.

MIEN, (S.) Air, look, manner. *F.*

MIGHT, (S.) Power, ability. *S.*

MI'GHTY, (P.) Very, extremely.

MIGRA'TION, (S.) A removing from one habitation or place to another. *L.*

MI'LBOURN-PORT, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 173 miles from London, which has neither corporation nor market, though it sends 2 members to parliament. Its fairs are June 5, and October 18.

MILCH,

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MILCH, (A.) Giving milk. *T.*
MILD, (A.) 1. Soft, gentle, 2. Merciful, compassionate, 3. Not acrid, not corrosive, 4. Not sharp, mellow. *S.*
MILDENHA'LL, (S.) A large town in Suffolk, 68 miles from London, with a market on Fridays. It has a fair October 10.
MILDEW, (S.) 1. A kind of pernicious dew which falls on plants, 2. Spots in silk, paper, &c. *S.*
MILE, (S.) The distance of 8 furlongs, or 1760 yards. *L.*
MILFOIL, (S.) The herb yarrow. *L.*
MILIARY *Fever*, (S.) A malignant fever, in which the skin is sprinkled with small spots resembling millet-seed.
MILITARY *Glands*, (S.) The glands dispersed over the skin for the secretion of sweat.
MILITANT, (A.) Fighting, combating. *L.*
MILITARY, (S.) Warlike. *L.*
MILITARY *Execution*, Ravaging or destroying a country.
MILITIA, (S.) Troops of citizens and country people, disciplined for the defence of their country. *L.*
MILK, (S.) A food well known. *D.*
MILK, (V.) To draw milk from the breast or dugs by the hand.
MILKY, (A.) Made of milk, resembling milk.
MILKY *Way*, (S.) A broad white circle in the heavens, caused by the light of an infinite number of fixed stars, which, by reason of their immense distance, cannot be distinctly perceived by the naked eye.
MILL, (S.) An engine for grinding corn, flattening metals, &c.
MILL, (V.) 1. To thicken cloth in a mill, 2. To beat up chocolate, 3. To stamp coin in the mints.
MILL *Leat*, (S.) A trench to convey water to and from a mill.
MILL *Teeth*, (S.) The grinders.
MILLENARIANS, or *Millenaries*, (S.) Seculars who hold that Christ is to return to the earth to reign 1000 years with his saints. *L.*
MILLENER, (S.) A person who makes head-dresses, &c. for women, and sells ribbands, gloves, &c.
MILLENNIUM, (S.) The space of 1000 years, which some imagine Christ will reign upon earth as a temporal prince. *L.*

MILLEPEDE'S, (S.) Hog-lice. *L.*
MILLER, (S.) One who grinds corn. *T.*
MILLERS *Thumb*, (S.) A small fish.
MILLET, (S.) A small grain, used in puddings, &c.
MILLION, (S.) The number 1,000,000, ten hundred thousand.
MILLREA, or *Millrée*, (S.) 1. A measure of wine or oil equal to 17 gallons wine measure, 2. A Portuguese gold coin equal to 1000 reas, or 7s. 6d. sterling, 3. A Portuguese silver coin worth 1s. 9d. sterling.
MILT, (S.) 1. The spleen, 2. The soft roe of fish. *L.*
MILTON, (S.) A borough town in Kent, 44 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on the 24th of June.
MILTON-A'BBAS, (S.) A poor town in Dorsetshire, 110 miles from London, with a market on Mondays.
MIMICK, (S.) One who imitates another's voice or actions. *G.*
MIMICK, (V.) To imitate as a buffoon. *G.*
MIMICKRY, (S.) Burlesque imitation. *G.*
MINCE, (V.) 1. To cut small, 2. To speak by halves, 3. To walk in a finical manner. *F.*
MINCING, (S.) 1. Cutting small, 2. A finical affected motion of the body in walking.
MIND, (S.) 1. Spirit opposed to body, 2. Soul, or understanding, 3. Will, purpose, desire. *S.*
MIND, (V.) 1. To attend to, 2. To take care of, 3. To put in mind.
MIND'ED, (A.) Disposed, inclined, affected.
MINDFUL, (A.) That minds or takes care of. *S.*
MINE, (A.) Belonging to me.
MINE, (S.) 1. A place in the earth from whence minerals are dug, 2. In sieges, a hole dug under ground, in which are placed barrels of gunpowder, to blow up part of a fortification, &c. *F.*
MINEHEAD, (S.) A borough and port town in Somersetshire, 197 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. It has a fair on Whit-Wednesday.
MINERAL, (A.) Belonging to a mine.
MINERALS, (S.) Both the six perfect metals, gold, silver, tin, copper, iron, and lead,

lead, and those called imperfect metals, as antimony, sulphur, marcasite, quicksilver, &c. *L.*

MINERS, (S.) Men who work in mines.

MINE'RA, (S.) The goddess of Wisdom, Arts, and War, commonly represented in armour with an helmet on her head, on which sits an owl, and with a blue mantle embroidered with silver.

MING'LE, (V.) To mix.

MINIATURE, (S.) In small. So painting in miniature is drawing pictures with water colours in a very small compass.

MIN'JIKINS, (S.) A small sort of pins.

MIN'IM, (S.) 1. A small being, a dwarf, 2. In Musick, half a semibreve.

MIN'ION, (S.) 1. A darling or favourite, 2. A kind of great gun.

MIN'ISH, (V.) To diminish.

MIN'ISTER, (S.) 1. One entrusted by the prince with the administration of government, 2. An ambassador, agent, or resident, at a prince's court, 3. A clergyman or divine. *L.*

MIN'ISTER, (V.) To officiate, to serve.

MINIST'E'RIAL, (A.) Belonging to a minister.

MINISTRANT, (A.) Attendant, acting at command.

MINISTRY, (S.) 1. Ministers of state, 2. The office of a divine, 3. Agency, interposition. *L.*

MINISTRA'TION, (S.) Serving, officiating.

MIN'NIUM, (S.) Red lead. *L.*

MIN'OR, (S.) 1. The younger, 2. The lesser, 3. In Law, one under age, 4. In Logick, the second proposition in a syllogism. *L.*

MIN'ORITES, or Friars Minors, (S.) Friars of the order of St. Francis.

MINO'RITY, (S.) Non-age.

MIN'NOTAUR, (S.) According to the poets, a monster, part a man and part a bull, which was kept by king Minos in the labyrinth of Crete, and fed with human flesh.

MINO'VERY, (S.) A law term, for a trespass committed in a forest, by setting traps to catch deer.

MIN'STER, (S.) A church belonging to a monastery or convent. *S.*

MIN'STREL, (S.) A player on a musical instrument.

MIN'STRELSY, (S.) Musick.

MINT, (S.) 1. An herb, 2. A place where money is coined. *S.*

MIN'TAGE, (S.) 1. That which is coined or stamped, 2. The duty paid for coining.

MIN'UET, (S.) 1. A French dance, 2. The tune belonging to it.

MINU'TE, (A.) Small, or little.

MINUTE, (S.) 1. The 60th part of an hour, 2. In Geography, a mile, or the 60th part of a degree, frequently expressed by this mark [*'*]; thus 12° 15' signifies 12 degrees, 15 minutes or miles.

MINUTE, (V.) To write a memorandum.

MINUTES, (S.) 1. First draughts, 2. Short memorandums.

MINX, (S.) A proud, prim lass.

MIRACLE, (S.) A thing above the ordinary course of nature. *L.*

MIRA'CULOUS, (A.) Done by a miracle.

MIRADO'R, (S.) A balcony. *Sp.*

MIRE, (S.) Dirt, or mud. *Du.*

MIR'INESS, (S.) Muddiness.

MIRKSOME, (A.) Dark, obscure.

MIR'ROUR, (S.) A looking glass. *F.*

MIRTH, (S.) Laughter, merriment. *S.*

MIS, A particle, which being placed before a word, commonly gives it a bad sense.

MISADVI'SE, (V.) To give bad or foolish advice.

MISA'NTHROPIST, (S.) A man-hater.

MISA'NTHROPY, (S.) A hatred of mankind. *G.*

MISAPPREHE'ND, (V.) To take a matter in a wrong sense. *F.*

MISAPPLY', (V.) To apply to a wrong use.

MISBECO'ME, (V.) Not to become.

MISBEHA'VE, (V.) To behave ill.

MISCA'L, (V.) To give a wrong name.

MISCA'RRIAGE, (S.) 1. Abortion, a bringing forth before the time, 2. Unhappy event of an undertaking.

MISCA'RRY, (V.) 1. To bring forth a child before the time, 2. Not to succeed, 3. To be lost.

MISCELLA'NEOUS, (A.) Mixed together without order; composed of various kinds. *L.*

MISCELLANIES, (S.) Collections on several subjects. *L.*

MISCHA'NCE, (S.) A disaster.

MISCHIEF, (S.) Hurt, damage.

MISCHIEF, (V.) To hurt, to injure.

- MISCHIEVOUS**, (A.) 1. Hurtful, 2. Unlucky, or fond of mischief.
- MISCONCEIVE**, (V.) To misapprehend.
- MISCONSTRUCTION**, (S.) A wrong interpretation. *L.*
- MISCO'NSTRUE**, (V.) To put a wrong meaning on. *L.*
- MISCOU'NT**, (V.) To count wrong.
- MISCREANT**, (S.) A profligate, an abandoned villain. *F.*
- MISDEE'DS**, (S.) Evil deeds. *S.*
- MISDEMEANOUR**, (S.) A crime. *F.*
- MISER**, (S.) A parsimonious wretch. *L.*
- MISERABLE**, (A.) 1. Wretched, or in misery, 2. Niggardly, fordid.
- MISERY**, (S.) Violent pain; wretchedness, unhappiness. *L.*
- MISFORTUNE**, (S.) Mischance.
- MISGIVE**, (V.) To presage, to apprehend and dread some future misfortune.
- MISGOVERN**, (V.) To govern amiss.
- MISGUIDE**, (V.) To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.
- MISHA'P**, (S.) Mischance, or disaster.
- MISIMPLY**, (V.) To employ amiss.
- MISINFORM**, (V.) To give a wrong information.
- MISINTERPRET**, (V.) To interpret amiss. *L.*
- MISJUDGE**, (V.) To conclude or judge amiss.
- MISLE**, (V.) To rain in dewy drops.
- MISLEAD**, (V.) To seduce, or lead astray.
- MISLIKE**, (V.) To dislike.
- MISMANAGE**, (V.) To act imprudently.
- MISMANAGEMENT**, (S.) Ill conduct.
- MISMATCH**, (V.) To match or join improperly.
- MISNAME**, (V.) To call by a wrong name.
- MISNOMER**, (S.) In Law, a misnaming, or calling by a wrong name. *F.*
- MISPLACE**, (V.) To put in a wrong place.
- MISPRINT**, (V.) To print wrong.
- MISPRISION**, (S.) Neglect, oversight.
- MISPRISION of Treason**, The not disclosing a known treason.
- MISPRISION of Felony**, The letting any person committed for treason or felony, or suspicion of either, to go before he be indicted.
- MISPROPORTION**, (V.) To join without due proportion.
- MISQUOTE**, (V.) To make a false quotation.
- MISRELA'TE**, (V.) To relate inaccurately or falsely.
- MISRECKON**, (V.) To reckon wrong.
- MISREPRESENT**, (V.) Not to represent or relate fairly.
- MISRULE**, (S.) 1. Ill government, 2. Disorder.
- MISS**, (S.) 1. A girl or young unmarried gentlewoman, 2. A kept mistress.
- MISS**, (V.) 1. To deviate, or err from, 2. To know the want of, 3. To omit, 4. To miscarry, to fail.
- MISSEAL**, (S.) A mass book.
- MISSELTAE**, or Missetoe, (S.) A plant which grows on the trunks of some trees, as oaks, apple trees, &c.
- MISSEN**, (S.) The fail of the
- MISSEN Mast**, (S.) The mast in the stern of a ship.
- MISENGROSS**, (S.) A German silver coin worth 2d. halfpenny.
- MISHAPEN**, (A.) Ill made.
- MISSE**, (A.) Thrown by the hand, striking at a distance. *L.*
- MISSEION**, (S.) A sending. *L.*
- MISSEIONARY**, (S.) A person sent to preach the gospel.
- MISSEIVE**, (A.) That may be sent, cast, or hurled. *L.*
- MISSPEND**, (V.) To lavish, or squander away.
- MISSURA**, (S.) Certain ceremonies performed by Roman priests to recommend and dismiss a dying person. *L.*
- MIST**, (S.) 1. A watery vapour, 2. Any thing that dims or darkens. *S.*
- MISTAKE**, (V.) To err, to commit an oversight.
- MISTIME**, (V.) To perform out of season.
- MISTRESS**, (S.) 1. A female possessor, 2. A title of respect, 3. A sweetheart, 4. A concubine, 5. A woman that governs, 6. A woman teacher, 7. An essay at tennis.
- MISTRUST**, (S.) Suspicion.
- MISTRUSTFUL**, (A.) Suspicious.
- MISTY**, (A.) Foggy, a dull, moist, thick air.
- MISUNDERSTAND**, (V.) To take in a wrong sense.
- MISUNDERSTANDING**, (S.) 1. Error, misconception, 2. Difference, disagreement.

MISU'SE, (V.) 1. To make an ill use of, 2. To treat ill.

MI'TCHELS, (S.) In Buildings, Purbeck stones for floors or pavements, from 15 inches to two foot square.

MITE, (S.) 1. An ancient coin, about the third part of a farthing, 2. A small insect that breeds in cheese, 3. A little worm that eats out the pith of corn, 4. Vermin that breed in the heads and necks of hawks. *F.*

MI'THRIDATE, (S.) A physical preparation invented by Mithridates king of Pontus.

MI'TIGANT, (A.) Lenient, lenitive. *L.*

MI'TIGATE, (V.) 1. To assuage or allay, 2. To pacify. *L.*

MITIGA'TION, (S.) Abatement of any thing penal, harsh, or painful. *L.*

MI'TRE, or Miter, (S.) A cap worn by bishops. *G.*

MI'TTENS, (S.) Gloves without fingers.

MI'TTIMUS, (S.) A warrant from a justice of peace to send a person to prison. *L.*

MIX, (V.) To mingle or blend together.

MIXT, (A.) Mingled. *L.*

MIXT *Angle*, An angle formed by a right line and a curved one.

MIXT *Number*, Is one that is part a whole number, and part a fraction, as $1\frac{1}{2}$.

MIXT *Tibbs*, Those of young cattle, milk, butter, cheese, &c.

MI'XTURE, (S.) A composition of several sorts of things. *L.*

MI'ZZLE. See MISTLE.

MNEMO'NICKS, (S.) The art of memory. *G.*

MOAN, (S.) A sad complaint.

MOAN, (V.) To make moan. —

MOAT, (S.) A ditch or trench encompassing a mansion house, castle, &c. 2. A small invisible body, such as play in the sun-beams.

MOB, (S.) 1. A tumultuous rabble; 2. A cap worn by women. *F.*

MO'BBISH, (A.) Rude, riotous.

MOBILITY, (S.) 1. Moveableness, 2. Changeableness, inconstancy, 3. A mob, or rabble. *F.*

MOCK, (V.) 1. To mimic, 2. To scoff, laugh, or flout at.

MOCK, (S.) A scoff, ridicule.

MOCK, (A.) False, counterfeit.

Mock *Play*, A play designed as a burlesque upon some others, as *the Rehearsal*.

MOCKADEE'S, (S.) Weavers thrums.

MO'CKERY, (S.) Derision, mocking.

MO'DAL, (A.) Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

MODE, (S.) 1. A way or manner, 2. A fashion of dress, 3. Form, external variety, 4. Gradation, degree. *L.*

MO'DEL, (S.) A pattern. *L.*

MO'DEL, (V.) To frame according to a model; to plan, to shape. *L.*

MO'DERATE, (V.) 1. To temper, or allay, 2. To set bounds, 3. To abate or lessen. *L.*

MO'DERATE, (A.) 1. Temperate, 2. Within bounds, 3. Of the middle rate.

MODERA'TION, (S.) A keeping the passions and desires within due bounds.

MODERA'TOR, (S.) The president of an assembly. *L.*

MO'DERN, (A.) New, of late time. *L.*

MO'DERNNESS, (S.) Newness, novelty.

MODERNS, (S.) Those of the present age, or of late times, in opposition to the ancients. *L.*

MO'DEST, (A.) 1. Of a chaste discreet behaviour, 2. Diffident. *L.*

MO'DESTY, (S.) 1. Chastity, 2. Diffidence. *L.*

MO'DICUM, (S.) A small pittance. *L.*

MODIFICA'TION, (S.) 1. Bringing into measure, 2. Limitation, restriction, 3. The giving a thing new accidental differences. *L.*

MO'DIFY, (V.) 1. To qualify, or regulate, 2. In Philosophy, to give the manner of existence; to shape. *F.*

MODI'LLIONS, (S.) In Architecture, little brackets, set as if to support the profecture of the drip. *F.*

MO'DISH, (A.) Agreeable to the mode.

MODULA'TION, (S.) A regulating the voice, or an instrument, so as to perform a piece of musick harmoniously. *L.*

MO'DULE, (S.) A measure by which the proportions of architecture are determined, and which in the Tuscan and Dorick orders is commonly reckoned half the diameter of the column at the lower end. *F.*

MO'DUS, (S.) An equivalent paid instead of tithes. *L.*

MOGU'L, (S.) The emperor of India.

MO'HAIR, (S.) Thread or stuff made of camels or other hair.

MOIDO'RE, or double Moéda, (S.) A Portuguese gold coin, weighing 6 pwt. 13 gra.

M O

18 gra. equal to 1*l*. 7*s*. sterling. Of these there are halves, quarters, and eighths.

MOI'ETY, (S.) The half. *F*.

MOIL, (V.) To slave, or toil.

MOIST, (A.) Wetfish, damp.

MOI'STEN, (V.) To make wet or damp.

MOI'STURE, (S.) Wetness, dampness.

MO'LAR, (A.) Belonging to a mill.

MOLAR *Teeth*, The grinders.

MOLD. See *Mould*.

MOLE, (S.) 1. A little creature that lives in the earth, 2. A spot on the skin, 3. A pier or fence against the sea, 4. A concretion of extravasated blood in the uterus; *S*.

MOLE'ST, (V.) To disturb, to vex. *L*.

MOLESTATION, (S.) Disquieting, vexing, or putting to trouble. *L*.

MO'LINISTS, (S.) The followers of the opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit, in relation to grace and free-will.

MO'LLIFY, (V.) To soften. *L*.

MO'LOCH, (S.) A god of the Ammonites, which was represented by a figure of a man with the head of a calf.

MOLO'SSES, (S.) Treacle. *I*.

MO'LTEN, (A.) Melted or cast.

MO'MENT, (S.) 1. An instant of time, 2. Weight, or importance, 3. In Mathematicks, infinitely small parts of quantity, supposed to be continually increasing or decreasing, 4. In Mathematicks, the impetus or quantity of motion in any moving body; and sometimes it is used for the motion itself. *L*.

MO'MENTARY, (S.) Of a short duration. *L*.

MOME'NTOUS, (A.) Of some weight or moment. *L*.

MO'MUS, (S.) A heathen deity, who made it his business to carp at the other gods; from whom all carpers, and overnice critics, are called by this name. He is represented by the painters in a darkish-coloured robe, and with the hair of his head and beard party-coloured.

MO'NACHAL, (A.) Belonging to a monk; monastick. *G*.

MO'NACHISM, (S.) The state or condition of monks.

MO'NARCH, (S.) A sovereign prince who governs alone. *G*.

MONA'RCHAL, (A.) Suiting a monarch; regal.

MONA'RCHIAL, (A.) Of or belonging to a monarch, or monarchy,

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MO'NARCHY, (S.) 1. A kingly government, 2. Any large state governed by one magistrate, in whom the supreme power is lodged.

MO'NASTERY, (S.) A college of monks.

MONA'STICAL, or *Monastick*, (A.) Belonging to a monastery, or solitary life.

MO'NDAY, (S.) The second day of the week, so called from its being set apart by our Saxon ancestors to the worship of the moon.

MO'NEY, (S.) Any thing that passes for the common standard of the value of commodities, and will at all times be taken for them, as gold and silver coin.

MO'NEYED, (A.) Well stored with money; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

MO'NEYERS, (S.) 1. Men who work in the mint, 2. Bankers.

MO'NEYLESS, (A.) Without money.

MO'NGER, (S.) 1. A kind of fishing boat, 2. An ancient name for a merchant, or dealer; and still used, as, a *cheese-monger*.

MO'NGREL, (A.) Of a mixed breed, produced by two different sorts of the same species.

MONITION, (S.) Admonition, warning, information.

MO'NITOR, (S.) 1. An admonisher, 2. An overseer of manners in schools. *L*.

MO'NITORY, (A.) Serving to admonish.

MONK, (S.) 1. One who lives in a monastery under a vow to observe the rules of the founder, 2. A fish. *T*.

MO'NKEY, (S.) A kind of ape.

MO'NKISH, (A.) Belonging to monks.

MO'NMOUTH, (S.) The county town of Monmouthshire, 127 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Whitfun-Tuesday, Sept. 4, and November 22.

MO'NMOUTHSHIRE, (S.) Formerly part of Wales, but now an English county, in the diocese of Llandaff, and is exceeding fertile and healthful. It is about 80 miles in circumference, has 7 market towns, 127 parishes, and sends three members to parliament, *viz*. two for the county, and one for Monmouth.

MO'NOCHORD, (S.) An instrument that musical instrument makers regulate the tones of their instruments by. *G*.

MO'NODY, (S.) A funeral ditty sung by one person. *G*.

MONO'GAMY, (S.) Marriage of one wife. *G*.

MO'NO-

MO'NOGRAM, (S.) A cypher; a character compounded of several letters. *G.*
MO'NOLOGUE, (S.) A soliloquy. *G.*
MONO'MIAL, (S.) An Algebraick term for those quantities that have but one name, as *a* or *b*, &c. *G.*
MONOPE'TALOUS, (A.) In Botany, having but one leaf. *G.*
MONO'POLIZE, (V.) To engross all of a commodity into a person's own hands. *G.*
MONO'POLY, (S.) 1. The engrossing the whole of a commodity to one's self, 2. A grant from the king to one or more persons for the sole buying and selling of one commodity. *G.*
MO'NOPS, (S.) A beast as big as a bull, who on being closely pursued voids an ordure so sharp, as to kill those on whom it falls.
MO'NOPTOTE, (S.) A noun used only in some one oblique case. *G.*
MONOSY'LLABLE, (S.) A word that has but one syllable. *G.*
MONOTHE'ISM, (S.) The doctrine of the unitarians. *G.*
MONO'TONY, (S.) Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence. *G.*
MONSIEUR, (S.) 1. Master, 2. Sir, a title in France frequently given to princes of the blood, as well as to an ordinary commoner. *F.*
MONSOO'NS, (S.) Trade winds which blow three or six months one way, and then shifting to the opposite point of the compass, continue to blow that way for the like time. *F.*
MO'NSTER, (S.) 1. Any thing greatly differing from the species of which it is brought forth, 2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedness, or mischief. *L.*
MO'NSTROUS, (A.) 1. Like a monster, 2. Prodigious, 3. Shocking, hateful.
MONT, (S.) A mount or hill. *F.*
MONTEFIA'SCO, (S.) A rich Italian wine.
MONTE'RO, (S.) A horseman's cap. *Sp.*
MONTE'TH, or Montéff, (S.) A large basin to wash and cool wine-glasses in.
MONTGO'MERY, (S.) The chief town in Montgomeryshire, 158 miles from London, with a market on Thursdays. Its fairs are March 26, June 7, Sept. 4, and Nov. 14.
MONTGO'MERYSHIRE, (S.) One of the northern counties of Wales, about

94 miles in circumference, containing 6 market towns, 47 parishes, and sending two members to parliament, one for Montgomery, and one for the county.
MONTH, (S.) The space of 28 days, in which the moon completes her course.
Calendar MONTH, A month as set down in the calendar, where all months are not of an equal length.
Solar MONTH, That space of time which the sun employs in running through any sign of the zodiack, which is 30 days 10 hours and a half.
MON'THLY, (A.) 1. Continuing a month; performed in a month, 2. Happening every month.
MO'NUMENT, (S.) 1. A memorial for after ages, consisting of a tomb, pillar, or statue, raised to the memory of some famous person or action, 2. An ancient memorial or chronicle, relating to a person or thing. *L.*
MOOD, (S.) 1. Humour, temper, 2. In Grammar, the manner and circumstances of the affirmation, 3. In Musick, certain proportions of the time or measure of notes, 4. The form of any argument. *L.*
MOO'DY, (A.) Angry, sullen.
MOON, (S.) A well known planet. *S.*
MOON-CALF, (S.) 1. A false conception, 2. A dolt, a stupid fellow.
MOON-EYED, (A.) One that sees best by moon-light.
MOOR, (S.) 1. A marsh or fen, 2. A native of Morocco, 3. A blackmoor, or negro, born in any part of Africa.
MOOR Hen, (S.) A fowl that lives in moors or fens.
MOOR, (V.) A sea term, to lay out the anchors in the most convenient manner for the safe riding of the ship.
MOO'RISH, (A.) Fenny, marshy.
MOORS, (S.) The bailiffs of a lord of the manor in the Isle of Man.
MOOSE, (S.) A large American beast with a head like that of a buck, but very slow footed.
MOOT, (S.) A pleading on cases performed by young students in law at appointed times, the better to enable them for practice.
Moot Point, (S.) A disputable point or case, which seems difficult to determine.
MOP, (S.) An utensil for washing of houses. *S.*

M O

MOPE, (V.) 1. To be heavy or stupid, 2. To make so.

MO'PPET, or **Mópsey**, (S.) A puppet made of rags, 2. A fondling name for a girl.

MO'PUS, (S.) A drone, a dreamer.

MOR'AL, (S.) The application of a fable to the lives and manners of men.

MOR'AL, (A.) Belonging to manners.

MORAL Certainty, A high degree of probability. *L.*

MORAL Philosophy, Those rules of conduct that necessarily arise from the nature of man, his relation to God and his fellow creatures.

MORAL Sense. See **SENSE**.

MORA'LITY, (S.) Moral principles; the doctrine of the duties of life.

MORALIZE, (V.) 1. To give a moral turn to a passage, 2. To discourse on morality.

MOR'ALS, (S.) The practice of the duties of life.

MORA'SS, (S.) A marsh or fen.

MOR'RBID, (A.) 1. Of an unfound constitution, 2. Infectious, apt to breed diseases. *L.*

MORBI'FICK, (A.) Causing diseases.

MORBI'LLI, (S.) The measles. *L.*

MOR'RBUS, (S.) A disease. *L.*

MORE, (A.) In greater number, quantity, or degree. *S.*

MORE, (P.) Again, a second time.

MORE'L, (S.) A plant.

MORE'SK, or **Morisico Work**, (S.) In Carving and Painting, a kind of antique work after the manner of the Moors, consisting of several grotesque pieces promiscuously intermingled, containing a wild resemblance of birds, beasts, trees, &c.

MORN, or **Mórning**, (S.) The beginning of the day. *T.*

MORO'SE, (A.) Peevish, testy, hard to please. *L.*

MOR'PETH, (S.) A borough town in Northumberland, 192 miles from London; with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday se'nnight before Whit-Sunday, and Wednesday next before July 22.

MOR'PHEW, (S.) A white scurf on the body. *F.*

MOR'PHEUS, (S.) The god of sleep.

MOR'RIS Dance, (S.) An antick dance performed by men with bells on their legs.

M O

MO'RROW, (S.) The day after the present day. *S.*

To-morrow, (P.) On the day after the present day.

MORSE, (S.) An amphibious creature, also called a sea ox.

MOR'SEL, (S.) A little bit. *L.*

MORT, (S.) 1. A particular air or tone sounded to give notice that the game that was hunted is taken, and killed, or killing, 2. A great quantity.

MOR'TAL, (A.) 1. Subject to death, 2. Deadly, or causing death, 3. Extreme, violent. *L.*

MOR'TAL, (S.) A human creature.

MORTA'LITY, (S.) 1. A state subject to death, 2. The havoc made by a pestilential disease, 3. Human nature.

MOR'TAR, (S.) 1. A vessel in which things are pounded. *L.* 2. Tempered lime and sand, &c. for building. *D.* 3. In Gunnery, a short wide piece of artillery for throwing bombs, &c. *F.*

MORTGAGE, (S.) A pawn of lands, tenements, &c. for money borrowed. *F.*

MORTGAGE'E, (S.) He or she to whom lands, &c. are mortgaged.

MORTGAGER, (S.) The party who has made the mortgage.

MORTIFEROUS, (A.) Deadly.

MORTIFICA'TION, (S.) 1. Self-denial, 2. Whatever serves to disappoint or humble the mind, 3. In Surgery, when the natural juices lose their proper motion, and falling into a fermentative one, corrupt and destroy the texture of the part, 4. In Chemistry, the alteration of the outward form of metals or minerals.

MORTIFY, (V.) 1. To subdue inordinate passions, 2. To macerate the body, 3. To humble, to vex, 4. To gangrene.

MORTISE, (S.) A hole cut in one piece of wood, to let in another called the tenon. *F.*

MOR'TMAIN, (S.) The alienation by will of lands, tenements, &c. from a family to any corporation, or fraternity. *F.*

MOR'TON HAM'PSTED, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 179 miles from London; with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are the first Saturday in June, July 18, and Nov. 30.

MOR'TUARY, (S.) A gift left by a man at his death to the church. *F.*

MOSA'ICK, (A.) Of, or belonging to Moses.

M O

M U

MOSAICK Work, (S.) A curious work wrought with stones of all colours, so disposed as to represent any object.

MOSCHE'TTO, (S.) A kind of gnat very troublesome in the West Indies.

MOSQUE, or **Mosk**, (S.) A Turkish temple or church.

MOSS, (S.) 1. A species of vegetables that grows on walls, the barks of trees, &c. 2. A sort of sugar work made by confectioners. *T.*

MO'SSY, (A.) 1. Soft, downy, 2. Covered with moss.

MOST, (A.) Consisting of the greatest number or quantity. *S.*

MOST, (P.) In the greatest degree.

MOST, (S.) The greatest number, value, or degree.

MOTE, (S.) 1. An assembly, or meeting. 2. A court of judicature, 3. A small and scarce visible body. *S.*

MOTH, (S.) A flying insect that eats cloth. *S.*

MO'THER, (S.) 1. A woman who has brought forth a child, 2. That which has preceded in time, as, a *MOTHER church*, 3. *MOTHER in law*, a husband's or wife's mother, 4. Hysterical passion, 5. A familiar term of address to an old woman, 6. A kind of mouldiness on beer, wine, &c. *S.*

MOTHER of Pearl, The shell of the pearl fish.

MO'THERLESS, (A.) Without a mother.

MO'TION, (S.) 1. The act or manner of moving, 2. An overture or proposal, 3. An inclination or disposition.

MO'TIONLESS, (A.) Without motion.

MO'TIVE, (S.) 1. An incitement, 2. Any thing which causes motion.

MO'TLY, (A.) Mixed, spotted. *F.*

MO'TTO, (S.) A sentence or word put to an emblem, device, &c. or inserted in the title, or before the chapters of a book. *I.*

MOVE, (V.) 1. To stir, 2. To remove, 3. To affect or work upon. *L.*

MO'VEABLE, (A.) That may be moved or changed.

MO'VEABLES, (S.) In Law, personal goods, particularly furniture, rings, plate, &c. *F.*

MO'VEMENT, (S.) 1. Motion, 2. All the wheels in a clock or watch. *F.*

MO'VER, (S.) 1. The person or thing

that gives motion, 2. Something that moves, or stands not still.

MO'VING, (A.) Pathetick, adapted to affect the passions.

MOULD, or **Mold**, (S.) 1. Earth fit for a garden. *S.* 2. The hollowness in the upper part of the head, 3. A device for casting metals into any particular form. *F.* 4. Mouldiness. *Gerb.*

MOU'LDER, (V.) To fall into dust.

MOU'LDINESS, (S.) Having a hoary down, as that growing upon bread, &c. that has been kept too long.

MOU'LDING, (S.) A particular kind of ornament in wood, stone, &c.

MOU'LDY, (A.) Covered with a hoary down.

MOULT, (V.) To cast the feathers. *F.*

MOUND, (S.) A fence or inclosure.

MOUNT, (S.) A mountain, or hill. *F.*

MOUNT, (V.) 1. To ascend, 2. To raise up, 3. To rise in value, 4. To *MOUNT guard*, to do duty at any particular post, 5. To *MOUNT a cannon*, to fix it on its frame or carriage.

MOUNTAIN, (S.) An high hill. *F.*

MOUNTAINE'ER, (S.) One who dwells upon a mountain.

MOU'NTAINOUS, (A.) Hilly.

MOU'NTEBANK, (S.) A quack who harangues the mob. *It.*

MOUNTS'O'RREL, (S.) A town in Leicestershire, 104 miles from London; with a market on Mondays. It has a fair July 10.

MOURN, (V.) To bewail, lament or grieve.

MOU'RNFUL, (A.) Sorrowful.

MOU'RNING, (S.) 1. Sorrowing, lamenting, 2. Cloaths worn on the death of a relation or friend.

MOUSE, (S.) A kind of vermin well known. *T.*

MOUSE, (V.) To catch mice.

MOUTH, (S.) 1. A well known part of an animal, 2. That part of a river which runs into the sea, 3. The opening of an oven, 4. A principal speaker, 5. Cry, voice, 6. *Down in the MOUTH*, dejected.

MOUTH, (V.) 1. To talk big, 2. To seize in the mouth.

MOW, (S.) A stack of unthreshed corn.

MOW, (V.) To cut down grass or corn with a scythe. *S.*

MUCH, (A.) Large, long, many in number.

MUCH,

M U

MUCH, (S.) A great deal, a multitude.
MU'CID, (A.) Musty, mouldy. *L.*
MU'CILAGE, (S.) A viscous extraction made of seeds, roots, &c. with water.
MUCILA'GINOUS, (A.) Slimy.
MUCK, (S.) Dung. *S.*
MU'CKHILL, (S.) A dunghill.
MU'COUS, (A.) Mucilaginous or slimy.
MU'CUS, (S.) Slime, snot. *L.*
MUD, (S.) Mire. *B.*
MU'DDY, (A.) 1. Full of mud, 2. Thick, not clear.
MUFF, (S.) A case to put the hands in.
MU'FFIN, (S.) A light spongy cake made of flour and milk.
MU'FFLE, (V.) 1. To wrap up the face in clothes, 2. To speak inwardly. *S.*
MU'FFLER, (S.) A piece of cloth to be tied over the mouth or nose. *T.*
MU'FTI, (S.) The high priest of the Mahometan religion.
MUG, (S.) An earthen drinking vessel.
MU'GGY, or **Muggish**, (A.) Inclined to be frowzy, of musty.
MULA'TTO, (S.) One born of parents of whom one is black and the other white. *S.*
MU'LBERRY, (S.) A fruit well known.
MU'LCIBER, (S.) Vulcan, the god of fire, &c. *L.*
MULCT, (S.) A pecuniary fine. *L.*
MULCT, (V.) To punish with fine or forfeiture.
MULE, (S.) A beast engendered between a horse and an ass, or an ass and a mare.
MULETEE'R, or **Muletier**, (S.) A mule driver.
MULL Wine, (V.) To make it hot, and season it with spice, sugar, &c. *L.*
MU'LLER, (S.) The stone beld in the hand in grinding colours. *L.*
MU'LLET, (S.) 1. A sea fish, 2. A surgeon's instrument, 3. In Heraldry, a star.
MULSE, (S.) Wine boiled and mingled with honey.
MULTA'NGULAR, (A.) With many angles. *L.*
MULTICA'PSULAR, (A.) Divided into many partitions or cells. *L.*
MULTIFORM, (A.) Having various shapes or appearances. *L.*
MULTILA'TERAL, (A.) With many sides. *L.*
MULTINO'MIAL, (A.) Having many names. *L.*

M U

MULTINOMIAL Quantities, In Algebra, quantities composed of several denominations.
MU'LTIPLE, (A.) Manifold; a term in Arithmetick, which signifies that one number or quantity contains another more than once. *L.*
MULTIPLICA'ND, (S.) The number to be multiplied. *L.*
MULTIPLICA'TION, (S.) 1. Multiplying or increasing, 2. In Arithmetick, the third rule, which serves instead of a manifold addition.
MULTIPLICA'TOR, or **Multiplier**, (S.) In Arithmetick, the number by which you multiply.
MULTIPLI'CITY, (S.) A multitude, or great number.
MU'LTIPPLY, (V.) 1. To increase in number, 2. To perform the process of arithmetical multiplication. *L.*
MU'LTITUDE, (S.) A great number of persons or things. *L.*
MUM, (S.) A kind of thick beer. *T.*
MU'MBLE, (V.) 1. To chew awkwardly, 2. To speak in a muttering manner. *B.*
MU'MMER, (S.) A mute person in masquerade. *T.*
MU'MMERY, (S.) Masquerading, buffoonery.
MU'MMY, (S.) 1. A corps embalmed, 2. A bituminous substance used in embalming, 3. Among gardeners, a sort of wax used in planting and grafting of trees. *A.*
MU'MPER, (S.) A beggar.
MUNCH, (V.) To chew eagerly.
MU'NDANE, (A.) Worldly. *L.*
MU'NDATORY, (A.) Cleansing.
MU'NDICK, (S.) A hard substance found in tin mines; marcasite.
MUNDIFICATIVES, (S.) Medicines for cleansing ulcers.
MU'NDIFY, (V.) To cleanse or purify.
MUMP, (V.) 1. To nibble, to bite quick, 2. To go a begging.
MUNDU'NGUS, (S.) Stinking tobacco.
MU'NGREL, (S.) Any thing generated between different kinds.
MUNI'CIPAL, (A.) Belonging to a city or corporation. *L.*
MUNICIPAL Laws, The established laws of a free city.
MUNI'FICENCE, (S.) Liberality. *L.*
MUNI'FICENT, (A.) Liberal, bountiful.
MU'NIMENT, (S.) 1. A house for keeping

keeping records, seals, &c. 2. A fortress. *L.*

MU'NIMENTS, (S.) In Law, such authentic deeds as enable a man to defend his title to his estate. *L.*

MU'NIONS, (S.) In Architecture, the several upright posts which divide the lights in a window frame.

MUNI'TION, (S.) 1. A fortification; 2. Ammunition.

MU'RAL, (A.) Belonging to a wall.

MURAL Crown, A crown indented at the top like the battlements of a wall, given by the ancient Romans to those who first scaled the walls of an enemy's city.

MU'RDER, or Múrther, (S.) A wilful killing with premeditated malice. *S.*

MU'RDENER, or Múrtherer, (S.) 1. One who has committed murder, 2. Small cannon used for clearing a ship's deck, when boarded by an enemy.

MU'RDEROUS, (A.) Bloody minded, inclined or ready to commit murder.

MURE, (V.) To wall up.

MU'RENGERS, (S.) Two officers in the city of Chester annually chosen to see that the city walls be kept in repair.

MU'RKY, (A.) Obscure, dark.

MU'RMUR, (S.) 1. A name expressive of the sound made by some running brooks, or the half-whispering noise of a crowded audience, 2. A grumbling, a complaint half suppressed. *L.*

MU'RMUR, (V.) 1. To grumble, to complain, 2. To make a murmuring noise.

MU'RRAIN, (S.) The rot among cattle.

MU'RREY, (S.) In Heraldry, a reddish purple.

MU'RRION, (S.) A steel head-piece.

MU'RTHUR. See **MURDER.**

MU'SCADEL, or Múscadine, (S.) A sweet wine of a musky taste.

MU'SCADINE, (S.) 1. A kind of sweet grape, 2. A sort of sugar plums, 3. A sweet pear.

MU'SCLE, (S.) 1. A shell fish, 2. In Anatomy, a bundle of thin fleshy threads or fibres inclosed in one membrane; this is the chief instrument of voluntary motion. *L.*

MU'SCULAR, (A.) Belonging to the muscles, performed by muscles.

MU'SCULOUS, (A.) Made up of muscles.

MUSE, (V.) To study, or think upon.

MU'SES, (S.) The goddesses of poetry

and musick, and the patronesses of learning; they are painted young, beautiful, and with an air of modesty, agreeably dressed, crowned with flowers, and each holding a musical instrument in her hand; their names are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Euterpe, Polyhymnia, and Urania. *G.*

MU'SEFUL, (A.) In deep thought.

MUSE'UM, (S.) 1. A library, or repository of learned curiosities, 2. A place for the resort of learned men. *G.*

MU'SHROOM, (S.) An imperfect plant of a spongy substance, which grows up very suddenly.

MU'SICAL, (A.) Harmonious.

MUSI'CIAN, (S.) One who performs upon instruments of musick.

MU'SICK, (S.) The art of forming concords, pleasing the ear, and moving the passions by agreeable sounds; instrumental or vocal harmony. *G.*

MUSK, (S.) 1. A very strong perfume, 2. Grape hyacinth, or grape flower. *F.*

MU'SKET, (S.) 1. The common firearms carried by soldiers, 2. A male sparrow hawk. *F.*

MUSKETIE'R, or Musqueteér, (S.) 1. A soldier armed with a musket, 2. In France, two companies, of 250 men each, composed of gentlemen, who fight either on horseback or on foot; The first company have white horses, and the second black. *F.*

MUSKETOO'N, (S.) A blunderbuss. *F.*

MUS'LIN, (S.) A fine sort of cotton cloth. *L.*

MU'SSULMAN, (S.) A professor of the Mahometan religion. *A.*

MUST, (S.) New wine before it has fermented.

MUST, (V.) To grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES, or Mustáchio, (S.) Whiskers, hair on the upper lip. *F.*

MU'STARD, (S.) A hot sauce made of a seed of the same name. *W.*

MU'STER, (V.) 1. To review, 2. To assemble together. *T.*

MU'STER Master General, An officer who takes an account of the number, horses, arms, &c. of every regiment.

MUSTER Roll, A list of the soldiers in each company, troop, and regiment.

MU'STY, (S.) 1. Of a mouldy smell, moist, fetid, 2. Dull, heavy, wanting activity.

MUTA-

MUTABILITY, (S.) Changeableness.
MUTABLE, (A.) Subject to change.
MUTATION, (S.) A changing. *L.*
MUTE, (S.) 1. A kennel of hounds, 2. A person who is obliged to be silent, 3. One of the dumb persons kept in the Grand Signior's seraglio to strangle offenders. *L.*
MUTE, (A.) Dumb, silent. *L.*
MUTE, (V.) To dung, as birds do.
MUTILATE, (V.) To maim, to mangle, to castrate; to deprive of a limb, or any essential part.
MUTILATION, (S.) Maiming, castration.
MUTINEER, (S.) One engaged in a mutiny. *F.*
MUTINOUS, (A.) Seditious, ready to revolt.
MUTINY, (S.) Sedition, or revolt from lawful authority. *F.*
MUTINY, (V.) To rise against authority, to make insurrection.
MUTTER, (V.) 1. To speak low and indistinctly between the teeth, 2. To grumble, to murmur. *L.*
MUTTON, (S.) The flesh of sheep. *F.*
MUTUAL, (A.) Reciprocal, equal on both sides. *F.*
MUTULE, (S.) In Architecture, a kind of square modillion set under a cornice of the Dorick order.
MUYD, (S.) A measure for corn, equal to 25 minots, or 8 quarters and a half English.
MUZZLE, (S.) 1. A piece of leather formed to fasten the mouth of a dog, - bear, &c. 2. The mouth of a gun.
MUZZLE, (V.) To secure the mouth with a muzzle. *I.*
MY, (A.) Belonging to me.
MYOGRAPHY, (S.) A description of the muscles. *G.*
MYOPS, (S.) A person who is purblind.
MYOPY, (S.) Near-sightedness.
MYRIAD, (S.) 1. Ten thousand, 2. Proverbially any great number. *G.*
MYRMIDONS, (S.) 1. Thessalian troops, who went with Achilles to the Trojan war, 2. The attendants of an officer of justice.
MYROBALANS, (S.) An Indian fruit.
MYRRH, (S.) A fragrant Indian gum.
MYRTLE, (S.) A fragrant shrub. *L.*
MYSELF, (S.) An emphatical word added to *I*; as *I MYSELF saw it.*

MYSTERIOUS, (A.) Obscure, inaccessible to the understanding.
MYSTERY, (S.) 1. A secret, or thing concealed; above human intelligence, 2. A trade or calling. *G.*
MYSTICAL, (A.) Belonging to a mystery.
MYTHOLOGICAL, (A.) Belonging to mythology.
MYTHOLOGIST, (S.) One skilled in
MYTHOLOGY, (S.) An explanation of the fables of the ancient pagan religions. *G.*
MYURUS, (S.) A pulse that insensibly grows weaker and fainter.

N.

N The thirteenth letter in the English alphabet, is used as an abbreviation; as, 1. *N^o*. signifies Number, as *N^o*, 6. Number six, 2. *N. B.* is put for *nota bene*, take notice or observe, 3. *N.* stands for north, as *N. E.* north east, 4. *N. S.* signifies new style.

NAB, (V.) To catch unexpectedly.
NA'CRE, or **Niker**, (S.) Mother of pearl.
NA'DIR, (S.) A term in Astronomy for that point in the heavens which is directly under our feet and opposite to the zenith, which is the point over our heads. *A.*
NAE'NIA, (S.) Funeral dirges anciently sung in honour of the dead.
NÆ'VI, (S.) Moles on the skin.
NAG, (S.) A small saddle horse.
NAI'ADE'S, (S.) The nymphs or goddesses of fountains and rivers, represented by the painters as young and beautiful virgins, pouring out water from vases, &c. *L.*
NAIF, (A.) Quick and natural, applied to jewels. *F.*
NAIL, (S.) 1. An iron pin, 2. An hard substance on the fingers and toes, 3. The 16th part of a yard.
NAIL, (V.) 1. To fasten with nails, 2. To stud with nails.
NAIL up Cannon, To drive a large iron spike into the touch-hole.
NAKED, (A.) 1. Uncovered, 2. Unarmed, 3. Plain, evident. *S.*
NA'KEDNESS, (S.) 1. A being uncovered, 2. The privities.
NA'MAZ, (S.) The Turks common-prayer. *NAME*,

- NAME, (S.)** 1. The appellation of any thing, 2. Reputation, renown, 3. Power delegated, 4. Fictitious imputation, 5. Appearance, not reality. *T.*
- NAME, (V.)** 1. To give a name to, 2. To mention by name, 3. To specify, to nominate.
- NA'MELESS, (A.)** Without a name, not named.
- NA'MELY, (P.)** Particularly, specially.
- NA'MESAKE, (S.)** One who has the same name with another.
- NA'MPTWICH, (S.)** A town in Cheshire, 164 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are March 26, Sept. 4, and Dec. 15.
- NAP, (S.)** 1. The woolly superficies of cloth, 2. A short sleep. *S.*
- NAPE, (S.)** The back part of the neck.
- NA'PHTHA, (S.)** A kind of marl, which being once set fire to, is very difficultly extinguished. *G.*
- NA'PKIN, (S.)** A linen cloth used at table to wipe the fingers.
- NA'PPY, (A.)** 1. Woolly, 2. Frothy.
- NAFFY *Als.*** Strong and pleasant, such as will cause a person to take a nap.
- NA'RBATH, (S.)** A town in Pembroke-shire, South Wales, whose market is on Wednesday; distant 200 miles from London. Its fairs are March 21, June 4, July 5, Sept. 26, and Dec. 11.
- NARCI'SSUS, (S.)** A flower called the daffodil.
- NARCO'TICK, (A.)** Stupifying.
- NARCO'TICKS, (S.)** Medicines that stu-pify and take away the sense of pain. *G.*
- NARD, (S.)** 1. Spikenard, 2. An odo-rous shrub. *L.*
- NARRA'TION, (S.)** A relation of any particular action, with its circumstances.
- NARRRATIVE, (S.)** A recital of a mat-ter of fact. *F.*
- NA'RRATIVE, (A.)** Story-telling, apt to relate things past.
- NA'RRROW, (A.)** 1. Of small breadth, 2. Covetous. *S.*
- NA'RRROW, (V.)** 1. To contract, 2. To limit.
- NA'RRROWLY, (A.)** 1. Contractedly, 2. Vigilantly, 3. Nearly, within a little, 4. Sparingly.
- NA'SI, (S.)** Among the Jews, the presi-dent of the great Sanhedrim.
- NA'STY, (A.)** 1. Foul, filthy, 2. Ob-scene.
- NA'TAL, (A.)** Belonging to one's birth.
- NA'TION, (S.)** A people under one go-vernment.
- NA'TIONAL, (A.)** Belonging to a whole nation; publick, general.
- NA'TIVE, (S.)** A person born in a place. *L.*
- NA'TIVE, (A.)** 1. Natural, inbred, 2. Confer'd by birth.
- NATI'VITY, (S.)** Birth. *L.*
- NA'TURAL, (A.)** 1. Belonging to, or proceeding from nature, 2. Free, easy, unconstrained, 3. Resembling any of the works of nature, 4. Not counterfeit or artificial, 5. Proper, genuine, 6. Not forced, not far-fetched, 7. Not violent; as, a *NATURAL death.*
- NATURAL Day,** The space of 24 hours.
- NATURAL History,** A description of the works of nature.
- NATURAL Philosophy,** A science which contemplates the powers of nature, and the properties of natural bodies.
- NATURAL Son or Daughter,** One born out of wedlock.
- NATURAL Year,** One entire revolution of the sun.
- NA'TURAL, (S.)** An idiot or fool.
- NA'TURALIST, (S.)** One who studies or is skilled in natural philosophy.
- NATURALISA'TION, (S.)** A foreigner's being made a natural subject, by act of parliament, or consent of the states. *L.*
- NA'TURALISE, or Naturalize, (V.)** 1. To admit into the number of natural sub-jects, 2. To make easy, like things nat-ural.
- NA'TURALLY, (P.)** 1. According to unassisted nature, 2. Without affectation, 3. Spontaneously.
- NA'TURE, (S.)** 1. That mighty being from whom all others are derived, 2. The world, the universe, 3. The properties, faculties, inclinations and affections, ori-ginally impressed on all beings, 4. Sort, species, 5. Natural affection, or reve-rence, 6. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, 7. Physicks; the science which teaches the qualities of things. *L.*
- NA'VAL, (A.)** Of or belonging to a navy. *L.*
- NAVAL Crown,** A crown in the form of the ancient ships beaks, presented by the Romans to those who first boarded an enemy.
- NAVE, (S.)** 1. The middle of a wheel, 2. The main body of a church. *B.*
- NA'VEL,**

NE

NA'VEL, (S.) A part on the middle of the belly. *S.*
 NA'VEL-Gall, In Farriery, a bruise on a horse's back, or pinch of the saddle behind.
 NAVEI *Timbers*, The ribs of a ship.
 NAU'GHTINESS, (S.) Wickedness. *S.*
 NAUGHT, (A.) Bad, corrupt, worthless. *S.*
 NAU'GHTY, (A.) Wicked, corrupt.
 NA'VIGABLE, (A.) Where ships or boats may pass. *L.*
 NA'VIGATE, (V.) 1. To sail or pass by water, 2. To steer a ship.
 NAVIGA'TION, (S.) The art of sailing from one port to another.
 NAVIGA'TOR, (S.) A sailor, seaman.
 NAU'SEA, (S.) In Physick, a loathing of food, and inclination to vomit. *L.*
 NAU'SEATE, (V.) To loath.
 NAU'SEOUS, (A.) Loathsome.
 NAU'TICAL, or NAU'TICK, (A.) Belonging to ships or mariners.
 NAU'TILUS, (S.) A shell-fish furnished with something analogous to oars and a sail. *L.*
 NA'VY, (S.) A fleet, or company of ships. *L.*
 NAVY *Office*, The office where the affairs of the navy are transacted.
 NAY, (P.) 1. No, 2. Not only so, but more. *S.*
 NEAP *Tides*, (S.) The tides in the second and last quarters of the moon, which are neither so high nor so swift as the spring tides. *S.*
 NEAR, (A.) 1. Not distant, 2. Intimate, familiar, affecting, 3. Parsimonious.
 NEAR, (P.) 1. Almost, 2. Not far off; at hand.
 NEA'RNESS, (S.) 1. Closeness, not remoteness, 2. Alliance of blood or affection, 3. Parsimony.
 NEAT, (S.) An ox, or cow. *S.*
 NEAT, (A.) 1. Clean, tight, nice, 2. Pure, unmixed. *F.*
 NEAT *Weight*, (S.) The real weight of any commodity, without the chest, bag, dross, &c.
 NEATH; (S.) A good town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, 168 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Trinity Thursday, July 13, and Sept. 12.
 NEA'THERD, (S.) A servant who looks after cows, &c. *S.*
 NE'BULOUS, (A.) Cloudy, misty, foggy.

NE

NEBULOUS *Stars*, Certain fixed stars of a dull, pale light, which through a telescope appear to be clusters of small stars.
 NE'CESSARIES, (S.) Whatever things are requisite for the preservation of life.
 NE'CESSARY, (A.) 1. Unavoidable, 2. Needful. *L.*
 NECE'SSITATE, (V.) To compel or force.
 NECE'SSITOUS, (A.) Needy, indigent.
 NECE'SSITY, (S.) 1. Indispensableness, 2. Force, constraint, 3. Indigence.
 NECK, (S.) 1. The part between the head and body, 2. A narrow piece of land. *B.*
 NE'CROMANCER, (S.) A magician.
 NE'CROMANCY, (S.) A kind of divination, by pretending to call up the spirits of the dead. *G.*
 NECROMA'NTICK, (A.) Belonging to necromancy.
 NE'CTAR, (S.) According to the poets, the drink of the gods. *G.*
 NECTA'REAN, or NECTAREOUS, (A.) Sweet like nectar. *L.*
 NE'CTARINE, (S.) A wall fruit.
 NEED, (S.) Necessity, exigency, want.
 NEED, (V.) To want, to lack.
 NEE'DFUL, (A.) Necessary, convenient.
 NEE'DHAM, (S.) A poor town in Suffolk, 71 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. It has a fair Oct. 28.
 NEE'DLE, (S.) 1. A small implement to sew with, 2. An iron or steel wire touch'd with a loadstone. *S.*
 NEE'DLESS, (A.) Unnecessary.
 NEFA'NDOUS, (A.) Horrible, heinous.
 NEFA'RIOUS, (A.) Abominable, impious, villainous. *L.*
 NEGA'TION, (S.) A denying. *L.*
 NE'GATIVE, (A.) 1. Belonging to a negation, denying, 2. Implying only the absence of something, 3. Having the power to with-hold, though not to compel.
 NE'GATIVE, (S.) A word which expresses a denial, as *no*.
 NEGLE'CT, (S.) Omission, disregard.
 NEGLE'CT, (V.) 1. To omit by carelessness, 2. To treat with scornful heedlessness.
 NEGLE'CTFUL, (A.) 1. Heedless, 2. Treating with indifference.
 NE'GLIGENCE, (S.) Remissness, carelessness. *L.*
 NE'GLIGENT, (A.) Careless, neglectful.

R

NEGO

NEGO'TIATE, (V.) To transact, or manage. *L.*
NEGOTIATION, (S.) 1. The management of publick treaties, and private affairs. 2. A concern or treaty carrying on.
NEGOTIATOR, (S.) A manager of affairs.
NEGROES, (S.) Natives of Nigritia in Africa, who are the black slaves sent to our American colonies.
NEIGH, (V.) To whinny, or make a noise like a horse in scent of a mare.
NEIGHBOUR, (S.) one who dwells near another. *S.*
NEIGHBOURHOOD, (S.) 1. The place near that we live in, 2. The whole body of neighbours.
NEIGHBOURLY, (A.) Sociable, friendly, as becomes a neighbour.
NEITHER, (P.) Not one nor the other.
NEME'AN Games, (S.) Exercises or games instituted in honour of Hercules.
NE'MESIS, (S.) The goddess of revenge. *G.*
NEMINE Contradictèd, (P.) None contradicting it, or without opposition. *L.*
ST. NEOTS, (S.) A large town in Huntingdonshire, 56 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are on Ascension Thursday, June 13, August 1, and Dec. 17.
NEPE'NTHE, (S.) A drug that drives away all pain. *G.*
NE'PHEW, (S.) The son of a brother or sister. *F.*
NEPHRITICK, (A.) 1. Troubled with a disease in the reins, 2. Good against the stone. *G.*
NEPHRITICKS, (S.) Medicines good against diseases in the reins. *G.*
NE'POTISM, (S.) Fondness for nephews. *F.*
NEPTUNA'LIA, (S.) Festivals celebrated by the Romans in honour of
NEPTUNE, (S.) The god of the sea, represented by the painters as an old man clothed in a sea-green mantle trimmed with silver, holding a silver trident in his hand, and either drawn in a chariot by fishes, or riding on the back of a dolphin.
NERE'IDES, (S.) Sea nymphs or goddesses, the 50 daughters of
NE'REUS, (S.) One of the heathen deities of the sea. *L.*
NERVE, (S.) 1. A white porous sub-

stance, which conveys the animal spirits to all parts of the body, 2. In Botany, the strings which run along the leaf of a plant. *L.*
NE'RVOUS, (A.) 1. Belonging to the nerves, 2. Having large nerves, 3. Strong, vigorous, 4. Having weak or diseased nerves.
NEST, (S.) A little lodgment built by birds, in which they hatch and breed their young. *S.*
NEST of Drawers, A number of drawers in one frame.
NE'STLE, (V.) 1. To shift and shuffle, as restless and uneasy, 2. To settle, to harbour, 3. To cherish, as a bird her young.
NE'STLING, (S.) A young unfledged bird. *T.*
NET, (S.) A device for catching birds, fish, &c. *S.*
NET Weight. See *NEAT Weight*.
NE'THER, (A.) 1. Lower, not upper, 2. Infernal, belonging to the regions below. *S.*
NE'THERLANDS, (S.) The low countries of Flanders, Holland, &c.
NE'THERMOST, (A.) Lowermost. *S.*
NE'TTLE, (S.) A stinging weed. *S.*
NE'TTLE, (V.) 1. To sting with nettles, 2. To vex or put the mind in a ferment. *S.*
NE'VER, (P.) At no time. *S.*
NEURO'LOGY, (S.) A description of the nerves. *G.*
NEURO'TICKS, (S.) Medicines against diseases in the nerves.
NEU'TER, (A.) 1. Of neither party; 2. In Grammar, neither masculine nor feminine. *L.*
NEU'TRAL, (A.) Of neither party.
NEUTRAL Salts, In Chemistry, such as partake both of an acid and alkali.
NEUTRA'LITY, (S.) A not siding with either party; a state of indifference.
NEW, (A.) 1. Just made, not old, fresh, modern, 2. Renovated, repaired, so as to recover its first state, 3. Not happened before. *T.*
NE'WARK, (S.) A borough town in Nottinghamshire, 113 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are Friday before Passion Sunday, May 14, Whitsun Tuesday, Aug. 2, November 1, and Monday before Dec. 12.
NE'WBURY, (S.) A town in Berkshire, 57 miles from London; with a market on Thursdays.

- Thursdays. Its fairs are on Holy Thursday, July 5, August 24, and Oct. 28.
- NE'WBOROUGH, (S.)** A small town in the Isle of Anglesea, 227 miles from London; with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are June 22, August 10, August 21, Sept. 25, and Nov. 11.
- NEWCA'STLE, (S.)** A town in Cacermarthenhire, S. Wales, 209 miles from London; with a market on Friday. Its fairs are June 22, July 18, and Nov. 22.
- NEWCA'STLE** *under Lyne, (S.)* A borough town in Staffordshire, 149 miles from London; with a market on Monday. Its fairs are Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, July 6, first Monday in Sept. and Nov. 6.
- NEWCA'STLE** *upon Tyne, (S.)* A borough town in Northumberland, 276 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are August 12, and October 29.
- NE'WEL, or Nuel, (S.)** In Architecture, the upright post that a pair of winding stairs turn about.
- NE'WENT, (S.)** A town in Gloucestershire, 104 miles from London; with a market on Friday. Its fairs are Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday before Whitsuntide, Aug. 1, and Friday after Sept. 8.
- NEWFA'NGLED, (A.)** Formed with a foolish love of novelty.
- NEWMA'RKET, (S.)** A town part in Cambridgeshire, and part in Suffolk. It is 62 miles from London, and has a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are Whitsun-Tuesday, and October 28.
- NE'WNHAM, (S.)** A town in Gloucestershire, 107 miles from London; with a market on Friday. Its fairs are June 11, and October 18.
- NE'WPORT, (S.)** A town in Cornwall, 209 miles from London, which has no market, though it sends two members to parliament.
- NE'WPORT, (S.)** A town in Monmouthshire, 151 miles from London; with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Holy Thursday, Whitsun-Thursdays, August 15, and November 6.
- NE'WPORT, (S.)** In Shropshire, 134 miles from London; with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Saturday before Palm Sunday, May 28, July 27, and December 10.
- NE'WPORT, (S.)** In the Isle of Wight,
- a borough town; with a market on Saturdays. It has a fair on Whit-Monday.
- NE'WPORT, (S.)** A town in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, 200 miles from London; with a market on Saturday. It has a fair June 27.
- NE'WPORT-PAG'NEL, (S.)** A town in Buckinghamshire, 54 miles from London; with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are April 22, June 22, Oct. 22, and Dec. 22.
- NEWS, (S.)** 1. A fresh account of any thing, 2. Papers which give an account of recent occurrences.
- NEWT, (S.)** An eft; a small lizard.
- NE'WTON, (S.)** A town in Lancashire, 187 miles from London; with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are May 17, and August 12.
- NEXT, (A.)** Nighest to; nearest in place or gradation. *S.*
- NEY'LAND, (S.)** A town in Suffolk, 54 miles from London; with a market on Friday. It has a fair Oct. 2.
- NIB, (S.)** 1. The beak of a bird, 2. The point of a pen.
- NI'BBLE, (V.)** To bite a little at a time.
- NICE, (A.)** 1. Delicate, 2. Difficult, hard to please. *S.*
- NI'CETY, (S.)** 1. A delicacy, 2. Exactness, 3. Minute observation, subtilty.
- NICE'NE, (A.)** Belonging to Nice, a city of Bithynia.
- NICENE Creed, A** creed made by the council of Nice, A. D. 324.
- NICHE, (S.)** A cavity in a wall for a statue. *F.*
- NI'CHILS, (S.)** In Law, debts that are worth nothing. *L.*
- NICK, (S.)** 1. Exact point of time, 2. A notch, 3. A winning throw. *T.*
- NICK, (V.)** 1. To hit, to touch luckily, 2. To cut in notches, 3. To cheat.
- NICTA'TION, (S.)** A twinkling with the eyes. *L.*
- NIDIFICA'TION, (S.)** The building of nests. *L.*
- NIECE, (S.)** The daughter of a brother or sister. *F.*
- NI'GGARD, (S.)** A parsimonious sordid wretch.
- NI'GGARDLINESS, (S.)** The being
- NI'GGARDLY, (A.)** Sordid, parsimonious.
- NIGH, (A.)** 1. Near, not distant, 2. Closely allied by blood.
- NIGH, (P.)** Near to.

NO

NIGHT, (S.) The time when the sun is below the horizon. *S.*
NI'GHTINGALE, (S.) A fine singing bird, so called from its singing in the night. *S.*
NI'GHT-MARE, (S.) A disorder caused by undigested humours stopping the passage of the animal spirits.
NI'GHT-PIECE, (S.) A picture so coloured as to be supposed seen by candle-light.
NI'GHTRAIL, (S.) A kind of short cloak made of muslin, or fine linen.
NI'GHT RAVEN, (S.) A screech owl.
NI'GHTSHADE, (S.) A poisonous plant.
NIH'ILITY, (S.) Nothingness. *L.*
NILL, (V.) Not to will, to refuse.
NILL, (S.) The sparkles that fly from brass tried in the furnace.
NIM, (V.) To filch or steal. *S.*
NIMBLE, (A.) Quick, swift, active.
NIMBLENESS, (S.) Quickness, agility.
NI'NCOMPOOP, (S.) A dolt or block-head.
NINE, (S.) The number IX. or 9. *S.*
NI'NETEEN, (S.) The number XIX. or 19.
NI'NETY, (S.) The number XC. or 90.
NI'NNY, (S.) A foolish half-witted fellow.
NIP, (V.) 1. To pinch, 2. To blast.
NI'PPERS, (S.) 1. Small pincers, 2. In a Ship, small ropes to hold the cable from the capstern.
NI'PPLE, (S.) Part of a woman's breast. *S.*
NI'SAN, (S.) A Jewish month, answering to our March.
NI'SEY, or Nizey, (S.) A silly ignorant fellow.
NI'SUS, (S.) In Physicks, the inclination of one body towards another. *L.*
NIT, (S.) The egg of a louse, bug, &c.
NI'TRE, (S.) Salt-petre. *L.*
Spirit of NITRE, Aqua-fortis, a sharp corrosive liquid extracted from salt-petre.
NI'TROUS, (A.) Impregnated with, or of the nature of nitre.
NO, (P.) The word of refusal. *S.*
NO, (A.) 1. Not any, none, 2. No one, not any one.
NOB'ILITY, (S.) 1. The grandees of a kingdom, 2. The quality of a nobleman. *L.*
NO'BLE, (S.) 1. A nobleman, 2. A gold coin worth 6s. 8d. 3. A Scots noble, in value 6d. farthing English.

NO

NOBLE, (A.) 1. Generous, great, renowned, 2. Stately, magnificent, 3. Raised either by birth or the king's grant above the gentry. *L.*
NOBLE Parts of the Body, The heart, liver and brain.
NO'BLENESS, (S.) 1. The greatness of actions, descent or titles, 2. Grandeur.
NO'BODY, (S.) No one, not any one.
NO'CENT, (A.) 1. Hurtful, mischievous, 2. Culpable, criminal. *L.*
NOCTILU'CA, (S.) A body that shines in the night; as the moon, a candle.
NOCTU'RNAL, (A.) Nightly. *L.*
NOD, (S.) A quick declination of the head.
NOD, (V.) 1. To decline the head with a quick motion, 2. To be drowsy.
NO'DDLE, (S.) The head, in contempt.
NO'DDY, (S.) A simpleton, a fool.
NODE, (S.) 1. A knot, 2. A hard swelling, 3. In Dialling, the axis or cock of a dial, 4. In Astronomy, the points of the intersection of the orbit of any planet with the ecliptick.
NO'DOUS, (A.) Knotty.
NO'DULE, (S.) 1. A little knot, 2. In Pharmacy, a little bag of physical ingredients. *L.*
NO'DULUS, (S.) In Pharmacy, a bag of physical ingredients put into beer or wine.
NO'GGIN, (S.) 1. A piggion or little wooden vessel hooped round like a pail, 2. A small measure, containing a quarter of a pint.
NOISE, (S.) A sound, clamour.
NOISE, (V.) To spread by rumour; to report.
NOI'SOME, (S.) Loathsome, stinking.
NOI'SY, (A.) 1. Sounding loud, 2. Clamorous, turbulent.
NO'LI me tangerè, (S.) i. e. *Touch me not*, a kind of flow cancer in the face, especially above the chin, which the more it is touched, the worse it grows. *L.*
NO'MAS, (S.) In Surgery, an eating ulcer, that by creeping on consumes any part of the body. *G.*
NOME, (S.) In Algebra, any quantity with a sign set before it.
NOMENCLA'TURE, (S.) A collection of words or names. *L.*
NO'MINAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to a name, 2. Only in name, not real. *L.*
NO'MINATE, (V.) To name as fit to bear an office. *L.*

NOMI-

NOMINA'TION, (S.) A naming.
NO'MINATIVE Case, (S.) In Grammar, the case that primarily designates the name of any thing.
NONABI'LITY, (S.) Inability, incapacity.
NO'NAGE, (S.) Minority.
NONAGE'SIMAL Degree, (S.) In Astronomy, the goth, or the highest point in the ecliptick. *L.*
NO'NAGON, (S.) In Geometry, a figure with nine sides and angles.
NONAPPEA'RANCE, (S.) In Law, a default in not appearing in a court of judicature.
NON compos Mentis, (S.) Not of sound memory or understanding. *L.*
NONCE, (S.) Purpose, design.
NONCONFO'RMIST, (S.) A dissenter, or one that does not conform to the church of England. *L.*
NONE, (S.) One of the seven canonical hours in the church of Rome. *L.*
NONE, (A.) Not any, not one.
NONE'NTITY, (S.) 1. Nonexistence, 2. A thing not existing.
NONES, (S.) Among the Romans, the next days after the calends, or first days of every month; so called, because from the last of the said days to the ides were always nine days.
NONEXISTENCE, (S.) The state of not existing.
NONJU'ROR, (S.) One who will not pay allegiance to the Hanoverian family.
NONNA'TURALS, (S.) Things that enter not into diseases, tho' they are the cause of them, viz. air, meat and drink, sleep and watching, motion and rest, retention and excretion, and the passions of the mind.
NONPAREIL, (S.) 1. A kind of apple, 2. A small printing letter. *F.*
NONPERFO'RMANCE, (S.) A not performing.
NO'NPLUS, (S.) An extremity beyond which a person cannot pass.
NO'NPLUS, (V.) To puzzle, or to put to a stand.
NONRE'SIDENCE, (S.) A not residing in the place where one's charge is.
NONRE'SIDENT, (S.) One who does not reside at the place where his business calls him.
NONRESI'STANCE, (S.) A passive submission without resistance,

NO'NSENSE, (S.) 1. Unmeaning language, 2. Things of no importance.
NONSE'NSICAL, (A.) Foolish, unmeaning.
NO'NSUIT, (V.) To compel a person to drop his suit.
NOO'DLE, (S.) A fool, a simpleton.
NOOK, (S.) A corner. *L. S.*
NOON, (S.) The middle of the day, *S.*
NOOSE, (S.) A sliding knot.
NOP, (S.) A bulfinch, or redtail.
NOR, (P.) A negative particle answering to *neither*.
NORFOLK, (S.) A maritime county, 50 miles long from E. to W. about 30 broad from N. to S. and about 140 in circumference, containing 32 market towns, 711 villages, 660 parishes, and sending 12 members to parliament.
NOR'MAL, (A.) Perpendicular. *L.*
NORRO'Y, (S.) The northern or third king at arms, who has the disposing of the funerals of knights, &c. on the north side of the river Trent. *F.*
NORTH, (S.) One of the four cardinal points, and that to which your face is turned when you look forward, standing with your right hand to the part of the heavens in which the sun rises.
NORTHA'LLERTON, (S.) A borough town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, 229 miles from London; with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are Feb. 13, May 4, and October 2.
NORTHA'MPTON, (S.) The county town of Northamptonshire, 66 miles from London; with markets on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Its fairs are Feb. 20, April 15, May 5, August 5, August 26, Sept. 19, Nov. 28, and Dec. 19.
NORTHA'MPTONSHIRE, (S.) An inland county, situated near the middle of England; it is about 120 miles in circumference, and contains 11 market towns, 326 parishes, and sends 9 members to parliament.
NOR'THWARD, or Northerly, (A.) Toward the north.
NOR'THERN, (A.) Belonging to or being in the north.
NORTHWICH, (S.) A town in Cheshire, 160 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are August 2, and December 6.
NOR'WICH, (S.) A bishop's see, a city and the metropolis of Norfolk. It is

109 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Its fairs are the day before Good-Friday, Saturday before Whit-Sunday, and Saturday after ditto.

NOSE, (S.) 1. The organ of smelling, 2. Scent; sagacity. *S.*

NOSE, (V.) 1. To scent, 2. To face, to oppose.

NOSEGAY, (S.) Flowers and sweet herbs tied together.

NOSTRILS, (S.) The breathing holes in the nose. *S.*

NOSTRUM, (S.) A secret in an art, particularly applied to recipes in physick.

NOT, (P.) A particle of negation. It sometimes denotes cessation or extinction.

NOTABLE, (A.) 1. Singular, remarkable, 2. Bufling, careful, that manages prudently. *L.*

NOTARY, (S.) A scrivener, who draws contracts, protests bills, &c. *L.*

NOTATION, (S.) In Algebra, the method of representing quantities by letters of the alphabet.

NOTCH, (S.) A nick in the edge of a knife, tally, &c.

NOTE, (S.) 1. A remark or explication set in the margin of a book, 2. A bill under one's hand, 3. A memorandum, 4. A short letter, 5. Fame, repute, 6. Tune, voice. *L.*

NOTE, (V.) 1. To remark, to observe, to heed, 2. To charge with a crime.

NOTES, (S.) In Musick, marks invented to distinguish the duration of sounds, and proportion of time.

NOTED, (A.) 1. Marked, 2. Famous, distinguished.

NOTHING, (S.) 1. Not any thing, 2. No other thing, 3. Nonentity, 4. No difficulty, no trouble, 5. A trifle, 6. A thing of no proportion.

NOTICE, (S.) 1. Advice, information, 2. Knowledge, observation. *L.*

NOTIFY, (V.) To declare, or make known.

NOTION, (S.) 1. A conception, or idea, 2. Sentiment, opinion. *F.*

NOTIONAL, (A.) Ideal, imaginary.

NOTORIETY, or Notoriousness, (S.) Plainness, undeniableness.

NOTORIOUS, (A.) 1. Publickly known, 2. Manifest, egregious. *L.*

NOTTINGHAM, (S.) The chief town of Nottinghamshire, famous for the ma-

nufacture of the finest stockings; it is 122 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Its fairs are Friday next after Jan. 13, March 7, Thursday before Easter, and Oct. 2, 3, and 4.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, (S.) An inland county about 38 miles long from N. to S. about 19 broad from E. to W. and about 110 miles in circumference, containing 9 market towns, 163 parishes, and sending 8 members to parliament.

NOTWITHSTANDING, (P.) 1. Nevertheless, 2. Although.

NOVATION, (S.) In Civil Law, 1. The entering into a new obligation to take off a former, 2. Transferring an obligation from one person to another. *L.*

NOVEL, (S.) A relation of fictitious adventures and intrigues, without the improbabilities of romance. *F.*

NOVEL, (A.) New, not ancient. *Novel Assignment, In Law, an assignment of time, place, &c. in a declaration, more particularly than in the writ.*

NOVEL Diffin, A writ which the law allows to one who was ejected out of his land or tenement in time of peace.

NOVELTY, (S.) Any thing new.

NOVEMBER, (S.) The eleventh month in the year, so called from its being the ninth from March. *L.*

NOUGHT, (S.) 1. Nothing, 2. To set at naught, not to value, to slight. *S.*

NOVICE, (S.) 1. A new beginner, 2. A raw, unexperienced person, 3. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow. *F.*

NOVICIATE, (S.) The time of trial before a person enters into a religious order in the church of Rome.

NOUN, (S.) In Grammar, the name of a thing.

NOURISH, (V.) 1. To feed or maintain, 2. To refresh, 3. To cherish. *F.*

NOURISHMENT, (S.) Sustenance or food; support of strength.

NOW, (P.) 1. At this time, 2. At one time, at another time, 3. A little while ago. *S.*

NOXIOUS, (A.) Offensive, hurtful, destructive. *L.*

NOZLE, (S.) The nose, the snout.

NUBILE, (A.) Marriageable. *L.*

NUBILOUS, (A.) Cloudy, overcast. *L.*

NUDA

NUDA'TION, (S.) A making naked.
NU'DILS, (S.) Tents or pledgets for fores in the womb.
NU'DITIES, (S.) 1. The privities, 2. In Painting, pictures of naked persons, or the parts of a naked figure not concealed under the ornaments of drapery. *L.*
NU'DITY, (S.) Nakedness.
NU'EL, (S.) The spindle of a winding stair-case.
NU'GATORY, (A.) Vain, trifling. *L.*
NU'ISANCE, (S.) Something noxious or offensive. *F.*
NULL, (A.) Void, of no force. *L.*
NU'LLITY, (S.) The being null, or of no effect.
NUMB, (A.) Torpid, chill, motionless. *S.*
NUMBER, (S.) 1. How many there are of any thing, or a multitude made up of many units, 2. Harmony, 3. Verses, poetry. *F.*
NUMBER, (V.) To count or reckon.
NUMBLES, (S.) The entrails of a deer.
NUMBNESS, (S.) Torpor, deadness.
NUMERABLE, (A.) That may be numbered.
NUMERAL, (A.) Of or belonging to number.
NUMERAL Letters, Those letters which are used to express numbers.
NUMERA'TION, (S.) The art of reading any number set down in figures.
NUMERA'TOR, (S.) One who numbers, or counts. *L.*
NUMERATOR, of a Fraction, The number placed above or before the separating line, as $\frac{3}{4}$ or 3-4ths.
NUMERICAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to number, 2. Particular, individual.
NUMERICAL Algebra, (S.) That which makes use of numbers instead of letters.
NUMEROUS, (A.) 1. Manifold, 2. Harmonious, musical.
NUMSKULL, (S.) A dunce.
NUN, (S.) One who has bound herself by a vow to lead a single and chaste life in a convent.
NU'NCHION, (S.) An afternoon's repast.
NU'NCIATURE, (S.) The office of a
NU'NCIO, (S.) The pope's ambassador.
NUNCUPATION, (S.) In Law, a solemnly declaring and publishing in due form. *L.*
NU'NDINAL, or Nundinary, (A.) Belonging to fairs. *L.*

NUNEA'TON, (S.) A town in Warwickshire, whose market is on Saturdays; distant about 100 miles from London. It has a fair May 14.
NU'NNERY, (S.) A convent for nuns.
NUPTIAL, (A.) Belonging to marriage. *L.*
NUPTIALS, (S.) Marriage.
NURSE, (S.) One who takes care of sick persons, children, &c. *F.*
NURSE, (V.) 1. To bring up any thing young, 2. To tend the sick, 3. To pamper. *F.*
NURSLING, (S.) One nursed up; a fondling.
NURSERY, (S.) 1. A room in which children are nursed, 2. A nurse-child, 3. In Gardening, a plat of ground for raising trees, plants, &c.
NURTURE, (S.) Education, learning. *F.*
NUT, (S.) 1. A sort of fruit, 2. The head that goes upon screws, 3. Part of a cross bow, 4. Part of an anchor, &c. *S.*
NU'TMEG, (S.) A spice well known.
NU'TRIMENT, (S.) Nourishment or food. *L.*
NUTRI'TION, (S.) Nourishment. *L.*
NUTRITIOUS, or Nutritive, (A.) Nourishing. *L.*
NU'ZZLE, (V.) To hide the head as a young child does in its mother's bosom.
NYMPH, (S.) 1. A goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters, 2. A damsel, a young lady. *G.*
NY'MPHA, (S.) 1. The skin with which insects are inclosed before they commence flies, 2. Little pieces of flesh below the neck of the womb.

O.

O The fourteenth letter of our alphabet, is sometimes used as an abbreviation, as O. S. old style.
OAF, (S.) A silly awkward fellow.
OAK, (S.) A well known tree. *S.*
OAK'AM, or Oakum, (S.) Old ropes untwisted.
OAK'EN, (A.) Made of, or belonging to oak.
OAK'INGHAM, (S.) A town in Berkshire, 32 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are Thursday before Shrove-Tuesday, June 11, and Nov. 2.

R 4 OAR,

N O

109 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Its fairs are the day before Good-Friday, Saturday before Whit-Sunday, and Saturday after ditto.

NOSE, (S.) 1. The organ of smelling, 2. Scent; sagacity. *S.*

NOSE, (V.) 1. To scent, 2. To face, to oppose.

NOSEGAY, (S.) Flowers and sweet herbs tied together.

NOSTRILS, (S.) The breathing holes in the nose. *S.*

NOSTRUM, (S.) A secret in an art, particularly applied to recipes in physick.

NOT, (P.) A particle of negation. It sometimes denotes cessation or extinction.

NOTABLE, (A.) 1. Singular, remarkable, 2. Bufling, careful, that manages prudently. *L.*

NOTARY, (S.) A scrivener, who draws contracts, protests bills, &c. *L.*

NOTATION, (S.) In Algebra, the method of representing quantities by letters of the alphabet.

NOTCH, (S.) A nick in the edge of a knife, tally, &c.

NOTE, (S.) 1. A remark or explication set in the margin of a book, 2. A bill under one's hand, 3. A memorandum, 4. A short letter, 5. Fame, repute, 6. Tune, voice. *L.*

NOTE, (V.) 1. To remark, to observe, to heed, 2. To charge with a crime.

NOTES, (S.) In Musick, marks invented to distinguish the duration of sounds, and proportion of time.

NOTED, (A.) 1. Marked, 2. Famous, distinguished.

NOTHING, (S.) 1. Not any thing, 2. No other thing, 3. Nonentity, 4. No difficulty, no trouble, 5. A trifle, 6. A thing of no proportion.

NOTICE, (S.) 1. Advice, information, 2. Knowledge, observation. *L.*

NOTIFY, (V.) To declare, or make known.

NOTION, (S.) 1. A conception, or idea, 2. Sentiment, opinion. *F.*

NOTIONAL, (A.) Ideal, imaginary.

NOTORIETY, or Notoriousness, (S.) Plainness, undeniableness.

NOTORIOUS, (A.) 1. Publicly known, 2. Manifest, egregious. *L.*

NOTTINGHAM, (S.) The chief town of Nottinghamshire, famous for the ma-

N U

nufacture of the finest stockings; it is 122 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Its fairs are Friday next after Jan. 13, March 7, Thursday before Easter, and Oct. 2, 3, and 4.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, (S.) An inland county about 38 miles long from N. to S. about 19 broad from E. to W. and about 110 miles in circumference, containing 9 market towns, 168 parishes, and sending 8 members to parliament.

NOTWITHSTANDING, (P.) 1. Nevertheless, 2. Although.

NOVATION, (S.) In Civil Law, 1. The entering into a new obligation to take off a former, 2. Transferring an obligation from one person to another. *L.*

NOVEL, (S.) A relation of fictitious adventures and intrigues, without the improbabilities of romance. *F.*

NOVEL, (A.) New, not ancient.

NOVEL Assignment, In Law, an assignment of time, place, &c. in a declaration, more particularly than in the writ.

NOVEL Dissisin, A writ which the law allows to one who was ejected out of his land or tènement in time of peace.

NOVELTY, (S.) Any thing new.

NOVE'MBER, (S.) The eleventh month in the year, so called from its being the ninth from March. *L.*

NOUGHT, (S.) 1. Nothing, 2. To set at naught, not to value, to slight. *S.*

NO'VICE, (S.) 1. A new beginner, 2. A raw, unexperienced person, 3. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow. *F.*

NOV'CIATE, (S.) The time of trial before a person enters into a religious order in the church of Rome.

NOUN, (S.) In Grammar, the name of a thing.

NOU'RISH, (V.) 1. To feed or maintain, 2. To refresh, 3. To cherish. *F.*

NOU'RISHMENT, (S.) Sustainance or food; support of strength.

NOW, (P.) 1. At this time, 2. At one time, at another time, 3. A little while ago. *S.*

NO'XIOUS, (A.) Offensive, hurtful, destructive. *L.*

NO'ZLE, (S.) The nose, the snout.

NU'BILE, (A.) Marriageable. *L.*

NU'BILOUS, (A.) Cloudy, overcast. *L.*

NUDA'

NUDA'TION, (S.) A making naked.
NU'DILS, (S.) Tents or pledgets for fores in the womb.

NU'DITIES, (S.) 1. The privities, 2. In Painting, pictures of naked persons, or the parts of a naked figure not concealed under the ornaments of drapery. *L.*

NU'DITY, (S.) Nakedness.

NU'EL, (S.) The spindle of a winding stair-case.

NU'GATORY, (A.) Vain, trifling. *L.*

NU'ISANCE, (S.) Something noxious or offensive. *F.*

NULL, (A.) Void, of no force. *L.*

NULLITY, (S.) The being null, or of no effect.

NUMB, (A.) Torpid, chill, motionless. *S.*

NU'MBER, (S.) 1. How many there are of any thing, or a multitude made up of many units, 2. Harmony, 3. Verses, poetry. *F.*

NU'MBER, (V.) To count or reckon.

NUM'IBLES, (S.) The entrails of a deer.

NUM'IBNESS, (S.) Torpor, deadness.

NUM'ERABLE, (A.) That may be numbered.

NUM'ERAL, (A.) Of or belonging to number.

NUMERAL Letters, Those letters which are used to express numbers.

NUMERA'TION, (S.) The art of reading any number set down in figures.

NUMERA'TOR, (S.) One who numbers, or counts. *L.*

NUMERATOR of a *Fraction*, The number placed above or before the separating line, as $\frac{3}{4}$ or 3-4ths.

NUM'ERICAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to number, 2. Particular, individual.

NUMERICAL Algebra, (S.) That which makes use of numbers instead of letters.

NUMEROUS, (A.) 1. Manifold, 2. Harmonious, musical.

NUMSKULL, (S.) A dunce.

NUN, (S.) One who has bound herself by a vow to lead a single and chaste life in a convent.

NU'NCHION, (S.) An afternoon's repast.

NU'NCIATURE, (S.) The office of a

NU'NCIO, (S.) The pope's ambassador.

NUNCU'PATION, (S.) In Law, a solemnly declaring and publishing in due form. *L.*

NU'NDINAL, or **Núndinary**, (A.) Belonging to fairs. *L.*

NUNEA'TON, (S.) A town in Warwickshire, whose market is on Saturdays; distant about 100 miles from London. It has a fair May 14.

NU'NNERY, (S.) A convent for nuns.

NU'PTIAL, (A.) Belonging to marriage. *L.*

NU'PTIALS, (S.) Marriage.

NURSE, (S.) One who takes care of sick persons, children, &c. *F.*

NURSE, (V.) 1. To bring up any thing young, 2. To tend the sick, 3. To pamper. *F.*

NURSLING, (S.) One nursed up; a fondling.

NURSERY, (S.) 1. A room in which children are nursed, 2. A nurse-child, 3. In Gardening, a plat of ground for raising trees, plants, &c.

NU'RTURE, (S.) Education, learning. *F.*

NUT, (S.) 1. A sort of fruit, 2. The head that goes upon screws, 3. Part of a cross bow, 4. Part of an anchor, &c. *S.*

NU'TMEG, (S.) A spice well known.

NU'TRIMENT, (S.) Nourishment or food. *L.*

NUTRITION, (S.) Nourishment. *L.*

NUTRITIOUS, or **Nútritive**, (A.) Nourishing. *L.*

NU'ZZLE, (V.) To hide the head as a young child does in its mother's bosom.

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NY'MPHA, (S.) 1. The skin with which insects are inclosed before they commence flies, 2. Little pieces of flesh below the neck of the womb.

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OAK, (S.) A well-known tree. *S.*

OA'KAM, or **Oákum**, (S.) Old ropes untwisted.

OA'KEN, (A.) Made of, or belonging to oak.

OA'KINGHAM, (S.) A town in Berkshire, 32 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are **Thurs**-day before **Shrove-Tuesday**, June 11, and Nov. 2.

OAR, (S.) An instrument for rowing boats, &c.

OATH, (S.) A solemn appeal to Almighty God, desiring his mercy, and calling for his vengeance, as the matter affirmed is true or false. *S.*

OA'TMEAL, (S.) Meal or flour made of oats.

OATS, (S.) A sort of grain chiefly used for horses. *S.*

OBDU'RACY, (S.) Stubbornness, obstinacy. *L.*

OBDU'RATE, (A.) Stubborn, wilful, hardened. *L.*

OBE'DIENCE, (S.) A submission to, or compliance with, the commands of another. *L.*

OBE'DIENT, (A.) Submissive, dutiful.

OBEDIE'NTIAL, (A.) Belonging to obedience. *F.*

OBEI'SANCE, (S.) A low bow.

O'BELISK, (S.) 1. A square tapering stone in the form of a pyramid. 2. In Printing, the mark thus [†] frequently used as a reference to a note. *G.*

OBE'Y, (V.) 1. To submit to. 2. To perform what another has commanded. *F.*

OB'JECT, (S.) Any thing that either affects the outward senses, or the faculties of the soul.

OBJE'CT, (V.) To make an

OBJE'CTION, (S.) A difficulty raised against the truth of a proposition or assertion, or against granting a request.

OBJE'CTIVE, (A.) 1. Relating to an object. 2. That may be objected.

OBJE'CTOR, (S.) One who raises an objection. *L.*

O'BIT, (S.) 1. Funeral obsequies. 2. An office for the dead.

OBITUARY, (S.) A register of the names of deceased persons.

OBJURGA'TION, (S.) A chiding or reproving. *L.*

OBLA'TE, (A.) Flatted at the poles. *L.*

OBLA'TION, (S.) An offering. *L.*

OBLECTA'TION, (S.) Pleasure, delight. *L.*

O'BLIGATE, (V.) To oblige, bind, or tie. *L.*

OB'LIGATION, (S.) 1. An engagement, tie or duty. 2. A favour. 3. A bond or obligatory writing. *L.*

O'BLIGATORY, (A.) Binding, of force to oblige.

OBLIGE, (V.) 1. To engage, to compel, 2. To do one a kindness. *L.*

OBLIO'E, (S.) The person to whom a bond is made.

OBLIGEOR, (S.) One who enters into a bond.

OBLI'GING, (A.) 1. Binding, compelling. 2. Engaging, friendly.

OBLI'QUE, (A.) 1. Crooked, awry, aslant. 2. In Grammar, all cases are called *oblique* except the nominative. *L.*

OBLI'QUITY, (S.) Crookedness, deviation from physical or moral rectitude.

OBLI'TERATE, (V.) To blot or raze out, to efface. *L.*

OBLI'VION, (S.) Forgetfulness. *L.*

O'BLONG, (S.) A long square. *L.*

O'BLOQUY, (S.) Detraction, slander.

OBNO'XIOUS, (A.) 1. Liable, or exposed to. 2. Hurtful, pernicious. *L.*

OBNU'BILATE, (V.) To over-cloud, to obscure. *L.*

OBREPTI'TIOUS, (A.) Obtained in a clandestine manner.

OBSCENE, (A.) Filthy, unchaste, froutty.

OBSCENITY, (S.) Unclean speeches or actions.

Camera **OBSCU'RA, (S.)** In Opticks, a room darkened all but one little hole, in which is placed a glass to transmit the rays of objects to a piece of paper or cloth. *L.*

OBSCU'RE, (A.) 1. Dark, gloomy. 2. Private, concealed. 3. Base, mean. 4. Hard to be understood. *L.*

OBSCU'RE, (V.) 1. To darken. 2. To perplex, or render hard to be understood.

OBSCU'RITY, (S.) 1. Darkness. 2. Want of perspicuity. 3. Meanness of birth. 4. Unnoticed state, privacy.

OBSECRATION, (S.) An earnest intreaty. *L.*

O'BSEQUIES, (S.) Funeral rites and solemnities. *L.*

OBSE'QUIOUS, (A.) 1. Ready to obey. 2. Submissive. 3. Complaisant, condescending. *L.*

OBSE'RVABLE, (A.) Worthy to be observed, remarkable.

OBSE'RVANCE, (S.) 1. Respect. 2. Performance. 3. Attention. *L.*

OBSE'RVANCES, (S.) Rules or customs of a monastery.

OBSE'RVANT, (A.) 1. Dutiful, obsequious. 2. Punctual in performing. 3. Respectfully attentive. *L.*

OBSERVA'NTINES, (S.) A branch of the order of Franciscan friars.

OBSER-

OBSERVATION, (S.) 1. Observing or noting, 2. Minding, regarding, performing, 3. In Navigation, taking the sun's or a star's meridian height in order to find the latitude.

OBSERVATOR, (S.) 1. An observer, 2. A monitor in a school.

OBSERVATORY, (S.) A place where astronomical observations are made.

OBSERVE, (V.) 1. To take notice of, 2. To study or contemplate, 3. To keep, or perform. *L.*

OBSERVER, (S.) 1. One who observes, or makes observations, 2. One who keeps any law, custom, or practice.

OBSSESSION, (S.) A surrounding, a besieging. *L.*

OBSIDIONAL Crown, (S.) A wreath with which the Romans honoured such of their generals as had delivered the Roman army, when besieged or surrounded by their enemies. It was made of grass found on the spot where the action was performed. *L.*

OBSOLETE, (A.) Old, or out of use. *L.*

OBSTACLE, (S.) Impediment, hindrance, obstruction. *L.*

OBSTINACY, (S.) Stubbornness, wilfulness.

OBSTINATE, (A.) Resolute, stubborn, wilful. *L.*

OBSTREPEROUS, (A.) Troublesome, noisy, clamorous. *L.*

OBSTRUCT, (V.) 1. To stop, 2. To hinder. *L.*

OBSTRUCTION, (S.) 1. Stoppage, 2. Hindrance.

OBSTRUCTIVE, (A.) Apt to cause a stoppage.

OBTAIN, (V.) 1. To get or gain, to acquire, to procure, 2. To be in use, to be established. *L.*

OBTEND, (V.) 1. To oppose, 2. To offer as the reason of any thing. *L.*

OBTEST, (V.) To conjure or beseech.

OBTESTATION, (S.) Earnest intreaty.

OBTRUDE, (V.) 1. To thrust or force one's self in, 2. To oblige one to accept.

OBTRUSION, (S.) A forcing in or upon.

OBTUSE, (A.) 1. Not pointed, not acute, 2. Not quick, dull, 3. Not shrill, obscure; as, an obtuse sound. *L.*

OBTUSE Angle, Any angle that consists of more than 90 degrees.

OBVENTIONS, (S.) Church revenues.

O'BVIATE, (V.) 1. To remove, 2. To prevent or hinder. *F.*

O'BVIOUS, (A.) 1. Plain, visible, evident, 2. Meeting any thing, 3. Open, exposed. *L.*

O'BVIOUSNESS, (S.) Plainness, **OBUMBRA'TION, (S.)** An over-shadowing, a crowding. *L.*

OCCA'SION, (S.) 1. Opportunity, 2. Cause, reason, 3. Necessity, want, 4. Occurrence, incident. *L.*

OCCA'SION, (V.) To cause, to produce. **OCCA'SIONAL, (A.)** Casual, as opportunity requires.

OCCA'SIONS, (S.) Affairs, concerns.

OCCIDENT, (S.) The west. *L.*

OCCIDENTAL, (A.) Western, or belonging to the west.

OCCIDENTAL Planet, In Astronomy, one that sets after the sun.

OCCIDUOUS, (A.) 1. Western, 2. Setting, or going down, 3. Declining, decaying.

OCCULT, (A.) Secret, hidden. *L.*

OCCULTA'TION, (S.) In Astronomy, the time a star or planet is hid from our sight by an eclipse.

OCCUPANT, (S.) A law term for one who takes possession. *L.*

OCCUPA'TION, (S.) Business, employment, trade, calling. *L.*

OCCUPIER, (S.) One who occupies or possesses.

OCCUPY, (V.) 1. To fill or take up a space, 2. To hold, or be in possession, 3. To deal or trade. *L.*

OCCUPYING, (S.) Using, possessing, enjoying.

OCCUR, (V.) 1. To offer, or present itself, 2. To clash, to strike against. *L.*

OCCURRENCE, (S.) 1. A casual adventure, 2. An event.

OCEAN, (S.) The vast collection of waters which surrounds the whole earth.

Atlantic Ocean, That part of the ocean which divides Europe and Africa from America.

Hyperborean Ocean, That which encompasses the land situated towards the N. pole.

Indian Ocean, That which lies between Africa, the East Indian islands, and New Holland.

Pacific Ocean, or Great South Sea, That which flows between the west side of America, and the east of Asia.

OCHRE, (S.) There are several earths distinguish'd by the name of ochres, and of various colours, *G.*

OCCA.

O E

O'CKAMY, (S.) A mixed metal so called.

O'CTAGON, (S.) A figure with eight sides and angles. *G.*

OCTAE'DRON, (S.) A regular solid, consisting of eight equal and equilateral triangles. *G.*

OCTA'NGULAR, (A.) Having eight angles. *L.*

O'CTAVE, (S.) 1. In Musick, an eighth, or an interval of eight sounds, 2. The eighth day after some peculiar festival. *L.*

OCTA'VO, (S.) A book in which each sheet is folded into eight leaves. *L.*

OCTE'NNIAL, (A.) 1. Happening every eighth year, 2. Lasting eight years. *L.*

OCTO'BER, (S.) The tenth month in the year, so called from its being the eighth month from March. *L.*

O'C'TOSTYLE, (S.) A building with eight pillars in front. *G.*

O'CTUPLE, (A.) Eight-fold. *L.*

O'ULAR, (A.) Belonging to the eyes.

O'ULIST, (S.) A physician for the eyes.

O'ULUS *Christi*, (S.) The herb wild chry. *L.*

ODD, (A.) 1. Not even, not divisible into equal numbers, 2. More than a round number, 3. Strange, uncommon, extraordinary, 4. Unaccountable, fantastical. 5. Unlikely. *T.*

O'DDNESS, (S.) 1. Unevenness in number, 2. Unusualness, strangeness.

ODDS, (S.) 1. Inequality, 2. More than an even wager, 3. Advantage, superiority.

ODE, (S.) A song, or lyric poem. *G.*

O'DIHAM, (S.) A town in Hampshire, 41 miles from London; with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Midlent Saturday and July 31.

O'DIOUS, (A.) Hateful, detestable. *L.*

O'DIUM, (S.) The hatred which a fault, or an aspersion, makes a man liable to. *L.*

ODOR'FEROUS, (A.) Sweet smelling.

O'DOUR, (S.) Savour, a sweet smell.

OECONO'MICAL, (A.) Belonging to economy.

OECO'NOMIST, (S.) A prudent manager.

OECO'NOMY, (S.) 1. The government of a family, 2. Thriftiness, good husbandry, 3. Structure, disposition. *G.*

OECUME'NICAL, (A.) Universal, general. *G.*

O F

OEDE'MA, (S.) A swelling, but more particularly a white soft insensible tumour. *G.*

OF, (P.) A particle of various significations. *S.*

OFF, (P.) 1. Not on, 2. Distant from.

O'FFALS, (S.) Fragments of meat.

OFFE'NCE, (S.) 1. A fault, trespass or injury, 2. Disgust, displeasure. *L.*

OFFE'ND, (V.) 1. To injure, 2. To displease, 3. To transgress. *L.*

OFFE'NSIVE, (A.) 1. Hurtful, or proper to hurt, 2. Displeasing.

O'FFER, (V.) 1. To present, 2. To tender, 3. To attempt, 4. To propose, 5. To sacrifice. *L.*

O'FFER, (S.) 1. A proposal, 2. Price bid, 3. Attempt, endeavour.

O'FFERING, (S.) 1. A sacrifice, 2. Any thing presented.

O'FFERTORY, (S.) 1. Part of the popish mass, 2. The place where the offerings are kept. *L.*

O'FFICE, (S.) 1. A post or employment, 2. A room where the business of a place is transacted, 3. Part or duty, 4. A good or ill turn, 5. The devotions of a national church. *L.*

O'FFICER, (S.) 1. One in office, 2. A commander.

Commission OFFICERS, Those authorized by the king's commission.

Field OFFICERS, Those that command a whole regiment.

General OFFICERS, Such as command a body composed of several regiments.

Staff OFFICERS, 1. Such as have neither commissions nor warrants, but are appointed by colonels and captains, as sergeants, corporals, &c. 2. At court, such as bear a white staff in the king's presence, as the lord steward, lord chamberlain, and lord treasurer.

OFFICIAL, (S.) 1. The chancellor of an episcopal court, 2. An archdeacon's deputy.

OFFIC'ATE, (V.) To do the duty of an office.

OFFIC'NAL, (A.) Used in a shop.

OFFIC'IOUS, (A.) 1. Ready and forward in serving, 2. Forward in being concerned in other people's affairs. *L.*

OFFIC'IOUSNESS, (S.) Readiness to do any thing for another.

O'FFING, (S.) A Sea Term for the open sea.

OFFSCO'UR.

OFFSCO'URING, (S.) The rust, filth, or refuse of any thing.

O'FFSETS, (S.) In Gardening, young shoots that grow from the root of a tree, at a distance from the trunk.

O'FFSPRING, (S.) That which is sprung from, generated, or produced by another.

OFT, O'ften, or O'ftentimes, (P.) Frequently. *S.*

O'GEE', or O'give, (S.) Part of a moulding, consisting of a round and a hollow.

O'GLE, (V.) To look hard and amorously at; to view with side glances.

O'GLIO, (S.) A dish of different kinds of meat, a medley.

OH, (P.) An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

OIL, (S.) A fat, unctuous and inflammable liquid. *S.*

OI'LET-HOLE, (S.) A little hole worked in a garment. *F.*

OI'LY, (A.) Mixed with oil.

OI'NTMENT, (S.) An oily kind of salve, outwardly applied to wounds, bruises, &c.

OI'STER, (S.) A shell-fish well known.

OI'STERGREEN, (S.) An herb.

O'KEHAM, (S.) The county town of Rutlandshire, 94 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are March 15, May 6, and Sept. 11.

OKEHA'MPTON, (S.) A borough town in Devonshire, 193 miles from London; with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are the 2d Tuesday after March 11, May 14, 1st Wednesday after July 5, and August 5.

O'KER. See **OCHRE**.

OLD, (A.) 1. Ancient, aged, 2. Stale, 3. Worn, 4. *Of old*, long ago.

OLEA'GINOUS, (A.) Oily, or full of oil. *L.*

OLFA'CTORY, (A.) Belonging to the sense of smelling. *L.*

OLIBA'NUM, (S.) A sweet-scented gum or resin.

OLIGA'RCHICAL, (A.) Belonging to an O'LIGARCHY, (S.) A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a few principal persons. *G.*

O'LIO, (S.) A Spanish dish, made up of many kinds of meat, fowl, &c. *Sp.*

O'LIVE, (S.) The fruit of the olive tree.

OLY'MPIAD, (S.) A period of four years, the common method of computing time among the Greeks, and which took its rise from the

OLY'MPICK Games, (S.) Celebrated every fourth year, in honour of Jupiter Olympus, in the plains of Elis, near the city of Olympia.

O'MBRE, (S.) A game at cards. *Sp.*

O'MELET, (S.) A kind of pancake. *F.*

O'MEN, (S.) A sign or token of good or bad fortune. *L.*

OMEN'TUM, (S.) In Anatomy, the caul. *L.*

O'MER, (S.) A measure among the Hebrews, containing about three pints and a half. *H.*

O'MINOUS, (A.) Portending ill fortune.

OMI'SSION, (S.) Neglect, or letting a thing pass undone. *L.*

OMI'T, (V.) 1. To pass by, or over, 2. To neglect, to let alone.

OMNI'FICK, (A.) Producing all things.

OMNI'POTENCE, or Omnipotency, (S.) Almighty power. *L.*

OMNI'POTENT, (S.) Almighty; all-powerful.

OMNIPRE'SENCE, (S.) The being every where present. *L.*

OMNIPRE'SENT, (A.) Every where present.

OMNI'SCIENCE, (S.) The knowledge of all things.

OMNI'SCIENT, (A.) Knowing all things.

O'MRAS, (S.) Great lords of the Mogul's court.

ON, (P.) Not off, upon. It is used in divers other senses.

ONCE, (P.) 1. A single time, 2. Formerly.

ONE, (S.) 1. The number I. or 1, 2. The first hour, 3. The same thing, 4. A person.

ONEIROCRIT'ICK, (S.) An interpreter of dreams. *G.*

O'NERARY, (A.) Serving for burthen or carriage. *L.*

O'NERATE, (V.) To load or burthen.

ONERO'SE, or O'nerous, (A.) Burthen-some. *L.*

O'NION, (S.) A well known root. *F.*

O'NLY, (A.) 1. Single, one and no more, 2. This and no other.

O'NLY, (P.) Simply, singly, merely.

O'NSET, (S.) An attack. *T.*

ONTO'LOGY, (S.) The consideration of beings or ideas in the abstract. *G.*

O'NWARD, (P.) Forward.

O'NYX, (S.) A precious stone. *G.*

OO'ZY, (A.) Slimy, muddy.

- OPA'COUS**, or **Opâque**, (A.) Dark, not transparent. *L.*
- OPA'CITY**, (S.) Not transmitting light.
- O'PAL**, (S.) A precious stone, that, according to its situation to receive and reflect the light, appears of various colours.
- O'PEN**, (V.) 1. To unfold, or expand, 2. To fling back a door, lift up the lid of a box, &c. 3. To cut, or lay open, 4. To begin; as, to *open a campaign*, *speech*, &c. 5. To break ground; as, to *open trenches*, 6. To bark as dogs, 7. To loosen, or make loose, 8. To disclose, explain, &c. *S.*
- O'PEN**, (A.) 1. Not shut, or inclosed, 2. Exposed to view, 3. Publick, common, 4. Free, unreserved, 5. Clear, serene, 6. Evident, manifest, 7. Without defence, 8. Laxative. *S.*
- O'PENING**, (S.) 1. An aperture, a breach, 2. Discovery at a distance, faint knowledge.
- O'PERA**, (S.) A dramatick performance set to musick. *I.*
- O'PERATE**, (V.) 1. To work, 2. To effect or bring to pass, 3. In Physick, to stir the humours of the body. *L.*
- O'PERA'TION**, (S.) 1. Working, performance, 2. In Chemistry, any chemical process, 3. In Surgery, any thing performed by the hand of a surgeon.
- O'PERA'TOR**, (S.) A workman, particularly applied to one skilled in cleaning and drawing teeth, and in making artificial ones.
- O'PERO'SE**, (A.) 1. Laborious, 2. Hard, difficult. *L.*
- O'PHTHA'LMICKS**, (S.) Medicines good for diseases in the eyes. *G.*
- O'PHTHALMY**, (S.) An inflammation of the coats of the eye. *G.*
- O'PIATE**, (S.) A sleepy potion made of opium, or some other drug of the like nature.
- O'PINE**, (V.) 1. To think, or be of an opinion, 2. To give one's opinion. *L.*
- O'PINIATIVE**, or **Opinionated**, (A.) Wedded to an opinion.
- O'PINION**, (S.) Sentiment, belief. *L.*
- O'PINIONATIVE**, (A.) Fond of preconceived notions.
- O'PIUM**, (S.) The condensed juice of the Turkey peopies. *G.*
- OPOBA'LSAMUM**, (S.) The gum of the balm tree. *G.*
- O'PPIDAN**, (S.) A townsman; an appella-
- tion given to the youth who belong to the King's College, Westminster. *L.*
- OPPILA'TION**, (S.) 1. Obstruction, or stoppage. *L.*
- O'PPILATIVE**, (A.) Apt to obstruct.
- OPPO'NENT**, (S.) An antagonist in a disputation.
- OPPORTU'NE**, (V.) Very seasonable, or convenient.
- OPPORTU'NITY**, (S.) Occasion; or a proper and convenient time. *L.*
- OPPO'SE**, (V.) 1. To resist or withstand, 2. To set against, or put in competition, 3. To place as an obstacle, 4. To make objections.
- OPPO'SER**, (S.) An antagonist, or adversary.
- O'PPOSITE**, (A.) 1. Over-against, 2. Contrary to.
- O'PPOSITES**, (S.) Things relatively opposed to each other, as *light and darkness*.
- O'PPOSITION**, (S.) 1. The being contrary to, 2. The struggle of one party against another, 3. Obstacle or impediment.
- OPPRE'SS**, (V.) 1. To lie heavy upon, 2. To crush by violence or authority.
- OPPRE'SSION**, (S.) 1. Overburthening, crushing by authority, cruelty, 2. Hardship, calamity, 3. Dulness of spirits; lassitude of body. *L.*
- OPPRE'SSIVE**, (A.) Belonging to oppression.
- OPPRE'SSOR**, (S.) He that oppresses.
- OPPRO'BRIOUS**, (A.) Reproachful. *L.*
- OPPRO'BRIUM**, (S.) 1. Reproach, 2. Disgrace. *L.*
- OPPU'GN**, (V.) To oppose. *L.*
- OPS**, (S.) One of the names of the goddess Cybele.
- OPTA'TIVE Mood**, (S.) In Grammar, applied to the mood or condition of a verb that expresses the desires and wishes.
- OPTICIAN**, (S.) 1. One skilled in optics, 2. A maker of optical instruments.
- O'PTICK**, or **O'ptical**, (A.) Belonging to the sight, or to the science of optics. *G.*
- O'PTICK Glasses**, Those contrived to assist the eyes by enlarging objects, as microscopes, telescopes, &c.
- O'PTICKS**, (S.) The science which treats of sight in general, the whole doctrine of light and colours, and all the phenomena of visible objects. *G.*
- O'PTION**,

O'PTION, (S.) Choice. *L.*

O'PULENCE, or **O'pulence**, (S.) Wealth, riches.

O'PULENT, (A.) Wealthy.

OR, (P.) 1. A disjunctive particle, corresponding to *either*, 2. Before; as, *or ever*, is *before ever*. *S.*

OR, (S.) In Heraldry, yellow or gold.

O'RACLE, (S.) 1. Some heathen god, who it was pretended returned answers to the questions that were asked him, 2. Any person or place where certain decisions are obtained, 3. One famed for wisdom.

Draine ORACLES, The holy scriptures.

ORA'CLAR, or **Oráclous**, (A.) Belonging to an oracle.

ORAI'SON, (S.) Prayer. *F.*

O'RAL, (A.) Delivered by the mouth, or voice.

O'RANGE, (S.) A fruit well known.

O'RANGERY, (S.) 1. A place where orange trees are kept, 2. A sort of perfume used in snuff, &c.

ORA'TION, (S.) A discourse or speech pronounced in publick. *L.*

O'RATOR, (S.) 1. An eloquent speaker, 2. In addresses to chancery it signifies a petitioner. *L.*

O'RATORY, (S.) 1. Eloquence, rhetorical skill; the art of making publick speeches, 2. A private chapel for prayer. *L.*

ORB, (S.) A sphere, orbicular body, circular body. *L.*

ORBI'CLAR, (A.) Round like a ball.

O'RBIT, (S.) In Astronomy, the course in which any planet moves. *L.*

ORBO'NA, (S.) A goddess of the Romans, supposed to preside over orchards.

O'RCHARD, (S.) An inclosed piece of ground, planted with fruit trees.

O'RCHESTRE, (S.) Among the Greeks, a place in a theatre where the chorus used to dance; but among us, a place built up for the musicians. *G.*

ORDAIN, (V.) 1. To appoint, 2. To command, 3. To confer holy orders.

O'RDEAL, (S.) A particular way of trial, by which persons accused of crimes were to clear themselves, by coming off unhurt. *S.* As

ORDEAL by Combat, (S.) When the person accused of murder was obliged to fight the next relation, &c. of the person slain,

ORDEAL by Fire, When the person was to walk blindfold and barefooted between nine red-hot plow-shares, laid at unequal distances from each other.

ORDEAL by cold Water, The being bound and thrown into a river or pond, like the trial of witches.

ORDEAL by hot Water, The being obliged to put the hands or feet into scalding water.

O'RDER, (S.) 1. Disposition, or putting things in their places, 2. Regularity, 3. Rank or class, 4. A command from a superior, 5. A rule or law, 6. A society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour, 7. A religious fraternity, 8. In Architecture, a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters.

O'RDER, (V.) 1. To put in order, to regulate, to adjust, 2. To command. *L.*

O'RDERLY, (A.) Regular, methodical.

O'RDINAL, (S.) 1. A book of directions for bishops in giving holy orders, 2. The orders and constitutions of a religious house or college.

O'RDINAL, (A.) Belonging to order.

ORDINAL Numbers, Such as express the order of things, as first, second, third.

O'RDINANCE, (S.) A law, statute, rule, precept. *F.*

O'RDINARY, (S.) 1. Any judge in the civil law, who has power to take cognizance of causes in his own right, 2. He who hath immediate jurisdiction in ecclesiastical causes, 3. A stated chaplain, 4. Commons in a victualling house, where a certain price is paid for each meal.

O'RDINARY, (A.) 1. Common, 2. Not handsome, 3. Mean, of low rank.

O'RDINATE, (A.) Regular, methodical. *L.*

ORDINA'TION, (S.) The conferring holy orders. *L.*

O'RDNANCE, (S.) Artillery, or great guns.

O'RDONANCE, (S.) In Architecture, the giving to every part of a building the just dimensions, &c. which it ought to have according to the model, 2. In Painting, the regularity, proportion and harmony of the parts. *F.*

O'RDURE, (S.) The dung of man or beast. *F.*

ORE, (S.) Any mineral production that yields metal. *S.*

O'RFORD,

O'RFORD, (S.) A sea-port borough in Suffolk, 88 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. It has a fair on Midsummer-day, June 24.

O'RGAL, (S.) The lees of wine dried.

O'RGAN, (S.) 1. The noblest of all musical instruments, 2. In Anatomy, the instrument of some faculty in an animal body. *G.*

ORGANICAL, or *Orgánick*, (A.) Belonging to the organs of the body.

ORGANIST, (S.) One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZA'TION, (S.) Construction of the parts so as to be subservient to each other.

O'RGANIZED, (A.) Furnished with proper organs. *F.*

O'RGANY, (S.) The herb penny-royal.

ORGASMUS, (S.) A disorder which causes a quick motion of the blood and animal spirits. *G.*

O'RGIA, (S.) Feasts and revels in honour of Bacchus. *G.*

O'RIENT, (S.) The east. *L.*

ORIE'NTAL, (A.) Eastern.

O'RIFICE, (S.) 1. The mouth of a wound, 2. The entrance of the stomach, womb, &c.

O'RIGIN, (S.) 1. Stock or pedigree, 2. Source or fountain, 3. Beginning; first existence. *L.*

ORIG'INAL, (S.) 1. The first beginning or origin, 2. That from which another is copied; archetype.

ORIG'INAL, (A.) Primitive, pristine, first.

ORI'GINARY, (A.) 1. Productive, 2. Primitive.

ORIP'LLON, (S.) In Fortification, a mass of earth faced with a wall, and raised on the shoulder of a bastion, to cover the cannon in the retired flank, and prevent their being dismounted by the enemy.

ORI'ON, (S.) A southern constellation, consisting of 39 stars.

O'RISON, (S.) A prayer. *F.*

ORLE. See *PLINTH*.

O'RMSKIRK, (S.) A town in Lancashire, 195 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are Whit-Monday, and Sept. 8.

O'RNAMENT, (S.) 1. Decoration, embellishment, 2. Honour; that which confers dignity. *L.*

ORNAME'NTAL, (A.) Whatever makes a person or thing appear more beautiful.

O'RPHAN, (S.) A fatherless and motherless child. *G.*

O'RPIMENT, (S.) A yellow kind of arsenick, used in painting.

O'RRERY, (S.) A curious instrument, invented to give a clear representation of the solar system.

O'RRIS, (S.) A kind of gold or silver lace.

O'RTHO'DOX, (A.) Sound, agreeable to truth. *G.*

O'RTHO'DOXY, (S.) The true belief, or what is thought so by those who are fond of applying the term to their own opinions.

ORTHO'GONAL, (A.) Right-angled.

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL, (A.) Belonging to orthography.

ORTHO'GRAPHER, or *Orthógraphist*, (S.) One skilled in

ORTHO'GRAPHY, (S.) 1. The true way of writing and spelling, 2. The true delineation of the fore-right plane of any object, 3. In Architecture, the representation of the front of a building according to the rules of geometry. *G.*

O'RTOLAN, (S.) A fat delicate bird. *F.*

ORTS, (S.) Fragments, leavings. *T.*

O'RVIETAN, (S.) An antidote, or counter-poison. *I.*

OS, (S.) In Anatomy, a bone. *L.*

OSCILLA'TION, (S.) A vibration like the pendulum of a clock. *L.*

O'SCITANCY, (S.) Indolence, sluggishness, sleepiness. *L.*

OSCITA'TION, (S.) Yawning. *L.*

OSCO'PHO'RIA, (S.) A feast celebrated by the Athenians on the 10th of August, in honour of Bacchus and Ariadne. *G.*

O'SIER. See *OZIER*.

O3I'RIS, (S.) A famous god of the Egyptians.

O'SPREY, or *O'ssifrage*, (S.) A kind of eagle that breaks the bones of his prey.

O'SSIFY, (V.) To turn to bone.

OSSI'VOROUS, (A.) Devouring bones.

O'SSUARY, (S.) A charnel-house. *L.*

OSTENTA'TION, (S.) Making a vain-glorious shew. *L.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS, (A.) Vain-glorious, set out for shew; boastful.

OSTEOCO'LLA, (S.) A soft stone, said to be of great virtue in uniting broken bones.

OSTEO'LOGY, (S.) That part of anatomy that treats of bones. *G.*

O'STLER, or *Höfler*, (S.) A servant in an

an inn, who takes care of travellers' horses. *F.*

O'STRICH, (S.) A large African fowl.

O'SWESTRY, (S.) A town in Shropshire, 157 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are March 15, May 13, Aug. 15, and Dec. 11.

OTA'GLIA, (S.) Among Physicians, a pain in the ear. *G.*

O'THER, (A.) 1. Not the same, not this, different, 2. Not this, but the contrary, 3. Something besides. *S.*

O'THERWISE, (P.) Else, besides, after a different manner. *S.*

O'TLEY, (S.) A town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 175 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are Aug. 1, and Nov. 15.

O'TTER, (S.) An amphibious creature that lives on fish. *S.*

O'TTOMAN, (S.) Of or belonging to the Turks.

O'VAL, (A.) That which has the shape of an egg. *L.*

O'VARY, (S.) That part of the body in which impregnation is performed. *L.*

OVA'TION, (S.) A petty triumph, which the Romans sometimes allowed their generals when the victory was not very considerable.

O'VEN, (S.) A place for baking bread, pies, &c. *B.*

O'VER, (P.) 1. Above, 2. Across, 3. With repetition, 4. Extraordinary, 5. Over and above, beyond what was supposed or intended, 6. Over against, opposite to. *S.*

OVERA'CT, (V.) To go beyond nature in acting.

OVERA'WE, (V.) To keep in great awe.

OVERBA'LANCE, (V.) To outweigh.

OVERBEA'RING, (A.) Insolent.

OVERBID, (V.) To bid too much.

O'VERBOARD, (P.) Over the side of the ship, or into the sea.

OVERBO'RNE, (A.) Overcome by numbers, carried away by a torrent. *S.*

OVERBU'RTHEN, (V.) To overload.

OVERCA'ST, (V.) 1. To cover or cloud, 2. To whip as taylors do, 3. In Bowling, to bowl beyond the jack.

OVERCA'ST, (A.) 1. Dark and cloudy, 2. Lined with freestone.

OVERCAU'TIOUS, (A.) Too cautious.

OVERCHA'RGE, (V.) 1. To charge too much, 2. To put too much powder, &c. into a gun, 3. To overload the stomach.

OVERCO'ME, (V.) To vanquish, or surmount.

OVERDO, (V.) 1. To do too much, 2. To make one work too hard.

OVERDRE'SS, (V.) To adorn lavishly.

OVERFLO'W, (V.) 1. To flow over; to be fuller than the brim can hold, 2. To deluge, to drown.

OVERGRO'WN, (A.) 1. Grown too big, or too great, 2. Grown over or covered. *S.*

OVERHAU'L, (V.) 1. To rummage in order to look for a thing, 2. To examine, or look over, 3. To pull a rope the contrary way in order to slacken it.

OVERHEA'D, (P.) Aloft, above; in the zenith.

OVERHEA'R, (V.) To hear what was not intended to be heard. *S.*

OVERHEA'T, (V.) To make too hot.

OVERJOY'ED, (A.) Transported with joy.

OVERLA'Y, (V.) To suffocate by lying upon.

OVERLOA'D, (V.) To load too much.

OVERLOO'K, (V.) 1. To inspect, 2. To neglect, or pass by, 3. To wink at, 4. To overtop, to be higher.

OVERMA'STED, (S.) A ship is said to be so when her masts are too big for her bulk.

OVERMA'TCH, (V.) To be too powerful.

O'VERMATCH, (S.) An unequal match.

OVERMU'CH, (A.) More than sufficient.

O'VERPLUS, (S.) An addition over and above.

OVERPOI'ISE, (V.) To outweigh.

OVERPO'WER, (V.) To prevail over by force or power.

OVERRA'KE, (V.) At Sea, to have the water break in and wash the ship from one end to the other.

OVERRA'TE, (V.) 1. To set too great a value upon, 2. To assess too high.

O'VERRATE, (S.) A rate or assessment more than usual, to make good some deficiency.

OVERREA'CH, (S.) 1. To hurt one's self by reaching too far, 2. To cozen or cheat, 3. Among Jockeys, to hit the fore feet with the hinder, as some horses do.

OVERRE'CKON, (V.) To reckon too much.

OVER-

- OVERRU'LE**, (V.) 1. To prevail or get the better of, 2. To govern, to superintend, 3. In Law, to reject, not to allow.
- OVERRU'N**, (V.) 1. To outrun, 2. To cover or grow over, 3. To invade every where, to harrafs by incursions, to ravage, 4. To injure by treading down, 5. To overflow.
- OVERSEE'**, (V.) To have the inspection or conduct of. *S.*
- OVERSEE'N**, (A.) 1. Mistaken, 2. Over-taken in drink.
- OVERSEE'R**, (S.) 1. An inspector, a superintendent, 2. A parish officer who has the care of the poor.
- OVERSE'T**, (V.) To overturn.
- OVERSHA'DOW**, (V.) 1. To cover with its shadow, 2. To shelter. *S.*
- OVERSHOO'T**, (V.) To shoot beyond the mark. *S.*
- O'VERSIGHT**, (S.) 1. An error or mistake, 2. Superintendence.
- OVERSO'LD**, (A.) Sold at too high a price.
- OVERSPE'NT**, (A.) Wearied, harrafsed.
- OVERSPREA'D**, (V.) To spread or cover over.
- OVERSTA'ND**, (V.) To stand too much upon conditions.
- OVERSTO'CK**, (V.) To fill too full, to crowd.
- OVERSTRAI'N**, (V.) To strain, or hurt one's self; to stretch too far.
- O'VERT**, (A.) Open, manifest. *F.*
- OVERTA'KE**, (V.) To come up with.
- OVERTHRO'W**, (V.) 1. To throw down, 2. To defeat.
- O'VERTHROW**, (S.) 1. A being turned upside down, 2. Ruin, destruction, 3. Defeat.
- OVERTHWA'RT**, (A.) 1. Across, 2. Opposite, 3. Perverse, contradictory.
- OVERTO'P**, (V.) 1. To be higher or taller, 2. To surpass.
- O'VERTURE**, (S.) 1. A proposal or opening a matter, 2. A flourish of musical instruments commonly played before the beginning of an opera. *F.*
- OVERTU'RN**, (V.) 1. To turn upside down, 2. To destroy. *S.*
- OVERVA'LU**, (V.) To set too great a value upon.
- OVERWEE'NING**, (A.) Having too high an opinion of one's self.
- OVERWHE'LM**, (V.) 1. To cover over,
2. To crush under something weighty and violent.
- OUGHT**, (A.) Any thing. *S.*
- OUGHT**, (V.) Should, as *he OUGHT to do it.*
- OVI'PAROUS**, (A.) That breeds either by eggs or spawn.
- OU'LINEY**, (S.) A town in Buckinghamshire, 53 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are Easter-Monday, and June 29.
- OUNCE**, (S.) 1. A beast in Persia, mistaken for the lynx, 2. In Avoirdupois weight, the 16th part of a pound, 3. In Troy weight, the 12th part of a pound. *F.*
- OU'NDLE**, (S.) A town in Northamptonshire, 65 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Feb. 25, Whit-Monday, and Aug. 21.
- OUR**, (A.) Belonging to us.
- OURANO'GRAPHY**, (S.) A description of the heavens. *G.*
- OURSE'LVES**, (A.) We, us.
- OUT**, (P.) 1. Without, 2. Extinguished, 3. Alone, or not softly, 4. Put or taken from within, 5. Past, 6. Fulfilled, 7. Mistaken, or in an error, 8. To the end, 9. At a loss, 10. With torn cloaths, 11. *Out of band*; immediately, 12. *Out upon*; an expression of abhorrence.
- OUT**, (V.) To turn out; to expel.
- OUTBA'LNCE**, (V.) To overweigh.
- OUTBI'D**, (V.) To bid more than another.
- OUTBRA'VE**, (V.) To dare, or bid defiance; to bear down.
- OUT'CAST**, (S.) One rejected, cast off.
- OUT'CRY**, (S.) 1. A great noise or cry, 2. A publick sale of goods.
- OUTDO'**, (V.) To surpass, or excel.
- OUT'ER**, (A.) Exterior, outward.
- OUT'ERMOST**, or *Outmost*, (A.) Most outward. *S.*
- OUTFA'CE**, (V.) 1. To affirm or deny what is false to a person's face, 2. To put out of countenance.
- OUT'FAL**, (S.) A drain to carry off water.
- OUT'GUARD**, (S.) The foremost guard of an army.
- OUTGO'**, (V.) 1. To go faster than another, 2. To surpass, to excel.
- OUTLA'NDISH**, (A.) Foreign, or of another land.
- OUTLAW**, (S.) One deprived of the benefit

benefit of the laws, and the king's protection.

OUTLAWRY, (S.) The loss of the benefit of a subject, and of the king's protection.

OUTLEARN, (V.) To make a greater progress in learning.

OUTLET, (S.) A passage out. S.

OUTLINE, (S.) A bounding line.

OUTLIVE, (V.) To live longer than another.

OUTPARISH, (S.) A parish without the city walls.

OUTRAGE, (S.) 1. An injury, or affront. 2. A violent assault.

OUTRAGIOUS, (A.) Violent, cruel, fierce, turbulent, excessive.

OUTRIDERS, (S.) 1. Travelling bailiffs, employed by the sheriff, to summon persons to the county or hundred courts. 2. Persons who travel about the country to collect tradesmen's debts and get orders for goods.

OUTRIGHT, (P.) 1. Thoroughly. 2. Throughout. 3. Immediately. S.

OUTROOT, (V.) To extirpate, to eradicate.

OUTRUN, (V.) 1. To run faster than another. 2. To exceed. S.

OUTSHINE, (V.) To surpass in splendor.

OUTSIDE, (S.) 1. The outward part, or the utmost. 2. Superficial appearance.

OUTSTANDING, (S.) A projecture, or leaning out in a building.

OUTSTRETCHED, (A.) Extended, or stretched out. S.

OUTSTRIP, (V.) 1. To outrun. 2. To surpass.

OUTVIE, (V.) To exceed, to surpass.

OUTWARD, (A.) 1. Exterior, or superficial. 2. On or toward the outside. 3. Extrinsecal, adventitious. 4. In Theology, carnal, not spiritual. S.

OUTWARD, or Outwards, (P.) 1. To foreign parts. 2. Towards the out-parts.

OUTWEIGH, (V.) To weigh heavier.

OUTWIT, (V.) To impose upon or overreach; to overcome by stratagem.

OUTWORKS, (S.) All forts or other works raised without the inclosure of a place, and which serve for its better defence.

OUZE, (S.) A kind of miry sedge.

OUZEL, (S.) A blackbird. S.

OUZY, (A.) Wet, plashy.

OWE, (V.) 1. To be indebted to. 2. To

have from any thing as the consequence of a cause.

OWING, (A.) 1. Due, as a debt. 2. Consequential. 3. Imputable to, as an agent.

OWL, (S.) A well known night bird.

OWLER, (S.) One who exports wool or other prohibited goods.

OWN, (V.) 1. To confess. 2. To claim as one's right. 3. To hold or possess.

OWN, A word emphatically used after *my, thy, his, our, your, their*.

OWNER, (S.) The person to whom any thing belongs.

OWSE, (S.) The powder of oak bark used by tanners.

OWSER, (S.) The bark and water in a tanner's pit.

OX, (S.) A bull after it is gelt, and grown up.

OXEYE, (S.) 1. A small bird. 2. An herb. 3. At Sea, a small cloud which sometimes appears in the Atlantick ocean between Brasil and Africa, and about the Cape of Good Hope, upon the sight of which the mariners furl their sails, and with the utmost expedition get from shore, to avoid the fury of a terrible whirlwind, which suddenly rises and destroys every thing within its reach.

OXFORD, or Oxon, (S.) The metropolis of Oxfordshire, a bishop's see, and the seat of a famous university, which contains 18 colleges and 7 halls. It is 55 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

OXFORDSHIRE, (S.) An inland county of about 40 miles in length, 26 in breadth, and about 130 in circumference, containing 15 market towns, 280 parishes, and sending 9 members to parliament.

OXGANG of Land, (S.) As much as may be plowed by one gang or team of oxen in a day.

OXYCRATE, (S.) In Surgery, A mixture of water and vinegar.

OXYGON, (S.) A triangle with three acute angles. G.

OXYMEL, (S.) A syrup made of honey, vinegar and water. G.

OXYMORON, (S.) A figure in Rhetorick, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word. G.

OYER, (V.) To hear; a law word formerly used for what we now call *affixes*.

O'YER and Terminer, A special commission granted to certain judges to hear and determine criminal causes. *F.*

OYER of Record, A petition made in court that the judge will be pleased to hear some record, that has a reference to the matter pleaded. *F.*

O'YEZ, (P.) *Hear ye*; a word repeated by publick criers before they make proclamation. *F.*

OY'STER. See **OISTER**.

OZÆ'NA, (S.) A stinking ulcer in the nostrils. *G.*

O'ZIER, or **O'lier**, (S.) The red or water willow. *F.*

P.

P The fifteenth letter in the English alphabet, is sometimes used as an abbreviation; thus, 1. *P.* in physical receipts signifies *pupil*, or the 8th part of a handful, 2. *P. Æ.* or *p. æ.* is equal parts, 3. *P. P.* is *pulvis patrum*, or Jesuits powder, 4. *P. M.* among astronomers, is *post meridiem*, or afternoon, 5. *P.* in music books, stands for *piano*, or soft, 6. *P. P.* for *pia piano*, or soft and slow, and 7. *P. P. P.* for *pianissimo*, or extremely soft and low.

PACE, (S.) 1. A measure of two foot and a half; but a geometrical pace, by which miles are usually measured, is five foot, 2. A rate in going, 3. A particular movement that horses are taught; an amble, 4. A herd of asses. *F.*

PACE, (V.) To amble, as a horse does.

PACIFEROUS, (A.) Bringing peace.

PACIFICATION, (S.) 1. Peace-making, 2. Treating of peace. *L.*

PACIFICATOR, (S.) A mediator, or peace-maker.

PACIFICK, (A.) Peaceful, tending to peace.

PACIFY, (V.) To appease, or quiet.

PACK, (S.) 1. A bundle or parcel, 2. A number of hounds, 3. A due number of cards, 4. A number of people confederated in any bad design or practice. *Du.*

PACK of Wool, A horse load of about 240 pound weight.

PACK, (V.) 1. To tie up goods, 2. To go off in a hurry, 3. To sort the cards in order to cheat.

PA'CKER, (S.) One whose trade it is to pack up merchants goods.

PA'CKET, (S.) A small bundle, especially of letters. *F.*

PACT, or **Paction**, (S.) A bargain, or covenant.

PA'CKTHREAD, (S.) Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

PAD, (S.) 1. The stuffing of a woman's stays to make her shape appear even, 2. A little cushion for a horse to carry a portmanteau on, 3. A small easy horse.

Foot PAD, A foot highwayman.

PA'DDLE, (S.) A short broad oar used by the Indians.

PA'DDLE, (V.) 1. To move the water with the hands or feet, 2. To row with a paddle. *F.*

PA'DDLESTAFF, (S.) A long staff with an iron spike at the end, used by molecatchers.

PA'DDOCK, (S.) 1. A large toad, 2. A narrow place in a park paved in for hounds to run matches in.

PA'DLOCK, (S.) A small lock to hang on the outside of a door, &c.

PA'DSTOW, (S.) A seaport town in Cornwall, 232 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are April 18, and Sept. 21.

PÆAN, (S.) A hymn sung to the gods, particularly a triumphal song to Apollo.

PA'GAN, (S.) A heathen. *L.*

PA'GANISM, (S.) The religious opinions and practices of the pagans.

PAGE, (S.) 1. A youth who attends on great persons at ceremonious visits, 2. One side of the leaf of a book. *F.*

PA'GEANT, (S.) A triumphal chariot, or other device carried about in publick shews.

PA'GEANTRY, (S.) 1. Pomp, shew, 2. A vain appearance.

PA'GOD, (S.) 1. A little image worshipped by the pagans, 2. The temple wherein it is worshipped, 3. An Indian gold coin worth about 8s. sterling.

PAIL, (S.) A vessel to carry water, &c. in.

PAIN, (S.) 1. Torment either of body or mind, 2. Labour, toil, 3. In Law, punishment, penalty. *F.*

PAI'NFUL, (A.) 1. That causes pain, 2. That takes pains.

PAINS, (S.) Among Farriers, 'ulcerous scabs in a horse's pastern.

PAINT, (S.) Colour for painting.

PAINT,

PAINT, (V.) 1. To draw pictures in colours, 2. To cover with paint, 3. To describe, to represent.

PAINTER, (S.) 1. One who practises the art of painting, 2. At sea, the rope that lies in the ship's long-boat.

PAINTER-STAINERS, (S.) The painters company so called.

PAINTING, (S.) 1. The art of representing objects by delineation and colours, 2. A picture; the painted resemblance.

PAIR, (S.) 1. Two things suiting one another, 2. Two of a sort, a couple, a brace, 3. A man and wife. *F.*

PAIR, (V.) 1. To match, 2. To couple, or join together.

PA'LACE, (S.) The mansion house of a prince, and of a bishop. *L.*

PA'LADIN, (S.) One of the knights of the round table. *F.*

PALA'NQUIN, (S.) A chair of state in which great persons in India are carried on men's shoulders.

PA'LATABLE, (A.) Agreeable to the

PA'LATE, (S.) 1. The roof of the mouth, 2. The taste. *L.*

PALA'TINATE, (S.) 1. The jurisdiction of a count Palatine, 2. A principality of Germany, the upper part of which belongs to the Duke of Bavaria, and the lower to the count Palatine of the Rhine, who formerly possessed the whole. *F.*

PA'LATINE, (S.) 1. An officer of great dignity in Germany, and one of the electors, 2. A native of the Palatinate.

PALE, (S.) 1. A stake or thin board stuck into the ground, 2. Any inclosure, 3. A district or territory, 4. The third and middle part of a scutcheon. *L.*

PALE, (V.) To inclose with pales.

PALE, (A.) Whitish, wan. *F.*

PA'LFRY, (S.) A horse of state for a great lady. *F.*

PALIFICA'TION, (S.) In Architecture, driving piles to lay a foundation.

PA'LINODE, or Palinode, (S.) A recantation.

PALISA'DE, (V.) To fence with

PALISA'DES, (S.) In Husbandry, a fence of pales.

PALISA'DES, Palisadoes, or Piles, (S.) In Fortification, strong sharp pointed stakes about six or seven foot long, with a cross piece of timber to bind them together. *F.*

PALL, (S.) 1. A covering laid over a coffin, 2. A blue robe worn by the

knights of the garter, 3. A narrow ornament of lamb's wool sent by the Pope to an archbishop. *L.*

PALL, (V.) 1. To grow flat, 2. To take off the appetite, to cloy, 3. To dispirit.

PALLA'DIUM, (S.) A wooden statue of the goddess Pallas.

PA'LLAS, (S.) One of the names of Minerva.

PA'LLATS, (S.) Two nuts in the crown wheel of a watch.

PA'LLET, (S.) 1. A little low bed, 2. A thin piece of wood used by painters to hold their colours. *F.*

PA'LLIATE, (V.) 1. To disguise, 2. To excuse or extenuate, 3. To cure imperfectly. *L.*

PALLIA'TION, (S.) 1. Cloaking, extenuating, 2. In Physick, assuaging the violence of pain, and providing against the worst symptoms, when nothing can be directly levelled at the cause.

PA'LLIATIVE, (A.) Serving to palliate.

PA'LLID, (A.) Pale, wan. *L.*

PA'LLIER, (S.) In Architecture, a landing place on a stair-case.

PA'LLMA'LL, (S.) A play in which a ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring. *F.*

PALM, (S.) 1. The inside of the hand, 2. A measure of a hand's breadth, 3. The tree that bears dates, 4. The flook of an anchor, 5. Victory, triumph.

PALM Sunday, (S.) The Sunday before Easter, so called from Christ's being met by the people with palm and olive branches, when he entered Jerusalem riding on an ass.

PALM, (V.) 1. To handle or touch, 2. To juggle with the hand.

PA'LMER, (S.) 1. A perpetual pilgrim with no settled habitation, 2. The crown of a deer's head, 3. A caterpillar, 4. A ferula, 5. One who cheats at dice, &c.

PALME'TTO, (S.) A species of palm-tree in the West Indies.

PA'LMISTRY, (S.) The pretended art of telling fortunes by inspecting the lines in the palm of the hand.

PA'LPABLE, (V.) 1. That may be felt, 2. Manifest, plain, evident.

PALPITA'TION, (S.) Panting, beating quick. *L.*

PA'LSGRAVE, (S.) In Germany, a count or earl, who has the oversight of a palace.

PA'LSICAL, (A.) Inclined to the
PA'LSY, (S.) A disease proceeding from the weakness or slackening of the nerves, by which the part is sometimes deprived of sense and motion. *G.*
PA'LTING, or **Pélt'ing**, (S.) Throwing stones, dirt, &c. at a person.
PA'LTRY, (A.) Meap, pitiful, worthless.
PAM, (S.) The knave of clubs.
PA'MPER, (V.) To indulge, or feed high. *I.*
PA'MPHLET, (S.) Any small stitched book.
PAMPHLETEE'R, (S.) A writer of pamphlets.
PAN, (S.) The god of the shepherds, represented with horns on his head, and his lower parts resembling those of a goat; his shoulders covered with a leopard's skin, and holding in his hand a musical instrument of seven pipes.
PAN, (S.) 1. Several kinds of vessels made of earth or metal, 2. That part of the lock of a gun that holds the powder, 3. Any thing hollow; as, the *brain pan*.
PANACE'A, (S.) In Physick, a pretended remedy for all diseases. *G.*
PANA'DA, or **Panádo**, (S.) A kind of gruel made of bread and water. *F.*
PA'NCAKE, (S.) Batter fried into a thin cake.
PA'NCREAS, (S.) The sweet-bread. *G.*
PA'NDECTS, (S.) 1. A book treating on all subjects, 2. A volume of the civil law, also called *digests*. *G.*
PAN'DER, (S.) A male bawd, or pimp.
PANDO'RA, (S.) According to the poets, a beautiful woman, on whom all the gods bestowed some accomplishment, except Jupiter, who gave her a fatal box, which being opened, all sorts of evils flew out of it, and dispersed themselves over the world.
PANE, (S.) 1. A square of glass, wainscot, &c. 2. Part of a petticoat, &c. when made of different sorts of silk. *F.*
PANEGY'RICAL, (A.) Belonging to a **PANEGY'RICK**, (S.) A poem or speech in praise of any one. *G.*
PANEGY'RIST, (S.) He who makes a panegyrick.
PANGS, (S.) Violent throws of pain.
PA'NICK, (S.) 1. A sudden fright and terror without cause, 2. A grain like millet.
PA'NNEL, (S.) 1. A square of wainscot,

2. A saddle for carrying burdens on horseback, 3. A list of the jurors names returned by the sheriff.
PA'NNIERS, (S.) Large baskets to carry bread, &c. on horseback.
PA'NOPLY, (S.) Complete armour. *G.*
PA'NSWICK, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 94 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are Whitsun Tuesday, and Sept. 19.
PANSY, (S.) A kind of violet.
PANT, (V.) 1. To fetch one's breath quick and short, 2. To play with intermission, 3. To long, to wish for earnestly.
PANTALOO'NS, (S.) An ancient garment, consisting of breeches and stockings fastened together, and both of the same stuff.
PANTHE'ON, (S.) A temple of all the gods. *G.*
PA'NTHÉ, (S.) A fierce wild beast.
PA'NTILE, (S.) A gutter tile.
PA'NTLER, (S.) One that keeps the bread in a nobleman's house. *F.*
PA'NTOFLE, (S.) A slipper.
PA'NTOMIME, (S.) 1. An entertainment in which the thoughts and passions are displayed by gestures, 2. One who has the power of universal mimicry. *G.*
PA'NTRY, (S.) A room or closet where bread and cold meat are kept. *F.*
PAP, (S.) 1. A nipple, teat or dug, 2. Water and bread boiled for infants, 3. The pulp of fruit. *L.*
PAPA', (S.) Father. *G.*
PA'PACY, (S.) The dignity of a pope, or the time of his government.
PA'PAL, (A.) Belonging to the pope.
PA'PER, (S.) 1. A substance made with rags, to write or print on, 2. A newspaper.
PAPILIONA'CEOUS, (A.) So botanists call some flowers which somewhat resemble the *papilio*, or butterfly, with its wings displayed.
PAPI'LLA, (S.) In Anatomy, the nipple of the breast. *L.*
PAPI'LLARY, (A.) Belonging to, or like a nipple. *L.*
PA'PIST, (S.) One who acknowledges the pope's supremacy. *L.*
PAR, (S.) Equality, equivalence; as, *to be at PAR*, to be equal, to be of equal value. *L.*
PAR of Exchange, Among merchants, when one to whom a bill is payable, receives from

from the acceptor just so much money in value as was paid to the drawer by the remitter.

PA'RABLE, (S.) An allegory, or fable. *G.*

PARA'BOLA, (S.) In Geometry, a curve made by cutting a cone by a plane. *L.*

PARABO'LICAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to a parable; 2. Belonging to a parabola.

PARACLETE, (S.) The Comforter, the Holy Ghost. *G.*

PARA'DE, (S.) 1. Outward pomp; 2. Ostentation, 3. A place where soldiers are usually drawn up, 4. Guard, posture of defence. *F.*

PARADISE, (S.) 1. The garden of Eden; 2. The place of bliss in heaven. *G.*

PA'RADOX, (S.) A seeming contradiction or absurdity, but yet true. *G.*

PARADOXICAL, (A.) Belonging to a paradox.

PARAGO'GE, (S.) A figure whereby a letter or syllable is added to the end of a word. *G.*

PARAGON, (S.) 1. A perfect model; 2. Any thing incomparably excellent or beautiful. *F.*

PA'RAGRAPH, (S.) A complete sentence beginning with a new line, and ending where the line breaks off. *G.*

PARALIP'SIS, (S.) A figure in Rhetoric, by which we pretend to omit a thing which yet we speak of. *G.*

PA'RALLAX, (S.) 1. A change, or variation; 2. In Astronomy, the difference between the true and apparent place of a planet. *G.*

PA'RALLEL, (S.) A comparison in which two persons or things are compared together. *G.*

PA'RALLEL, (A.) 1. Equal, or every where alike; 2. Extended in the same direction, and preserving the same distance; 3. Having the same tendency.

PARALLEL Lines, (S.) Those that lie on the side of each other, and are every where equally distant.

PARALLELOGRAM, (S.) In Geometry, a four-sided figure, whose two opposite sides are parallel. *G.*

PA'RALLELS, (S.) In Geography, lines parallel to the equator, each of which are 10 degrees or 600 miles asunder.

PARALOGISM, (S.) A fallacious argument. *G.*

PARALYTICAL, or Paraly'tick, (A.) Belonging to, or troubled with a palsy. *G.*

PARAMOUNT, (A.) Above all; so a lord paramount is the highest lord of a fee. *Sp.*

PARAMOU'R, (S.) A male or female lover. *F.*

PA'RAPET, (S.) In Fortification, a breast-work raised on bastions, ramparts, &c. to secure the soldiers from the enemy's fire. *F.*

PA'RAPHANA'LIA, or *Paraphernalia*, (S.) In Civil Law, such goods as a wife brings over and above her dowry, and which after marriage remain at her own disposal exclusive of her husband. *G.*

PARAPHIMO'SIS, (S.) A retraction of the prepuce behind the *glans penis*. *G.*

PA'RAPHRASE, (S.) A loose interpretation; an expostion by expressing the same sense in other words.

PA'RAPHRAST, (S.) One who writes a paraphrase.

PARAPHRASTICAL, (A.) Of or belonging to a paraphrase.

PARASA'NG, (S.) A Persian measure of about four English miles.

PA'RASITE, (S.) One who, to procure a dinner, flatters the entertainer, and praises every thing he does or says. *G.*

PARASTTICAL, (A.) Belonging to a parasite; flattering.

PARASITICAL Plants, A term in Botany for those that grow on trees and receive their nourishment from them, as mistletoe, moss, &c.

PA'RBOIL, (V.) To boil but slightly.

PA'RBUNCLE, (S.) In a Ship, a rope used instead of a pair of slings, to hoist heavy goods in and out.

PA'RC'E, (S.) According to the poets, the three fatal sisters, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, the goddesses of Destiny; the first holding the distaff, the second drawing the thread of human life, and the last cutting it off. *L.*

PA'RC'EL, (S.) 1. A part or piece; 2. A number; 3. A bundle. *F.*

PARCEL Makers, (S.) Two officers in the exchequer, who make out the parcels of the exchequer accounts.

PA'RC'EL, (V.) To divide into parcels.

PA'RCENERS, (S.) In Law; joint heirs or tenants.

PARCH, (V.) To scorch or dry up.

PA'RCHMENT, (S.) Sheepskins dressed for writing, &c.

PA'RDON, (S.) Forgiveness. *F.*

P A

PA'RDON, (V.) To forgive, to excuse.
PA'RDONABLE, (A.) That may be forgiven; excusable.
PARE, (V.) To cut or chip off the surface in thin slices.
PARE'LIUM, or Parhélium, (S.) A mock sun, or a reflection of the true sun seen in a cloud. *G.*
PA'RENT, (S.) A father or mother. *L.*
PA'RENTAGE, (S.) Stock, family.
PARE'NTAL, (A.) Belonging to parents.
PARE'NTHESIS, (S.) Something inserted in the middle of a sentence, by way of explanation or illustration, and included between these marks (). *G.*
PA'RGET, (S.) A sort of plaister. *L.*
PARHE'LION. See **PARELIUM.**
PAR'IAN Marble, (S.) An excellent sort of white marble, brought from the isle of Paros in the Archipelago.
PA'RING, (S.) That which is pared from any thing.
PA'RISH, (S.) A small district, under the charge of a particular priest. *G.*
PARI'SHIONER, (S.) One that belongs to a parish.
PA'RITY, (S.) Equality, evenness, resemblance. *L.*
PARK, (S.) An inclosed piece of ground stored with beasts of chase. *F.*
PARK of Artillery, in a Camp, A place appointed for the artillery, &c. which is commonly in the rear of both lines in the army.
PARK of Artillery, at a Siege, A fortified post out of cannon-shot of the place besieged, where are kept all the arms and utensils necessary for a siege.
PARK of Provisions, A place in the rear of every regiment, where the sutlers pitch their tents, and sell provisions.
PA'RLEY, (V.) To treat by word of mouth; to talk, to confer. *F.*
PA'RLEY, (S.) A conference, or talking; oral treaty.
PA'RLIAMENT, (S.) 1. The chief assembly of the nation, consisting of the king, lords, and representatives of the commons, assembled to make or alter laws, &c. 2. In the Inns of Court and Temple, an assembly met to consult of the common affairs of their respective houses. *F.*
PARLIAME'NTARY, (A.) Belonging to, or agreeable to the method of parliaments.

P A

PA'RLOUR, (S.) A low room to receive company in. *F.*
PARMESA'N, (S.) A sort of cheese, brought from Parma in Italy.
PARO'CHIAL, (A.) Belonging to a parish.
PA'RODY, (S.) A serious piece of poetry turned into burlesque. *G.*
PA'ROLE, (S.) 1. A word, 2. A verbal promise. *F.*
PARO'NYMOUS, (A.) Resembling another word. *G.*
PA'ROXYSM, (S.) The access, or fit of an ague, fever, &c. *G.*
PA'RRICIDE, (S.) 1. The murder of a father or mother, 2. The monster who has committed such murder. *L.*
PA'RRQUET, (S.) A small kind of parrot. *F.*
PA'RROT, (S.) A well known bird.
PA'RRY, (V.) In Fencing, to put by a thrust. *F.*
PARSE, (V.) A school term, to expound a lesson according to the rules of grammar.
PARSIMO'NIOUS, (A.) Thrifty, covetous, niggardly. *L.*
PA'RSIMONY, (S.) Thriftiness, covetousness. *L.*
PA'RSLEY, (S.) An herb well known.
PA'RSNEP, or Parsnip, (S.) A well known root.
PA'RSOON, (S.) A clergyman, or one in holy orders.
PA'RSONAGE, (S.) 1. The maintenance set apart for the minister of a church, 2. The rector's dwelling house.
PART, (S.) 1. A piece, share, or portion, 2. A member, 3. Side, party, 4. Business, duty, 5. Particular office or character, 6. In the plural, powers, faculties, natural endowments, 7. Quarters, regions. *L.*
PART, (V.) 1. To divide or put asunder, 2. To quit, or go from, 3. To share, to distribute, 4. To be separated.
PARTA'KE, (V.) To participate, or take part of.
PARTE'RRÉ, (S.) A flower garden. *F.*
PA'RTIAL, (S.) 1. Biassed by party or interest, 2. Inclined to favour without reason, 3. Not universal.
PARTIA'LITY, (S.) An inclining to one party or side more than another.
PARTI'CIPATE, (V.) To partake of, or have a share in. *L.*
PARTICIPA'TION, (S.) A taking part,
PARTI-

PA'RTICIPLE, (S.) In Grammar, a part of speech, so called from its partaking both of the noun and verb. *L.*

PA'RTICLE, (S.) In Grammar, a small undeclined word.

PA'RTICLES, (S.) The small component parts of all natural bodies. *L.*

PARTICULAR, (A.) 1. Distinct, proper, peculiar, 2. Singular, uncommon.

PARTICULARITY, (S.) Singularity; something peculiar.

PARTICULARIZE, (V.) To mention particulars.

PA'RTISAN, (S.) 1. A favourer or abettor of a party, 2. In War, a commander of a party, 3. A kind of halberd. *F.*

PARTITION, (S.) 1. Division or parting, 2. Whatever divides a room, &c.

PA'RTLY, (P.) In some measure, in some degree.

PA'RTNER, (S.) One that is joined with another in some concern. *B.*

PA'RTNERS, (S.) In a Ship, those timbers that are bolted to the beams, and encompass the masts at the deck, in order to keep them steady.

PA'RTNERSHIP, (S.) A joining with some other person in trade, or any other affair of consequence.

PA'RTRIDGE, (S.) A bird well known.

PA'RTY, (S.) 1. A person, 2. A side, or faction, 3. A select company, 4. In War, a body sent upon some expedition. *F.*

PARTY Jury, A jury of half Englishmen and half foreigners.

PA'RTY-CO'LOURED, (A.) Of divers colours.

PA'SCHAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to the Jewish passover, 2. Relating to Easter.

PASQUINA'DE, (S.) A satirical invective, a lampoon.

PASS, (S.) 1. A narrow passage, 2. A licence to travel, 3. An order by which vagrants are sent to their place of abode, 4. A thrust in fencing, 5. State or condition. *F.*

PASS, (V.) 1. To come or go through, by, or over, 2. To spend time, 3. To be current, as money, 4. To be enacted, 5. To occur, to be transacted, 6. To omit, 7. To surpass, to excel, 8. To stain, to percolate, 9. *To PASS away;* to be lost, to vanish, 10. *To PASS by;* to excuse, to forgive, 11. *To PASS sentence;* to pronounce judgment or condemnation.

PA'SSABLE, (A.) 1. That may be passed through or over, 2. Current, 3. Tolerable, indifferent. *F.*

PASSA'DE, (S.) A pass in fencing.

PA'SSAGE, (S.) 1. A going from one place to another; voyage, journey, 2. The place through which one goes, 3. In Law, the hire paid for being transported over the sea, or a river; 4. A place in a discourse or book, 5. In Horsemanship, the manage of a horse backward and forward, 6. A game with three dice. *F.*

PA'SSANT, (A.) Passing, or going by. *F.*

PA'SSENGER, (S.) One who travels in a common convenience either by land or water; one who is upon the road. *F.*

PASSIBILITY, (S.) A capacity or aptness to suffer. *L.*

PA'SSIBLE, (A.) Capable of suffering, or receiving impressions from external agents. *F.*

PA'SSION, (S.) 1. Any strong emotion of mind, attended with desire or aversion, 2. Any effect caused by external agency, 3. The last suffering of our Saviour. *F.*

PASSION Flower, A flower which is thought to have several crosses, nails, &c.

PASSION Week, The week next before Easter, kept in commemoration of our Saviour's passion.

PA'SSIONATE, (A.) 1. Hasty, inclined to sudden fits of anger, 2. Fond, amorous.

PA'SSIVE, (A.) 1. Apt to bear or suffer, 2. Unresisting.

PA'SSOVER, (S.) A Jewish festival, kept in commemoration of the angel's passing over the houses of the Israelites, when he smote the first-born of the Egyptians.

PA'SSPORT, (S.) A licence for the safe passage of a person from one place to another.

PAST, (A.) Not present; spent, gone.

PAST, (P.) Beyond, above.

PASTE, (S.) 1. Dough for pies, 2. Flour and water boiled, to stick paper, &c. with.

PA'STEL, (S.) Woad, a plant used by dyers.

PA'STERN, (S.) The hollow of a beast's heel. *F.*

PA'STIL, (S.) 1. A crayon for painting, 2. A confection, 3. A composition of perfumes. *F.*

PA'STIME, (S.) Sport, recreation. *F.*

PA'STOR, (S.) A shepherd, and figuratively the minister of a church. *L.*

PA'STORAL, (A.) Belonging to a shepherd, or to a minister. *L.*
PA'STORAL, (S.) A poetical dialogue between shepherds and shepherdesses.
PA'STRY, (S.) 1. Pies, tarts, &c. 2. The place where they are made.
PASTRY Cook, (S.) One who makes and sells pies, tarts, cheescakes, &c.
PA'STURAGE, or **Pasture**, (S.) Grass land kept for feeding cattle on.
PA'STY, (S.) A kind of pie.
PAT, (S.) A tap or small stroke, 2. A small cake of butter.
PAT, (A.) Proper, convenient, to the purpose, exactly suitable.
PATACOO'N. See **PATTACOO'N**.
PATCH, (S.) A piece sewed or stuck on.
PATCH, (V.) 1. To mend with patches, 2. To stick patches on the face.
PATE, (S.) 1. The head, 2. In Fortification, an oval platform encompassed with a parapet.
PATEFA'CTION, (S.) A laying open.
Letters **PA'TENT**. See **LETTERS Patent**.
PATENTEE', (S.) The person to whom a king has granted his letters patent.
PATE'RNAL, (A.) 1. Fatherly, 2. Hereditary.
PA'TER-NO'STER, (S.) The Lord's prayer, so called from the two first words of it in Latin.
PATH, (S.) A tract, or beaten road. *S.*
PATHE'TICK, (A.) Moving or affecting the passions. *G.*
PATHOLOGY, (S.) A part of physick that treats of the nature, causes, and symptoms of diseases.
PA'THOS, (S.) Force, energy. *G.*
PA'TIENCE, (S.) A calmness of mind in the midst of afflictions, or the most distant hopes. *L.*
PA'TIENT, (A.) 1. Quiet and undisturbed in the midst of troubles, 2. Not hasty.
PA'TIENT, (S.) 1. One under the care of a physician or surgeon, 2. In Philosophy, the being that is acted upon by the agent. *L.*
PA'TINE, (S.) A sort of plate, with which the chalice is covered at mass.
PA'TRIARCH, (S.) The head of a family or church. *G.*
PATRIA'RCHAL, (A.) Belonging to a patriarch.
PA'TRIARCHATE, (S.) The jurisdiction or dignity of a patriarch.

PATRI'CIAN, (S.) One descended from a Roman senator.
PATRIMO'NIAL, (A.) Belonging to a **PA'TRIMONY**, (S.) An inheritance left by a father or mother.
PA'TRINGTON, (S.) A town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 171 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are March 28, and July 18.
PA'TRIOT, (S.) A father, or public benefactor to his country, *L.*
PA'TRIOTISM, (S.) A love of one's country, and willingness to sacrifice every thing for its advantage.
PATRO'L, (S.) A night watch sent from the guard to walk through the streets.
PATRO'L, (V.) To go over the quarters of a town, to observe what is doing, and prevent disorders. *F.*
PA'TRON, (S.) 1. A powerful friend and protector, 2. In Law, one who has the right of presentation to a benefice, 3. In Civil Law, one who has given freedom to his slave, 4. Among the Moors, one who has bought a christian slave. *L.*
PA'TRONAGE, (S.) 1. Defence, protection, 2. The right of presentation to a benefice.
PA'TRONAL, (A.) Belonging to a patron; protecting, supporting.
PA'TRONESS, (S.) A female patron.
PA'TRONIZE, (V.) To protect or defend.
PATTACOO'N, (S.) A Spanish silver coin current in Flanders, worth about 4s. 8d. sterling.
PA'TTE', or **Patty**, (S.) A little pye or tart. *F.*
PA'TTENS, or **Pattins**, (S.) A sort of wooden clogs, with iron supporters. *F.*
PA'TTERN, (S.) 1. A model, plan, or example, 2. A sample, or small piece of cloth. *F.*
PAU'CITY, (S.) Fewness, scantiness. *L.*
PAVE, (V.) 1. To lay a way with stones or bricks, 2. To make a passage easy.
PA'VEMENT, (S.) A paved floor. *L.*
PA'VIER, (S.) One whose business it is to pave the streets.
PAVI'LION, (S.) 1. A state tent, 2. In Architecture, the main part of a building. *F.*
PAUNCH, (S.) The lower part of the belly. *Du.*
PAU'PER, (S.) In Law, a poor person who

who is not able to carry on his suit at his own expence. *L.*

PAUSE, (S.) A stop, rest, or intermission.

PAUSE, (V.) 1. To wait, to stop, 2. To deliberate.

PAW, (S.) The foot of a bear, lion, dog, &c.

PAW, (V.) 1. To drag the fore foot along the ground, 2. To handle roughly, 3. To fawn, to flatter.

PAWL, (S.) In Guiney, a small piece of money, worth 3 farthings English.

PAWLE, (S.) In a Ship, a small piece of iron, that keeps the capstern from recoiling.

PAWN, (S.) 1. A pledge, 2. A common man at chess. *B.*

PAWN Broker, (S.) One who lends money on pledges.

PAY, (S.) Wages.

PAY, (V.) 1. To discharge a debt, 2. To cover the seams of a ship with hot pitch, &c.

PAY'ABLE, (A.) 1. Due, to be paid, 2. Such as there is power to pay.

PA'YMENT, (S.) 1. A sum paid at once, 2. A discharge of debt or promise, 3. A reward, 4. A sound beating; chastisement.

PEA, (S.) A pulse well known.

PEACE, (S.) 1. Quietness, 2. Rest, 3. Agreement, 4. Silence. *L.*

Clerk of the PEACE, An officer who draws up processes, reads the indictments, and inrolls the acts in a session of the peace.

PEA'CEABLE, (A.) Peaceful, quiet, calm.

PEA'CEABLENESS, (S.) The being peaceful.

PEACH, (S.) A wall fruit. *F.*

PEA'COCK, (S.) A tame fowl, admired for the beauty of its plumage.

PEAK, (S.) 1. The top of a hill, 2. The mountainous parts of Derbyshire, 3. A particular kind of cap worn by girls. *S.*

PEA'KING, (A.) Puling, sickly.

PEAL, (S.) A great noise, as of bells, thunder, &c.

PEAR, (S.) A well known fruit. *S.*

PEARCH, (S.) 1. A fresh water fish, 2. A stick for fowls to rest upon. See PERCH.

PEARL, (S.) 1. A gem bred in a shell-fish, 2. A web on the eye, 3. Among Hunters, that part of a deer's horn which is above the burr.

PEA'R'LY, (A.) 1. Abounding with pearls, 3. Resembling pearls.

PEA'RMAIN, (S.) An apple so called.

PEA'SANT, (S.) A countryman, a rustick. *F.*

PEA'SCOD, (S.) The shell in which pease grow.

PEAT, (S.) A kind of turf.

PE'B'BL'S, (S.) Stones used in paving the streets.

PECCADI'LLO, (S.) A small fault. *Sp.*

PE'CCANT, (A.) Sinning, offending.

PECCANT *Humours*, Among Physicians, those of a malignant quality, or that abound too much.

PECK, (S.) A dry measure, containing two gallons.

PECK, (V.) 1. To strike with the bill, as birds do, 2. To pick up food with the bill, 3. To strike with any pointed instrument. *L. S.*

PE'CTORAL, (A.) Stomachick, or belonging to the breast. *L.*

PE'CTORAL, (S.) 1. A medicine for disorders in the breast, 2. A breast-plate. *L.*

PE'CUL, (S.) A weight at Java, Japan, &c. equal to 132lb. avoirdupois.

PE'CULATE, (V.) To rob or defraud the publick. *L.*

PECULA'TION, (S.) A robbing or defrauding the publick.

PECU'LIAR, (A.) Singular, particular.

PECU'LIAR, (S.) A parish or church free from the bishops courts, with power within itself to prove wills, &c.

Regal PECU'LIAR, The king's chapel.

PECU'LIARLY, (A.) Singularly, particularly.

Court of PECU'LIARS, A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, which takes cognizance of all such churches as are exempt from the jurisdiction of the diocese they are in.

PECU'NIARY, (A.) Of or belonging to money. *L.*

PE'DAGOGUE, (S.) A schoolmaster. *G.*

PE'DAL, (S.) A low key of an organ to be touched with the foot. *L.*

PEDAL, (A.) Of or belonging to the foot.

PE'DANT, (S.) 1. An affected or conceited scholar, 2. A paltry schoolmaster.

PEDA'NTICK, (A.) Like a pedant.

PE'DANTRY, (S.) The ridiculous humour of a pedant.

P E

PEDDERE'RO, or *Petteréro*, (S.) A sort of ship gun. *L.*
PEDESTAL, (S.) The foot of a column, &c. *L.*
PE'DIGREE, (S.) Descent from ancestors, genealogy, lineage.
PE'DIMENT, (S.) In Architecture, a triangular or circular ornament over doors, windows, niches, &c.
PE'DLAR, or *Pédler*, (S.) One who carries goods to sell up and down the country.
PEDOBAPTISM, (S.) Infant baptism.
PEEL, (S.) 1. The rind of fruit, 2. A kind of shovel to set bread, &c. into an oven, 3. A thin board for carrying pies, &c. *F.*
PEEL, (V.) 1. To take off the rind, 2. To scale off.
PEEP, (V.) 1. To look privately at, 2. Just to appear.
PEER, or *Pier*, (S.) 1. A mole or rampart to break the force of the sea in an harbour, 2. A sort of square buttress, 3. A solid wall between two doors or windows. *S.*
PEER, (S.) 1. An equal; as, *every man must be tried by his PEERS*, 2. A nobleman, who has a right to sit in parliament. *F.*
PEER, (V.) To peep at.
PEE'rage, (S.) 1. The dignity of a peer, 2. The body of peers, 3. A tax for the repairs of a pier or mole.
PEE'RESS, (S.) The wife of a peer.
PEE'RLESS, (A.) Matchless.
PEE'VISH, (A.) Fretful.
PEG, (S.) 1. A wooden pin, 2. The nickname of Margaret.
PE'GASUS, (S.) 1. According to the poets, a winged horse, from a blow of whose hoof sprung the fountain Hippocrene, 2. A northern constellation. *L.*
PELAGIANS, (S.) The followers of Pelagius, who deny original sin.
PELF, (S.) Money, riches.
PE'LICAN, (S.) 1. A water fowl, 2. In Chemistry, a blind alembick.
PE'LLAGE, (S.) A duty paid for skins or leather. *L.*
PE'LLET, (S.) A small ball of tow, dough, &c.
PE'LLICLE, (S.) A thin skin, or film. *L.*
PE'LLITORY of *Spain*, (S.) An herb brought from Spain.
PELLITORY of the *Wall*, An herb that grows on walls.

P E

PE'LLME'LL, (P.) Confusedly, without order. *F.*
Clerk of the PELLs, (S.) An officer in the exchequer, who enters every bill in a parchment roll, called *pellis receptorum*.
PELLU'CID, (A.) Clear, transparent. *L.*
PELT, (S.) 1. A skin without the wool, 2. A heat, chafe, or passion. *B.*
PELT, (V.) To throw dirt, stones, &c. at a person.
PELTMONGER, (S.) One who deals in pelts.
PE'MBRIDGE, (S.) A town in Herefordshire, 122 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are May 12, and Nov. 22.
PE'MBROKE, (S.) The county town of Pembrokehire, and the largest of all S. Wales; it is 214 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are May 14, Trinity Monday, July 10, and September 25.
PE'MBROKESHIRE, (S.) A maritime county in S. Wales, containing 8 market towns, 145 parishes, and sending three members to parliament.
PEN, (S.) 1. A quill cut to write with, 2. A coop for fowls, 3. An inclosure for sheep.
PEN, (V.) 1. To write, 2. To coop, or shut up, 3. To put pieces of quills into a harpichord, &c.
PE'NAL, (A.) Belonging to fines or punishments. *L.*
PE'NALT, (S.) A fine imposed by way of punishment. *L.*
PE'NANCE, (S.) Any mortification by way of expiation for guilt. *L.*
PENA'TE'S, (S.) Pagan household gods.
PE'NCIL, (S.) 1. A small hair brush, 2. An instrument made of black lead cut to a point, intended for writing without ink.
PE'NDANT, (S.) 1. A long streamer on the mast-head of a ship, 2. A jewel hanging at the ear. *L.*
PE'NDANT, (A.) Hanging down. *L.*
PE'NDULOUS, (A.) Hanging down.
PE'NDULUM, (S.) 1. A weight hanging at the end of a wire, chain, or string, 2. A clock whose motions are regulated by such a device. *L.*
PE'NETRABLE, (A.) That may be penetrated. *L.*
PE'NETRATE, (V.) 1. To pierce into, 2. To dive into. *L.* PE-

P E

PENETRA'TION, (S.) 1. Piercing thro', 2. Discernment, apprehension. *L.*
PE'NETRATIVE, (A.) Which easily penetrates.
PEN'NSULA, (S.) A place that is almost an island, as being only joined to a continent by a narrow neck of land. *L.*
PEN'NSULATED, (A.) Almost moated round.
PE'NITENCE, (S.) Repentance. *L.*
PE'NITENT, (S.) One who is
PE'NITENT, (A.) Sorrowful for what he has done.
PENITE'NTIAL, (A.) Belonging to repentance.
PENITE'NTIAL, (S.) A book that directs priests how to enjoin penance.
PENITE'NTIARY, (S.) 1. The priest that imposes penance, 2. A place for hearing confessions. *L.*
PE'NKRIDGE, (S.) A town in Staffordshire, 121 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are September 2, and October 10.
PE'NNANT, (S.) A small flag, ensign, or colours, 2. A tackle for hoisting things on board. *F.*
PE'NNATED, (A.) 1. Winged, 2. Botanists call those leaves of plants *pennated*, which grow opposite to each other on the same rib or stalk.
PE'NNILESS, (A.) Without money.
PE'NNY, (S.) The 12th part of a shilling.
PENNY Weight, (S.) A small Troy weight, containing 24 grains, so called from its being the 240th part of a pound weight, as a penny is the same part of a pound sterling.
PE'NNYWORTH, (S.) 1. As much as a penny will purchase, 2. A good purchase or bargain.
PE'NRISE, (S.) A small town in Glamorganshire, South Wales, 187 miles from London. Its fairs are May 17, July 17, Sept. 17, and Dec. 1.
PE'NRITH, (S.) A town in Cumberland, 282 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are on Whitsun Tuesday, and November 11.
PE'NRYN, (S.) A borough town in Cornwall, 264 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are May 1, July 7, and Dec. 21.
PENSA'NCE, (S.) A town in Cornwall, 290 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are Thursday af-

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ter Trinity Sunday, and Thursday before Advent Sunday.
PE'NSFORD, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 113 miles from London; with a market for woollen cloth on Tuesdays. Its fairs are May 6, and Nov. 8.
PEN'SION, (S.) A settled allowance. *L.*
PEN'SIONARY, (S.) In Holland, the chief minister in the government of every city.
PE'NSIONER, (S.) 1. One who receives a pension, 2. One maintained in an hospital or college at the king's expense, 3. A scholar in a university, who pays for his commons.
Gentlemen PENSIONERS, A band of gentlemen, armed with partizans, who attend in the palace as a guard upon the king's person.
PE'NSIVE, (A.) 1. Thoughtful, studious, 2. Melancholy. *F.*
P'ENSIVENESS, (S.) 1. Thoughtfulness, 2. Melancholy.
PENT, (A.) Shut up.
PE'NTACHORD, (S.) Any musical instrument with five strings. *G.*
PE'NTAGON, (S.) A figure with five sides and as many angles. *G.*
PENTA'GONAL, (S.) Having five sides.
PENTA'METER, (S.) A sort of verse consisting of five feet. *G.*
PE'NTATEUCH, (S.) A volume consisting of five books, as the five books of Moses. *G.*
PE'NTECOST, (S.) Whitsuntide, so called from its being 50 days after Easter.
PE'NTHOUSE, (S.) A shelter made with boards, &c. to keep off the rain.
PENU'LTIMA, (S.) The last syllable of a word but one. *L.*
PENU'MBRA, (S.) In Astronomy, a faint kind of shadow observed between the perfect shadow and the full light, in an eclipse. *L.*
PENU'RIOUS, (A.) 1. Niggardly, stingy. 2. Not plentiful. *L.*
PE'NURY, (S.) Extreme poverty. *L.*
PEO'PLE, (S.) 1. Men and women collectively, 2. All the inhabitants of a country. *F.*
PEO'BLE, (V.) To flock with inhabitants.
PE'PPER, (S.) A well known spice. *L. S.*
PER, (P.) By. *L.*
PERADVE'NTURE, (P.) Perhaps. *L.*
PERAMBULA'TION, (S.) A walking through or over. *L.* PER-

P E

PERCEIVABLE, or **Perceptible**, (A.) That may be perceived.

PERCEIVE, (V.) 1. To discern or see, 2. To apprehend, or understand. *L.*

PERCEPTION, (S.) Perceiving, or having a clear apprehension of.

PERCH, (S.) 1. A rod or pole 16 feet and a half long, for measuring land, 2. A fish, 3. Something on which birds roost or sit. See **PEARCH**.

PERCHANCE, (P.) Perhaps.

PERCOLATION, (S.) A straining thro' a cloth, &c. *L.*

PERCUSSION, (S.) A striking. *L.*

PERDITION, (S.) Destruction, or utter ruin. *L.*

To lie **PERDUE**, (V.) To lie concealed in wait for another. *F.*

PEREGRINATION, (S.) A travelling into foreign countries. *L.*

PEREMPTORY, (A.) Final, determinate, positive. *L.*

PERENNIAL, (A.) Perpetual.

PERENNIAL Fevers, Such as have no intermission.

PERFECT, (A.) 1. Intire, complete, 2. Accomplished. *L.*

PERFECT Numbers, Such whose even parts being added together, make up the number itself.

PERFECT, (V.) 1. To complete, or finish, 2. To instruct fully.

PERFECTION, (S.) 1. The state of that which is perfect, 2. That which produces supreme excellence, 3. Attribute of God. *L.*

PERFECTLY, (A.) 1. In the highest degree of excellence, 2. Totally, completely.

PERFIDIOUS, (A.) Unfaithful, false, treacherous. *L.*

PERFIDIOUSNESS, or **Pérfidy**, (S.) Falshenes, treachery.

PERFORATE, (V.) To pierce a hole through. *L.*

PERFORATED, (S.) Among Botanists, when the leaves of a plant are full of holes.

PERFORATION, (S.) A boring through, 2. A hole.

PERFORCE, (P.) By force, or compulsion. *F.*

PERFORM, (V.) To do, to fulfil, or bring to pass.

PERFORMANCE, (S.) 1. The act of performing, 2. The work done.

P E

PERFUME, (V.) To give a sweet scent to. *F.*

PERFUME, (S.) 1. Any thing that sends forth a sweet scent, 2. The scent itself.

PERFUMER, (S.) One who mixes and sells perfumes.

PERFUNCTORY, (A.) Careless, slight.

PERHA'PS, (P.) It may happen that.

PERICA'RDIIUM, (S.) A membrane that surrounds the heart. *G.*

PERICRA'NIUM, (S.) A membrane that infolds the skull. *G.*

PERIGEE, (S.) That point of a planet's orbit wherein it is nearest the earth. *G.*

PERIHE'LION, (S.) That point of a planet's orbit or course, in which it is nearest the sun.

PERIL, (S.) Danger, hazard. *L.*

PERILOUS, (A.) Dangerous, hazardous.

PERIMETER, (S.) In Geometry, the bounds of any figure. *G.*

PERIOD, (S.) 1. A full stop at the end of a sentence, marked thus [.] 2. A complete sentence from one full stop to another, 3. The end or conclusion, 4. In Astronomy, the entire revolution of a planet, 5. In Chronology, an epocha, from which time is measured, 6. The interval between the fits of an intermitting disorder. *G.*

PERIODICAL, (A.) Returning in a certain space of time; done at stated times.

PERIPATE'TICK, (A.) Belonging to the philosophy established by Aristotle. *G.*

PERIPATE'TICKS, (S.) A name given to the disciples of Aristotle, because they used to dispute walking.

PERIPHERY, (S.) The circumference of a circle, &c. *G.*

PERIPHRA'SIS, (S.) Circumlocution. *G.*

PERIPNEUMONY, (S.) An inflammation of the lungs. *G.*

PERISCII, (S.) The inhabitants within the Arctick and Antarctic circles, whose shadows in summer go round them for several days without setting. *G.*

PERISH, (V.) 1. To rot or decay, 2. To die. *L.*

PERISHABLE, (A.) Liable to decay.

PERISTA'LTICK, (A.) Crawling or vermicular, applied to a motion of the guts, caused by a contraction of the spiral fibres, by which the excrements are pressed downwards. *G.*

PE-

PE'RISTILE, (S.) In Architecture, a circular range of pillars.

PERITRO'CHIUM, (S.) In Mechanicks, a wheel placed upon an axis, round which is wound a rope in order to raise a weight.

PE'RJURY, (S.) Taking a false oath. *L.*

PE'RIWIG, or **Péruke**, (S.) A cap of hair worn by men. *F.*

PE'RIWINKLE, (S.) 1. A shell-fish, called a sea snail. 2. A plant.

PERIZO'MA, (S.) A truss. *G.*

PERK, (V.) To hold up the head with an affected briskness.

PE'RMANCE, (S.) Duration. *L.*

PE'RMANENT, (A.) Durable.

PE'RMEABLE, (A.) That may be pierced or passed through. *L.*

PERMI'SSION, (S.) Leave to do a thing.

PERMI'T, (V.) To give leave. *L.*

PERMI'T, (S.) A note given by the officers of excise, for conveying tea, coffee, &c. from one place to another.

PERMUTATION, (S.) 1. A changing or altering. 2. Exchanging or bartering.

PERMU'TE, (V.) To exchange.

PERNI'CIOUS, (A.) 1. Hurtful, destructive. 2. Quick. *L.*

PERORA'TION, (S.) In Oratory, the conclusion of a speech. *L.*

PERPENDICULAR, (S.) A level or plumb line. *S.*

PERPENDICULAR, (A.) In a strait line downwards.

PE'RPETRATE, (V.) To commit a crime. *L.*

PERPE'TUAL, (A.) Continual, uninterrupted. *L.*

PERPE'TUATE, (V.) To render perpetual.

PERPETU'ITY, (S.) Continuance, without interruption.

PERPLE'X, (V.) 1. To entangle or confound. 2. To disquiet. *L.*

PERPLE'XITY, (S.) 1. Doubtfulness, irresolution, and trouble of mind. 2. Entanglement, intricacy.

PE'RQUISITES, (S.) 1. The profits arising from an office besides the salary. 2. In Law, what a man gets by his industry, or purchases with his money. *L.*

PERQUISITION, (S.) Diligent enquiry.

PE'RRUKE. See **PERIWIG**.

PE'RRY, (S.) A drink made of pears.

PE'RSECUTE, (V.) To oppress, vex or trouble.

PERSECUTION, (S.) Any violent unjustifiable proceedings against the innocent, especially upon account of religion.

PE'RSECUTOR, (S.) One guilty of persecution. *L.*

PERSEVERANCE, (S.) A constant and steady continuance. *L.*

PERSEVERE, (V.) To hold on, or continue constant. *L.*

PE'RSORE, (S.) A town in Worcestershire, 103 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays. Its fairs are on Easter Tuesday, June 26, and Tuesday before All Saints.

PE'RSIAN, (S.) A native of Persia.

PE'RSICK Order, In Architecture, that where the pillars which support the entablature are made in the shape of men and women.

PERSI'ST, (V.) To abide by, to hold on or continue. *L.*

PE'RSON, (S.) 1. A man or woman. 2. The outward form of the body. 3. One's self, not a representative. 4. Character of office. *L.*

PE'RSONABLE, (A.) Having an agreeable person. *L.*

PE'RSONAGE, (S.) 1. A person of some distinction. 2. Air, stature. 3. Character assumed. 4. Character represented. *F.*

PE'RSONAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to a person. 2. Exterior, corporal.

PERSONAL Estate, Goods, chattels, &c. alive or dead.

PERSONAL Tithe, Such as arise from the profits of a man's personal labour.

PERSONAL Verb, A verb conjugated in both numbers by all the three persons.

PERSONA'LITY, (S.) 1. The property of being a distinct person, individuality. 2. In Law, an action brought against the right person.

PE'RSONATE, (V.) 1. To represent the person of another. 2. To assume another person's voice, air and manner.

PERSPE'CTIVE, (S.) 1. An art which gives rules for representing objects on a plane, according to their dimensions and situations in the same manner as they would appear to our sight. 2. A small glass that brings distant objects to view. 3. View; vision.

PERSPICA'CIOUS, (A.) Of a ready and quick understanding; sharp-sighted. *L.*

PERSPICA'CITY, (S.) Quickness of apprehension.

PERSPICUITY, (S.) 1. Clearness, plainness, 2. Transparency. *L.*
PERSPICUOUS, (A.) Clear, plain, evident; transparent.
PERSPIRATION, (S.) Sweating; excretion by cuticular pores. *L.*
PERSPIRE, (V.) To sweat.
PERSUADE, (V.) 1. To solicit or advise, 2. To make one believe. *L.*
PERSUASION, (S.) 1. Instigation, or solicitation, 2. Belief or opinion.
PERSUASIVE, or **Peruafory**, (A.) Proper to persuade.
PERT, (A.) 1. Malapert, saucy, impertinent, 2. Lively, brisk, smart.
PERTAIN, (V.) To appertain, or belong to. *L.*
PERTINACIOUS, (A.) Wilful, stubborn, obstinate. *L.*
PERTINENCE, (S.) Suitableness, fitness.
PERTINENT, (A.) Proper, to the purpose. *L.*
PERTURBATION, (S.) Disturbance of mind, inward tumult. *L.*
PERTURSION, (S.) A piercing or punching.
PERVADE, (V.) To pass through. *L.*
PERVERSE, (A.) Froward, untoward, cross-grained. *L.*
PERVERSENESS, (S.) Frowardness.
PERVERSION, (S.) 1. A seducing, or corrupting, 2. A turning to a wrong sense. *L.*
PERVERT, (V.) 1. To corrupt, or lead astray, 2. To turn to a wrong sense. *L.*
PERVIOUS, (A.) 1. Easy to be passed through, 2. Pervading. *L.*
PERUKE. See **PERIWIG**.
PERUSAL, (S.) A reading over. *L.*
PERUSE, (V.) To read over. *L.*
PERUVIAN, (S.) Of or belonging to Peru, a large country in South America.
PEST, (S.) A plague or pestilence. *L.*
PEST House, An hospital for persons sick of the plague. *L.*
PESTER, (V.) To plague, annoy, or trouble. *F.*
PESTIFEROUS, (A.) Destructive, deadly.
PESTILENCE, (S.) The plague. *L.*
PESTILENT, (A.) 1. Dangerous, mischievous, infectious.
PESTILENTIAL, (A.) Contagious, infectious, belonging to, or of the nature of the pestilence. *F.*
PESTLE, (S.) An instrument to pound with in a mortar.

PET, (S.) Anger, displeasure.
PETAL, (S.) In Botany, a term signifying those fine-colour'd leaves that compose the flowers of all plants. *L.*
PETA'RD, (S.) A hollow engine shaped like a cap, which being charged with fine powder, and fixed to a thick plank, serves to break down gates, &c. *F.*
PETARDEE'R, (S.) One that manages or applies a petard. *F.*
PE'TERBOROUGH, (S.) A city and bishop's see in Northamptonshire, 76 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are on July 10, and October 2.
PE'TER Pence, (S.) A tribute of a penny a house, formerly given to the pope.
PE'TIT, (A.) Petty, small. *F.*
PETIT, or **Petty Treason**. See **TREASON**.
PETITION, (S.) An humble request. *L.*
PETITIONER, (S.) He or she that presents or puts up a petition.
PE'TRIFY, (V.) 1. To turn to stone, 2. To become stone. *L.*
PE'TRONEL, (S.) A horseman's gun, hung at the breast. *F.*
PE'TTICOAT, (S.) A well known garment worn by women. *F.*
PE'TTIFOGGER, (S.) An ignorant attorney, who chiefly deals in little dirty jobs.
PE'TTISH, (A.) Froward, peevish.
PE'TTITOES, (S.) Pigs feet.
PE'TTO, (A.) Close, concealed in one's own breast. *I.*
PE'TTY, (A.) Small, little, inconsiderable. *F.*
PETTY Bag, An office in chancery. Clerks of the **PETTY Bag**, Three clerks, who record the return of all inquisitions out of every county, make all patents of customers, gaugers, comptrollers, &c. and put each patent in a little bag.
PETTY Larceny, A theft that does not exceed the value of twelve pence.
PE'TULANCY, (S.) Sauciness, malapertness. *L.*
PE'TULANT, (A.) 1. Rude, saucy, 2. Wanton. *L.*
PET'WORTH, (S.) A town in Suffex, 46 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are Holy Thursday, and November 20.
PE'VETS, (S.) The ends of the spindle of a watch wheel.
PEW, (S.) An inclosed seat in a church.
PE'WTER,

PE'WTER, (S.) A white mix'd metal, made of tin and lead.

PE'WTERER, (S.) A maker of, or dealer in things made of pewter.

PHÆNO'MENA, (S.) Any wonderful appearances or effects of nature. *G.*

PHÆNO'MENON, (S.) A wonderful appearance in nature. *G.*

PHA'LANX, (S.) A square body of 8000 foot, among the Greeks, who encountered their enemies foot to foot, and man to man. *G.*

PHANA'TICAL, (A.) Of or belonging to a

PHANA'TICK, (S.) One that pretends to revelations and new lights. *G.*

PHA'NTASM, or Phāntom, (S.) 1. An apparition, 2. An idle conceit. *G.*

PHANTA'STICAL, or Phantāstick, (A.) Whimsical. *G.*

PHA'NTASY, (S.) Fancy.

PHARISA'ICAL, (A.) Hypocritical, belonging to the

PHARISEES, (S.) A sect of the Jews, who pretended to extraordinary holiness. *H.*

PHARMACOPOE'IA, (S.) A dispensatory; a book containing rules for the composition of medicines. *G.*

PHA'RMACY, (S.) The art of preparing medicines. *G.*

PHA'SES, (S.) Appearances. *G.*

PHEA'SANT, (S.) A delicate fowl. *G.*

PHRASANT Potut, (S.) A young pheasant.

PHIAL, (S.) A kind of small glass bottle. *G.*

PHILA'NTHROPIST, (S.) A lover of mankind. *G.*

PHILA'NTHROPY, (S.) A love of mankind. *G.*

PHILI'PPICKS, (S.) Invectives, so called from Demosthenes's biting orations against king Philip of Macedon. *L.*

PHI'LIPS-NO'RTON, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, whose market is on Thursdays, distant 104 miles from London. Its fairs are March 21, March 27, and August 29.

PHILO'LOGER, (S.) A man of letters.

PHILOLO'GICAL, (A.) Belonging to

PHILO'LOGY, (S.) 1. The study of literature, 2. Skill in the liberal sciences.

PHI'LOMATH, (S.) A lover of the mathematick. *G.*

PHILO'SOPHER, (S.) A lover of wisdom, one skilled in philosophy. *G.*

PHILOSOPHER'S Stone, (S.) A stone dreamt

of by alchemists, which by its touch converts base metals into gold.

PHOLOSO'PHICAL, (A.) Belonging to philosophy.

PHILO'SOPHIZE, (V.) To dispute or reason like a philosopher. *G.*

PHILO'SOPHY, (S.) The love of wisdom or knowledge, in things rational, natural, and moral. *G.*

PHI'LTR, (S.) A love potion. *G.*

PHLEBO'RRHAGE, (S.) The bursting of a vein. *G.*

PHLEBO'TOMIST, (S.) One who practices phlebotomy.

PHLEBO'TOMIZE, (V.) To bleed or open a vein.

PHLEBO'TOMY, (S.) The art of letting blood, or opening a vein. *G.*

PHLEGM, (S.) 1. A slimy excrement, 2. In Chemistry, a watery distilled liquor, opposite to a spirituous one. *G.*

PHLE'GMATICK, (A.) 1. Belonging to or troubled with phlegm, 2. Heavy.

PHLEME, (S.) An instrument used in bleeding cattle.

PHOE'BUS, (S.) The sun. *L.*

PHOE'NIX, (S.) A fine imaginary bird, of which there is but one of the kind: When she is come to her end, she is said to build her nest of hot spices, which being set on fire by the sun, she suffers herself to be consumed, and that a worm rises out of her ashes, which comes to be a new phoenix. *G.*

PHO'NICKS, (S.) The doctrine of sounds. *G.*

PHO'SPHORUS, (S.) 1. The morning star, 2. A chemical preparation, which in the dark shines like fire. *G.*

PHRASE, (S.) An expression, or manner of speech; an idiom.

PHRASEO'LOGY, (S.) A turn or manner of expression; style, direction. *G.*

PHRE'NSY. See *FRENSY*.

PHTHI'SICAL, (A.) Troubled with the

PHTHI'SICK, (S.) A consumption of the lungs. *G.*

PHYLA'CTERIES, (S.) Parchment scrolls, containing passages of scripture, worn by the Pharisees on their foreheads, arms, and the borders of their garments. *G.*

PHY'SICAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to natural philosophy, 2. Medicinal.

PHYSI'CIAN, (S.) One who professes the science of healing.

PHY'SICK, (S.) 1. The art of curing diseases,

- diseases, 2. Medicines, remedies, 3. In common phrase, a purge. *G.*
- PHY'SICKS**, (S.) Natural philosophy.
- PHYSIO'GNOMIST**, (S.) One skilled in
- PHYSIO'GNOMY**, (S.) 1. The art of discovering men's natures by their looks, 2. The countenance.
- PHYSIOLO'GICAL**, (A.) Belonging to
- PHYSIO'LOGY**, (S.) 1. Physicks or natural philosophy, 2. Among Physicians, that part of physick which treats of the structure and parts of a human body. *G.*
- PHYTO'LOGY**, (S.) The doctrine of plants. *G.*
- PHYZ**, (S.) The face.
- PIA MA'TER**, (S.) Among Anatomists, the innermost skin, inclosing the brain.
- PIAN'SSIMO**, (S.) In Musick, extremely soft and slow. *I.*
- PIA'NO**, (S.) In Musick, soft and slow.
- PIA'STER**, or Seville Piece of Eight, (S.) A Spanish coin, worth 4s. 6d. sterling.
- PIA'ZZA**, (S.) Walks under a building supported on one side by pillars or arches. *I.*
- PICK**, (V.) 1. To chuse out, 2. To gather up, 3. To pull off, 4. To eat slowly, and by small morsels, 5. To open a lock by a pointed instrument. *S.*
- PICKAX**, (S.) An instrument used to break up, and loosen the ground, &c.
- PICKERING**, (S.) A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 226 miles from London, with a market on Monday. It has a fair Sept. 14.
- PICKAROO'N**, (S.) 1. A pirate, 2. A pirate's ship.
- PICKEREL**, (S.) A young pike.
- PICKE'T**, or Piquet, (S.) 1. A game at cards, 2. A military term for a stake drove into the ground, 3. A military punishment, in which a horseman stands with one foot on a pointed stake, with the opposite hand tied up as high as it can reach.
- PICKLE**, (S.) A composition made of salt, vinegar, spices, &c. *L. S.*
- PICKLES**, (S.) Plants or fruit preserved in pickle for sauce.
- PICK-THANK**, (S.) A tale-bearer, one who finds out the faults of one person in order to please another.
- PICTS**, (S.) A Scythian or German colony who settled in Scotland, so called from their painting their bodies.
- PICTURE**, (S.) 1. A representation of
- a thing in painting, drawing, &c. 2. A lively description. *L.*
- PI'DDLE**, (V.) 1. To stand trifling, 2. To eat here and there a bit.
- PIE**, (S.) 1. Meat or fruit inclosed and baked in a crust, 2. A magpie.
- PIECE**, (S.) 1. A part, 2. Any undivided substance, 3. A guinea, 4. A musket, &c. 5. A picture, 6. A composition, performance.
- PIECE of Eight**, (S.) A Spanish silver coin, that of Seville worth 4s. 6d. The new Seville piece of eight 5s. 7d. The Mexico piece of eight, and pillar piece of eight 4s. 5d. sterling.
- PIECE of Ordnance**, Any sort of great gun, mortar, &c.
- PIECE**, (V.) To join or mend with pieces.
- PIE'CEMEAL**, (P.) In pieces, in fragments.
- PI'ED**, (A.) Having large spots of a different colour; variegated. *F.*
- PIE'NNO**, (A.) In Musick, signifies full.
- PIE'POWDER Court**, (S.) A court held in fairs to redress grievances, &c. *F.*
- PIER**, (S.) 1. A mole or rampart, 2. A solid wall between two doors or windows. See **PEER**.
- PIERCE**, (V.) To bore through, to penetrate. *F.*
- PI'ETY**, (S.) That filial affection which is due to God, our country, and earthly parents. *L.*
- PIG**, (S.) 1. A young swine, 2. A piece of lead from 100 to 300 weight.
- PI'GEON**, (S.) A dove.
- PI'GGIN**, (S.) A wooden vessel with a handle for holding liquors.
- PI'GMENT**, (S.) The paint with which women colour their faces. *L.*
- PI'GMY**, (S.) A dwarf.
- PIKE**, (S.) 1. A fresh water fish, 2. A long staff pointed with steel.
- PILA'STER**, (S.) A square column, generally let into the wall. *F.*
- PILCH**, (S.) A flannel clout for a young child. *S.*
- PIL'CHARD**, (S.) A sea fish, like a herring.
- PILE**, (S.) 1. A heap of things regularly laid one above another, 2. A mass or stack of buildings, 3. The shag of velvet, 4. A large stake drove into the ground, 5. One side of a coin; the reverse of cross.
- PILES**,

PILES, (S.) The hæmorrhoids, a disease in the fundament.

PILFER, (V.) To steal things of little value.

PILGRIM, (S.) One who travels on foot to pay his devotions at the grave or shrine of some reputed saint. *T.*

PILGRIMAGE, (S.) A journey for that purpose.

PILL, (S.) A medicine made up like a little ball. *L.*

PILLAGE, (V.) To plunder or rifle. *F.*

PILLAGE, (S.) What is got by plundering.

PILLAR, (S.) In Architecture, an irregular column, generally applied to such as support the roofs of Gothick buildings. *F.*

PILLION, (S.) A round saddle, for a woman to ride on behind a man.

PILLORY, (S.) A wooden frame on which cheats, &c. are exposed to publick shame. *F.*

PILLOW, (S.) 1. A sort of small soft bolster, 2. In a Ship, a piece of timber close to the stern, on which the boltsprit rests. *B.*

PILLOWBEAR, (S.) A linen cover for a pillow.

PILO'SITY, (S.) Roughness, hairiness.

PILOT, (S.) One who steers a ship. *F.*

PILOT, (V.) To steer; to direct in the course.

PILOTAGE, (S.) 1. The money paid to a pilot, 2. Pilot's skill.

PIMP, (S.) A male bawd, a pander.

PIMPING, (A.) 1. Little, mean, pitiful, 2. (S.) The act of procuring whores to satisfy the lust of others.

PIMPLE, (S.) A push, or little swelling.

PIN, (S.) 1. A small piece of wire pointed at one end and headed at the other, 2. A peg, &c. 3. The cock of a dial, 4. A web in the eye. *S.*

PIN Wheel, (S.) The striking wheel of a clock.

PIN, (V.) 1. To fasten with pins, 2. To shut up.

PINCERS, (S.) An instrument to draw out nails, &c. *F.*

PINCH, (S.) 1. A nip with the finger and thumb, 2. As much as can be taken up by them, 3. A great freight, &c. *F.*

PINCH, (V.) 1. To nip or squeeze, 2. To distress. 3. To spare, to be frugal.

PINDARICK, (A.) Verses wrote in Pin-

dar's manner, with the lines of various measures.

PINDER, (S.) The keeper of a pound or pinfold.

PINE, (S.) A tree of which there are several sorts.

PINE Apple, (S.) A delicious fruit.

PINE, (V.) To languish, or waste away.

PINFOLD, (S.) A pound to put stray'd cattle in.

PINION, (S.) 1. The wing of a fowl, 2. The nut or lesser wheel of a watch, &c. that plays on the teeth of another.

PINION, (V.) To bind a person's arms fast. *F.*

PINK, (S.) 1. A well known flower, 2. A pale red colour, 3. A small swift sailing ship.

PINK, (V.) 1. To make a hole through, 2. To cut cloth, silk, &c. in holes in various figures. *F.*

PINNACE, (S.) 1. A small ship with a square stern, that goes both with oars and sails, 2. A small boat. *F.*

PINNACLE, (S.) The highest point of a building or spire. *F.*

PINNERS, (S.) 1. A dress for a woman's head, 2. Pin-makers.

PINT, (S.) A measure for liquids, two of which make a quart. *S.*

PIONEER, (S.) A labourer in an army who levels ways, casts up trenches, undermines forts, &c. *F.*

PIONY, (S.) A large flower of a dark red colour. *L.*

PIOUS, (A.) 1. Dutiful, devout, 2. Practised under the appearance of religion. *L.*

PIP, (S.) 1. A disease in fowl, 2. A spot upon cards. *B.*

PIPE, (S.) 1. Any long round hollow vessel, 2. A measure of wine containing 126 gallons, 3. An instrument of music, 4. The great roll in the exchequer. *S.*

Clerk of the PIPE, (S.) An officer in the exchequer, who charges down in a great roll, made up like a pipe, all debts due to the king.

PIPE Office, (S.) A court in the treasury, in which the clerk of the pipe sits as president.

PIPE, (V.) To play on any musical pipe, as a flute, flagelet, &c.

PIPER, (S.) One that plays on a pipe.

PIPKIN, (S.) A kind of earthen saucipan.

PI'PPIN, (S.) The name of several sorts of eating apples.

PI'QUANT, (A.) Sharp, biting, satyric. *F.*

PIQUE, (S.) 1. Grudge, anger, spleen, 2. Point, nicety, punctilio. *F.*

PI'QUE, (V.) 1. To put into a fret, to irritate, 2. To value one's self upon.

PIQUE'T, or **Pickét**, (S.) A game at cards. *F.*

PI'RACY, (S.) The employment or practice of a

PI'RATE, (S.) 1. One who lives by robbing at sea, 2. One who unjustly prints another person's copy. *F.*

PIRA'TICAL, (A.) Belonging to a pirate.

PI'SCES, (S.) The fishes, one of the twelve signs of the zodiack, marked thus [♈]

PISCIVOROUS, (A.) Living on fish.

PI'SMIRE, (S.) The ant, the emmet.

PISS, (S.) Urine.

PI'STOL, (S.) The smallest sort of fire arms. *F.*

PISTO'LE, (S.) 1. A Spanish gold coin, weighing 4 penny weights 8 grains, worth 17s. 4d. 2. An Italian gold coin, worth 16s. 7d. sterling.

Double PISTOLE, A Spanish gold coin, weighing 8 pennyweights 16 grains, worth 1l. 14s. 8d.

PI'STON, (S.) A member in several machines, as pumps, syringes, &c.

PIT, (S.) 1. A hole in the ground, 2. Seats near the stage in a playhouse, 3. The area on which cocks fight, 4. Any hollow of the body; as, the *pit* of the stomach, 5. A dint made by the finger. *S.*

PITCH, (S.) 1. A bituminous substance chiefly drawn from pine and fir trees, 2. Stature, size, 3. In Architecture, the angle which the gable end, and consequently the whole roof of a building is set to. *S.*

PITCH, (V.) 1. To daub over with pitch, 2. To rest or throw down a burthen, 3. To alight or fall upon, 4. To fasten in the ground, 5. To chuse, or fix upon, 6. To fix a tent.

PI'TCHER, (S.) A large earthen vessel, to fetch liquor in.

PI'TCHFORK, (S.) An instrument used by husbandmen to load hay with.

PI'TCHING Pence, (S.) A duty paid for

pitching or setting down every sack of corn, &c. in a fair or market.

PI'TCHY, (A.) Belonging to, or of the nature of pitch.

PI'TEOUS, (A.) 1. Worthy of pity, 2. Moving, affecting, 3. Compassionate. *F.*

PITH, (S.) 1. The soft substance in the inside of some trees, &c. 2. The light stuff within a quill, 3. A kind of marrow, 4. Energy, cogency, 5. Weight, moment.

PI'THY, (S.) 1. Full of pith, 2. Abounding with good matter; energetick.

PI'TIFUL, (A.) 1. Compassionate, or full of pity, 2. Mean, sorry, contemptible.

PI'TILESS, (A.) Merciless.

PI'TTANCE, (S.) A small portion.

PITU'ITOUS, (A.) Phlegmatick, waterish. *L.*

PI'TY, (S.) 1. A deep concern for the troubles of others, 2. A ground of pity. *F.*

PI'TY, (V.) To compassionate misery.

PI'VOT, (S.) A piece of iron like a top, set into the sole or ring at the bottom of a gate, so as to bear it up and give it motion.

PIX, (S.) A little box in which the consecrated host is kept. *L.*

PI'ZZLE, (S.) The grizzly part of the penis of a beast.

PLACABI'LITY, (S.) An easiness in being pacified.

PLA/CABLE, (A.) Easily appeased, or pacified. *L.*

PLA/CART, (S.) 1. A proclamation stuck up in publick places, 2. A writing of safe conduct.

PLACE, (S.) 1. A room or space in which a person or thing is, 2. A post, or office, 3. Part or duty, 4. Precedence, 5. A passage in writing. *F.*

PLACE, (V.) To put, lay, or set.

PLA/CID, (A.) 1. Gentle, mild, 2. Peaceful, serene. *L.*

PLA'CKET, (S.) That part of a woman's petticoat, which is left open for her to put it on.

PLAD, or **Plaid**, (S.) A stuff striped and crossed with various colours.

PLA'GIARISM, (S.) The practice of a

PLA'GIARY, (S.) 1. A kidnapper, 2. One who steals other men's works and publishes them as his own. *L.*

PLAGUE, (S.) 1. A dreadful contagious disease, 2. Any thing vexatious.

PLAGUE,

PLAGUE, (V.) 1. To vex, tease, or torment, 2. To infect with pestilence.

PLAICE, (S.) A flat bread fish.

PLAIN, (S.) A level country.

PLAIN, (A.) 1. Flat, even, smooth, 2. Simple, without ornament, 3. Clear, evident, 4. Artless.

PLAIN Chart, In Navigation, a chart in which the degrees of longitude and latitude are every where of equal length.

PLAIN Sailing, Sailing by a plain chart.

PLAINNESS, (S.) 1. Levelness, 2. Want of ornament, 3. Openness, sincerity, 4. Artless simplicity.

PLAINT, (S.) 1. Lamentation, complaint, 2. In Law, exhibiting any action, either personal, or real, in writing. *F.*

PLAINTIFF, (S.) A complainant, or one at whose suit a complaint is made, opposed to the defendant. *F.*

PLAINTIVE, (A.) Complaining, lamenting. *F.*

PLAISTER, (S.) A medicine spread on leather or linen, to be laid on a sore.

PLAIT, (V.) To lay in plaits or folds.

PLAN, (S.) A scheme, draught, or delineation. *L.*

PLAN, (V.) To scheme, to design.

PLANING, (S.) Laying the floor of a building. *F.*

PLANE, (S.) 1. A joiner's tool, 2. Any even surface. *L.*

PLANE Number, That which may be produced by the multiplication of one number by another.

PLANET, (S.) A wandering star. *G.*

PLANETARY, (A.) Belonging to the planets.

PLANIMETRY, (S.) The art of measuring all sorts of plane surfaces.

PLANISHING, (S.) Making plates of metal flat and smooth.

PLANISPHERE, (S.) A globe, or the circles of the sphere described on a plane surface. *L.*

PLANK, (S.) A thick board. *L. S.*

PLANO-CONVEX, (S.) One side convex, and the other flat or plane. *L.*

PLANT, (S.) A name for all vegetables.

PLANT, (V.) 1. To set trees or herbs, 2. To people a country, 3. To fix or settle, 4. To direct properly; as, to *plant* a cannon.

PLANTAIN, (S.) An herb.

PLANTATION, (S.) 1. A place planted with trees or herbs, 2. A colony settled in a foreign country. *L.*

PLANTER, (S.) 1. One who plants, 2. One who has a plantation, 3. One who disseminates or introduces.

PLASH, (V.) 1. To dash the water about; by stepping into a puddle, &c. 2. In Gardening, to bend or spread the boughs of trees. *B.*

PLASTER, (S.) A fine sort of mortar.

PLASTICK Virtue, (S.) Among Philosophers, the power of forming or making any thing; a term invented to express the faculty of generation or vegetation. *G.*

PLAT, (S.) A small piece of ground laid out for a garden.

PLAT Band, (S.) In Architecture, a square moulding, that has less projection than height.

PLATE, (S.) 1. All vessels made of gold and silver, 2. The prize at a horse-race, 3. A small dish to eat on, 4. A flat piece of any kind of metal.

PLATE, (V.) 1. To cover with a thin plate of gold or silver, 2. To set thin shoes on a race-horse, 3. To beat into laminae or plates.

PLATFORM, (S.) 1. A model or pattern, 2. In Architecture, a row of beams lying on the top of the walls to support the timber-work of the roof, 3. A terrace walk on the top of a building, 4. In Fortification, a place prepared on the ramparts to erect a battery of cannon upon, 5. In a Ship, the place where the wounded men are taken care of.

PLATONICK, (A.) Belonging to Plato or his tenets.

PLATONICK Love, A love abstracted from gross sensual appetites, consisting in contemplation, and in refined and exalted ideas.

PLATONISM, (S.) The philosophical or moral opinions and doctrines of Plato.

PLATONIST, (S.) A professor of the opinions of Plato.

PLATOON, (S.) A small square body of musqueteers. *F.*

PLATTER, (S.) A broad dish.

PLAUSIBLE, (A.) Specious, seemingly fair.

PLAY, (V.) 1. To sport, to frolick, 2. To game, 3. To touch a musical instrument, 4. To practise sarcastick merriment, 5. To represent a character, 6. To put in action or motion; as, to *play* artillery. *S.*

PLAY, (S.) 1. Diversion, recreation, 2. Gaming,

Gaming, 3. A tragedy, or comedy, 4. A state of agitation or ventilation, 5. Room for motion; liberty of acting, swing.

PLAY House, (S.) A theatre.

PLEA, (S.) 1. An excuse, 2. That which either party alleges for himself in court.

Foreign PLEA, Matter produced as evidence in one court, that may be tried in another.

Common PLEAS, Such as are held between common persons.

PLEAS of the Crown, All suits in the king's name, for offences committed against his crown and dignity.

Clerk of the PLEAS, An officer in the exchequer, in whose office all belonging to that court ought to sue and be sued.

PLEAD, (V.) 1. To allege, 2. To solicit or intreat, 3. To arrange in defence of a client, 4. To offer as an excuse.

PLEA'DER, (S.) A counsellor or barrister at law.

PLEA'SANT, (A.) 1. Agreeable, pleasing, 2. Facetious, merry.

PLEA'SANTNESS, (S.) Agreeableness.

PLEA'SANTRY, (S.) Mirth, agreeable rally, humour, sprightly saying.

PLEASE, (V.) 1. To give content or pleasure, 2. To like, to chuse. *F.*

PLEA'SURABLE, (A.) Pleasant, agreeable, delightful.

PLEA'SURE, (S.) 1. Content, satisfaction, delight, 2. Approbation, 3. Choice, arbitrary will. *F.*

PLEA'SURE, (V.) To please, to gratify.

PLEBEI'AN, (S.) One of the common class of people. *L.*

PLEDGE, (V.) 1. To pawn, 2. To be surety that a person shall receive no harm while he is drinking, 3. To accept the cup or health after another.

PLEDGE, (S.) 1. Any thing put to pawn, 2. A surety, an hostage.

PLE'DGET, or **Pléget**, (S.) A flat tent made to lay upon a wound.

PLEI'ADES, (S.) The seven stars in the neck of the bull. *G.*

PLE'NARY, (A.) Intire, full. *F.*

PLENIPOTE'NTIARY, (S.) A minister of a prince or state, who has full power to treat upon all points expressed in his commission.

PLE'NIST, (S.) One that holds all space to be full of matter. *L.*

PLE'NITUDE, (S.) 1. Fullness, 2. Completeness. *L.*

PLE'NTEOUS, or **Pléntiful**, (A.) Fruitful, abounding.

PLE'NTY, (S.) Abundance, great store.

PLE'THORY, (S.) In Physick, is when the vessels contain more blood than is agreeable to a natural state of health. *G.*

PLEU'RA, (S.) A double membrane which covers all the inward cavity of the breast. *G.*

PLEU'RISY, (S.) An inflammation of the pleura, attended with stitches in the side, and difficulty of breathing. *G.*

PLI'ABLE, or **Pliant**, (A.) Flexible, yielding; easy to be persuaded. *F.*

PLI'CA, (S.) A disease in Poland, which causes the hair to cling together, and grow to an incredible length. *L.*

PLI'ERS, (S.) An instrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

PLIGHT, (S.) State and condition of body. *B.*

PLIGHT, (V.) Solemnly to promise.

PLI'MPTON, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 220 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Feb. 25, April 5, Aug. 12, and Oct. 28.

PLINTH, (S.) In Architecture, a square member under the mouldings of the bases of columns and pedestals. *G.*

PLOD, (V.) To go on in one constant road of labour or study; to drudge.

PLOT, (S.) 1. A conspiracy, 2. A design or device, 3. A small piece of ground. *F.*

PLOT, (V.) 1. To form a design against another, 2. To plan, to contrive.

PLO'TTER, (S.) A conspirator.

PLO'VER, (S.) A wild fowl. *F.*

PLOUGH, (S.) 1. An instrument to open the ground, 2. A mathematical instrument to take the height of the sun or stars, 3. A bookbinder's tool to cut the leaves of books smooth, 4. A machine to teach children to go alone, 5. A carpenter's tool, 6. In Law, a hide of land.

Plough Monday, The next Monday after Twelfth day, when our northern ploughmen draw a plough from door to door, and beg money to drink.

PLOU'GHSHARE, (S.) That part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

PLUCK, (V.) To pull with a twitch. *S.*

To **PLUCK** up a heart; To take courage.

PLUCK, (S.) 1. The entrails of a calf or sheep, 2. A pull, a draw, a twitch.

PLUG,.

P L

PLUG, (S.) A large peg to stop a cask, pipe, or the bottom of a cistern.

PLUM, (S.) A well known fruit.

PLU'MAGE, (S.) Feathers. *L.*

PLUMB Line, or **Plumb Rule**, (S.) An instrument used by carpenters, &c. to find whether a pillar, wall, &c. stands upright.

PLUMB, (V.) To sound; to search by a line with a weight at the end of it.

PLU'MBER, or **Plummer**, (S.) One who makes leaden pipes, cisterns, &c. *L.*

PLUME, (S.) A bunch of feathers.

PLUME, (V.) 1. To pick and adjust feathers, 2. To strip off feathers, 3. To value one's self upon.

PLU'MING, (S.) 1. A hawk's stripping off the feathers of a bird which he has caught, 2. Priding one's self in any real or imaginary attainment.

PLU'MMET, (S.) 1. A plumb line, 2. A piece of lead to sound the depth of the sea.

PLUMP, (A.) Full and round in flesh.

PLUMP, (V.) 1. To swell or increase, 2. To make a noise in falling into the water.

PLU'NDER, (V.) To rob, or take away by violence. *B.*

PLU'NDER, (S.) Pillage; spoils taken in war.

PLUNGE, (S.) 1. Trouble, perplexity, 2. A sudden sinking under water.

PLUNGE, (V.) 1. To jump, throw, or flounce over head in water, &c. 2. To rush into danger or distress. *F.*

PLU'RAL, (A.) More than one. *L.*

PLU'RALIST, (S.) A clergyman possessed of several benefices.

PLURA'LITY, (S.) 1. More than one, 2. Majority. *L.*

PLUSH, (S.) A manufacture in imitation of velvet. *F.*

PLU'TO, (S.) The god of hell.

PLU'TUS, (S.) The god of riches.

PLU'VIAL, (A.) 1. Rainy, 2. Causing rain. *L.*

PLY, (V.) 1. To apply, 2. To bend, or give way, 3. To attend at a certain place in order to get a fare, 4. To solicit importunately.

PLY'ERS. See **PLIERS**.

PLY'MOUTH, (S.) A sea-port town in Devonshire, 215 miles from London, with a market on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Its fairs are Jan. 25, and Sept. 21.

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PNEUMA'TICAL, or **Pneumátick**, (A.) Belonging to

PNEUMA'TICKS, (S.) That branch of natural philosophy which teaches the properties of air.

POACH, (V.) 1. To destroy game in an illegal manner, 2. To boil eggs without the shells. *F.*

POCK, (S.) A pustule of the small pox.

PO'CKET, (S.) 1. A small bag worn in a garment, 2. Half a sack of wool.

PO'CKET, (V.) To put in the pocket.

PO'CKLINGTON, (S.) A town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 183 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Feb. 24, April 25, July 24, and Oct. 28.

PO'CKY, (A.) Having the French pox.

POCKS, (S.) A distemper among sheep.

PO'CO, (A.) In Musick, a little less.

POD, (S.) The shell of any sort of pulse.

PO'EM, (S.) A composition in verse. *G.*

PO'ESY. See **POETRY**.

POETA'STER, (S.) A paultry rhimer.

PO'ET, (S.) One who writes poetry. *G.*

PO'ETESS, (S.) A female poet.

POE'TICAL, or **Poétick**, (A.) According to the rules of

PO'ETRY, (S.) A kind of writing which to all the beauties of prose adds the harmony of numbers, and admits of the boldest flights of fancy. *G.*

POI'GNANCY, (S.) 1. The power of stimulating the palate, 2. The power of irritation.

POI'GNANT, (A.) Sharp, biting, satirical, keen.

POINT, (S.) 1. The sharp end of any thing, 2. An head or chief matter, 3. Design or purpose, 4. A promontory or cape, 5. A sort of lace, 6. A mark for a stop or pause in writing, &c. 7. In Navigation, the 32d part of a mariner's compass, 8. In Geometry, a dot, supposed to have neither length, breadth, nor thickness, 9. The sting of an epigram, 10. Punctilio, nicety. *F.*

POINT Blank, (A.) 1. Directly, positively, 2. In Gunnery, directly forward, and not in an oblique line. *F.*

POINT, (V.) 1. To shew by holding out the finger, &c. 2. To level at, 3. To make sharp at the end, 4. To mark with points or stops, 5. To indicate as dogs do to sportsmen.

POISE, (V.) 1. To weigh with the hand, 2. To bring to an equal balance. *F.*

POISON, (S.) Whatever, upon being taken inwardly, tends to shorten life. *F.*

POISON, (V.) 1. To injure or kill by poison, 2. To infect, to corrupt.

POISONOUS, (A.) Belonging to, or full of poison; venomous.

POKE, (S.) A pocket, a bag. *S.*

POKE, (V.) 1. To thrust with the finger, a stick, &c. 2. To feel in the dark. *F.*

PO'KER, (S.) An utensil to stir up the fire.

PO'LAR, (A.) Of or belonging to the poles. *L.*

Polar Circles, Two imaginary circles, one 23 degrees and a half from the N. pole, and the other at the same distance from the S. pole.

POLA'RITY, (S.) Tendency to the poles.

POLE, (S.) 1. A long stick, 2. A measure for land, containing 16 feet and a half.

Poles of the Earth, In Geography, the two ends of the imaginary axis on which the earth is supposed to move, the one called the *arctic* or north pole, and the other the *antarctic* or south pole.

Polar Star, A star in the tail of the little bear, very near the north pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude.

PO'LEAX, (S.) A battle ax.

PO'LECAT, (S.) A wild cat of a very rank smell.

POLE'MICK, or Polémical, (A.) Belonging to controversy.

POLE'MICKS, (S.) Disputations, treatises or discourses on controversial points in divinity.

POL'ICY, (S.) 1. An artful and prudent management, 2. Wisdom, subtilty. *G.*

Policy of Insurance, An instrument or writing given by the insurers of ships, houses or goods; by which they engage to make good the thing insured.

POL'ISH, (V.) 1. To burnish, or make bright, 2. To civilize. *L.*

POL'ISH, (S.) 1. Artificial gloss, 2. Elegance of manners.

POLITE, (A.) Polished, civilized, accomplished. *L.*

POLIT'ICAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to the art of government, 2. Cunning, subtle.

POLITI'CIAN, (S.) One skilled in state affairs.

PO'LitICK, (A.) Subtile, cunning.

PO'LitICKS, (S.) Whatever relates to the well governing a state or kingdom; the science of government.

PO'LITY, (S.) The laws or constitutions of a state; form of government. *G.*

POLL, (S.) 1. The head, 2. A setting down the names of those who vote for a member of parliament, &c.

POLL, (V.) 1. To give one's vote, 2. To lop trees, 3. To clip, to shear, to crop. *Du.*

PO'LLARD, (S.) 1. Bran and meal mixed, 2. A chevin or chub fish, 3. An old tree that has been often lopp'd, 4. Among Hunters, a stag that has lost his horns.

POLLUTE, (V.) To defile. *L.*

POLLUTION, (S.) Defilement, uncleanness.

POLT, (S.) A blow on the head.

POLTRO'N, (S.) A coward, a scoundrel. *F.*

POLYA'NTHOS, (S.) A flower so called.

POLYE'DRON, (S.) A solid body with many sides. *G.*

POLY'GAMY, (S.) The having more wives or husbands than one at the same time. *G.*

PO'LYGLOT, (A.) Having many languages. *G.*

PO'LYGON, (S.) Any figure that has more than four angles. *G.*

PO'LYGRAM, (S.) In Geography, a figure consisting of many lines. *G.*

POLYHY'MNIA, (S.) One of the nine muses.

POLY'PODY, (S.) A plant. *G.*

PO'LYPUS, (S.) 1. A distemper in the nose, 2. A new discovered animalcule, 3. A fish or animal with many feet. *G.*

PO'LYSCOPES, (S.) Multiplying glasses, or such as make one object appear like many. *G.*

POLYSY'LLABLE, (S.) A word containing many syllables. *G.*

POLYTHE'ISM, (S.) The doctrine of plurality of gods. *G.*

PO'MACE, (S.) The husks after making cyder. *L.*

POMA'TUM, (S.) An ointment made of hog's lard, rose water, &c.

POMGRA'NATE, (S.) A round fruit, full of grains and kernels. *L.*

POMI'FEROUS, (A.) 1. Bearing apples, 2. A term applied to plants which have the largest fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind. *L.*

PO'MMEL, (S.) 1. The highest part in a saddle, 2. The knob on the hilt of a sword, &c. *L.*

PO'MMEL, (V.) To bang or beat.

POMO'NA, (S.) The goddess of fruit and gardens.

POMP, (S.) State, grandeur. *G.*

PO'MPOUS, (A.) Stately, magnificent.

POND, (S.) A pool of standing water.

PO'NDER, (V.) To weigh or consider; to think, to muse. *L.*

PO'NDEROUS, (A.) weighty, heavy.

PO'NIARD, (S.) A dagger. *F.*

PO'NTEFRAC, (S.) A town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 170 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Saturday after Feb. 2, Saturday after Palm Sunday, Sept. 1, Saturday after Nov. 30, and Saturday after 20th day after Christmas-day.

PO'NTIFF, (S.) A high priest. *L.*

PONTI'FICAL, (A.) Belonging to an high priest.

PONTIFICA'LIA, (S.) Pontifical ornaments. *L.*

PONTI'FICATE, (S.) 1. The dominions of the pope, 2. The reign of a pope. *L.*

PO'NTON, (S.) A bridge of boats. *F.*

PO'NTYPOLE, (S.) A town in Monmouthshire, 136 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are April 22, July 5, and Oct. 10.

PO'NY, (S.) A little horse.

POOL, (S.) A sea-port town in Dorsetshire, 111 miles from London, with a market on Mondays and Thursdays. It has a fair the 1st Thursday in Nov.

POOL, (S.) A pond fed by a spring.

POOP, (S.) 1. The stern of a ship, 2. A small fart. *B.*

POOR, (A.) 1. Needy, indigent, 2. Meager, lean, 3. Mean, sterile, 4. A word used as an expression of pity.

POP, (V.) 1. To make a noise like the flying of a cork, 2. To enter, or go away, suddenly or unexpectedly.

POPE, (S.) 1. The bishop of Rome, who is both a temporal prince, and the head of the Romish communion, 2. A small fish, by some called a ruff. *L.*

PO'PEDOM, (S.) 1. The jurisdiction of the pope, 2. The office of a pope, 3. The time he is on the throne.

PO'PERY, (S.) The Romish religion.

PO'PGUN, (S.) A gun that children play with, which only makes a noise.

PO'PINJAY, (S.) A parrot of a greenish colour. *F.*

PO'PISH, (A.) Belonging to popery.

PO'PLAR, (S.) A tree that thrives on marshy grounds. *L.*

PO'PPY, (S.) A plant and its flower, which is of great efficacy in procuring sleep. *S.*

PO'PULACE, (S.) The multitude, or common people. *L.*

PO'PULAR, (A.) Belonging to the people; that pleases them or is beloved by them.

POPULA'RITY, (S.) A being admired, esteemed or beloved by the people.

PO'PULOUS, (A.) Full of people.

PO'RCELAIN, or Púrcelain, (S.) 1. The earth of which China ware is made, 2. The ware itself. *F.*

PORCH, (S.) A small covered place before a door. *F.*

PO'RCUPINE, (S.) A kind of hedge-hog, armed with sharp darts or quills, which it can shoot forth at pleasure.

PORE, (V.) To look closely and steadily.

PORES, (S.) 1. Small imperceptible holes in the skin, through which hair grows, and sweat and vapours pass out insensibly, 2. Small cavities between the particles of matter that constitute all bodies.

PORK, (S.) Swine's flesh not salted for bacon. *L.*

PO'RKER, (S.) A young hog.

PORO'SITY, (S.) A being

PO'ROUS, (A.) Full of pores, or small cavities. *L.*

PO'RPHYRY, (S.) A hard purple coloured marble spotted with white.

PO'RPOISE, or Pórpis, (S.) A sea hog.

PO'RRIDGE, (S.) Pottage.

PO'RRINGER, (S.) A vessel to eat spoon-meat in.

PORT, (S.) 1. A haven, 2. The red wine of Oporto, 3. The court of the Grand Seignior at Constantinople, 4. The mien or air of a person. *L.*

Port *Holes*, Square holes, through which the great guns of a ship are thrust out.

Port *Men*, 1. The inhabitants of the Cinque Ports, 2. Twelve burgeses in Ipswich.

POP'RTABLE, (A.) That may be carried.

PO'RTAL, (S.) 1. A small gate or door

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in a larger, 2. A little arch over a door way. *F.*
PORTCU'LLIS, (S.) 1. An engine like a harrow, hung over the gate-way of a fortified place, ready to be let down in case of a surprise, 2. One of the four marshals or pursuivants at arms. *F.*
PORTE'ND, (V.) To forebode or fore-shew. *L.*
PORTE'NT, (S.) An omen, or prodigy.
PORTE'NTOUS, (A.) Betokening some future event.
PO'RTER, (S.) 1. A door-keeper, 2. One who carries burdens, 3. A name given to the common sort of strong beer brewed in London. *L.*
PORTER of the *Verge*, An officer who carries a white rod before the judges.
PO'RTERAGE, (S.) Money paid for a porter's carrying goods, &c.
PO'RTICO, (S.) 1. A porch, 2. A covered walk, a piazza. *L.*
PO'RTION, (S.) 1. A part, or share, 2. The fortune a father gives his children, or the dowry a woman brings her husband in marriage. *L.*
PO'RTION, (V.) 1. To divide, to parcel, 2. To endow with a fortune.
PO'RTLY, (A.) Stately, majestic.
PORTMANTLE, or **Portmanteau**, (S.) A cloak-bag to carry necessaries in a journey. *F.*
PO'RTRAIT, (S.) A picture drawn after the life. *F.*
PORTRAITURE, (S.) 1. The act of drawing such pictures, 2. A portrait.
PORTRAY', (V.) 1. To draw, or paint, 2. To describe in a lively manner. *F.*
PO'R'TREEVE, (S.) The chief magistrate in certain sea-port towns. *S.*
PO'RTSALE, (S.) 1. A sale of fish as soon as it is brought into a harbour, 2. Any public sale of goods by outcry.
PO'RY, (A.) Full of pores.
POSE, (V.) To puzzle.
POSITION, (S.) 1. Situation, 2. A proposition or assertion. *L.*
PO'SITIVE, (A.) 1. Certain, assured, 2. Peremptory, 3. Not negative; real, absolute, 4. Having power to enact any law. *L.*
PO'SSE, (S.) A large number of persons; an armed power. *L.*
Posse Comitatus, All the men in a county who are able to bear arms.
POSSE'SS, (V.) 1. To have, enjoy, or be master of, 2. To occupy or take up, 3.

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To seize, to obtain, 4. To have power over, as an unclean spirit. *L.*
POSSE'SSION, (S.) 1. Having in our own keeping, 2. A personal or real estate. *L.*
PO'SSET, (S.) Milk turned with ale or wine.
POSSIBI'LITY, (S.) A being
PO'SSIBLE, (A.) Whatever may be. *L.*
POST, (S.) 1. A piece of wood or stone fastened into the ground, 2. A place or employment, 3. A messenger that carries letters, 4. In War, a station which soldiers are to defend, 5. A quick manner of travelling. *F.*
POST, (V.) 1. To place, 2. To enter an account from one book into another.
PO'STAGE, (S.) Money paid for the carriage of letters and packets by the post.
POSTDILU'VIAN, (S.) One that lived since the flood. *L.*
POSTE'RIOR, (A.) That comes after, or later. *L.*
POSTE'RIORES, (S.) The breech.
POSTE'RITY, (S.) 1. Offspring, children, 2. Those that may be born in future ages. *L.*
PO'STERN, (S.) A small door in a fortification, chiefly designed for private sallies.
POSTEXI'STENCE, (S.) Future existence. *L.*
PO'STHUMOUS, (A.) 1. Born after the father's death, 2. Published after the death of the author. *L.*
PO'STIL, (S.) A short exposition. *F.*
POSTILION, (S.) He that rides on one of the two foremost coach-horses. *F.*
POSTMERIDIAN, (A.) In the afternoon. *L.*
POSTPO'NE, (V.) 1. To defer till another time, 2. To value less than something else. *L.*
POS'TSCRIPT, (S.) Something added after a letter is concluded. *L.*
POSTULA'TA, (S.) In Mathematics, self-evident propositions, that need no explanation or illustration to render them intelligible. *L.*
PO'STULATE, (S.) Position supposed or assumed without proof. *L.*
PO'STURE, (S.) 1. The position of the body, 2. State or condition. *F.*
POSTURE Master, (S.) One who teaches or practises artificial contortions of the body.
PO'SEY,

PO'SEY, (S.) 1. A short device or motto for a ring, 2. A nosegay.
PCT, (S.) A vessel to put liquor, &c. in.
POT, (V.) 1. To season beef, pigeons, &c. in a pot, 2. To inclose in pots of earth.
PO'TABLE, (A.) That may be drank.
POTA'TO, (S.) A well known root. *Sp.*
PO'TENCY, (S.) Power, might. *L.*
PO'TENT, (A.) Powerful. *L.*
PO'TENTATE, (S.) A sovereign prince.
POTE'NTIAL, (A.) Having a power or possibility of acting. *L.*
POTENTIAL Canterbury, Among Surgeons, a composition of quick lime, soap lees, &c. so called because it is not actual fire.
POTENTIAL Coldness, Among Physicians, is applied to what is not cold to the touch, but if taken inwardly is capable of producing it.
POTENTIAL Mood, In Grammar, a mood signifying possibility, denoted by *may, can, &c.*
PO'THER, (S.) 1. A buffle, stir, or noise, 2. Suffocating cloud.
PO'TION, (S.) A physical mixture to drink.
PO'TSHERD, (S.) A piece of an earthen vessel. *S.*
PO'TTAGE, (S.) Any boiled liquid food made of milk or water, and oatmeal, herbs, &c. *F.*
PO'TTER, (S.) One who makes or sells earthen ware. *F.*
PO'TTLE, (S.) A measure containing two quarts.
PO'TTON, (S.) A town in Bedfordshire, 45 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are the 3d Tuesday in Jan. Tuesday before Easter, 1st Tuesday in July, and Thursday before Oct. 29.
POUCH, (S.) A small bag. *F.*
POUCH, (V.) 1. To pocket, 2. To swallow, 3. To pout, to hang down the lip. *F.*
PO'VERTY, (S.) Indigence, or the being poor. *F.*
POU'LTHERER, (S.) One who sells poultry.
POU'LTICE, or Poultis, (S.) A medicine frequently used to assuage a swelling; a mollifying application. *L.*
POULTON, (S.) A town in Lancashire, 210 miles from London, with a market on Mondays. Its fairs are Feb. 2, May 3, and July 25.
POU'LTRY, (S.) All sorts of fowls, especially tame ones. *F.*

POUNCE, (S.) 1. Powdered gum sandarach, which being rubbed on paper makes it bear ink, 2. The talon of a bird of prey.

POUND, (S.) 1. In England, the sum of 20s. The Scots pound is only equal to 20d. and the Irish pound to 18s. 5d. halfpenny. 2. An English weight of two kinds, the one equal to sixteen ounces avoirdupois weight, and the other to 12 ounces troy, 3. An inclosure to put such cattle in as are distrain'd, for any trespass done by them; a pinfold. *S.*

POUND, (V.) 1. To put into a pound, 2. To beat in a mortar.

POU'NDAGE, (S.) 1. An allowance of so much in the pound, 2. The fees paid to the keeper of a pound.

POU'NDER, (S.) 1. An appellation given to a great gun according to the weight of the ball: Thus a four pounder is a cannon that carries a ball of 4 pound weight, and a 36 pounder one that carries a ball that weighs 36 pounds, 2. A pestle, 3. The name of a heavy large pear.

POUR, (V.) 1. To empty a vessel by inclining the side downwards, 2. To stream, to flow, 3. To rush tumultuously.

POU'RSUIVANT. See PURSUIVANT.

POUT, (V.) To thrust out the lips in a fit of ill humour.

PO'WDER, (V.) 1. To beat small, 2. To cover with powder, 3. To season with salt.

PO'WDER, (S.) Any thing ground or beaten small, but more particularly applied to gunpowder, and powder for the hair. *F.*

POWDER Chests, Triangular boxes, filled with gunpowder, pebble stones, &c. they are placed on the deck of a ship, and being set on fire when she is boarded by an enemy, soon make all clear before them.

POWDER Mill, A mill in which ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mixed.

POWDER Room, In a Ship, a room in the hold, where the powder is stowed.

PO'WDERING-TUB, (S.) 1. The vessel in which meat is salted, 2. The place where venereal patients are salivated.

PO'WER, (S.) 1. Ability, 2. Authority, 3. Influence, 4. A sovereign prince or state, 5. A large quantity or number.

PO'WERFUL, (A.) Potent, mighty efficacious, **PO'WERS,**

PO'WERS, (S.) 1. Natural faculties, 2. In Mechanics, the several degrees of force, that machines may be increased to. The six mechanical powers are, the balance, lever, pulley, wheel, screw, and wedge. *F.*

POWT, (S.) 1. A sea lamprey, 2. A young turkey, &c. *S.*

POX, (S.) 1. A name given to several disorders that break out upon the skin, 2. The venereal disease.

PRA'CTICABLE, (A.) That may be done; feasible.

PRA'CTICAL, or Práctick, (A.) Belonging to

PRA'CTICE, (S.) 1. The doing any thing often, 2. Exercise, employment, especially that of a physician, lawyer, &c. 3. The methods of proceeding in public courts, 4. In Arithmetick, a concise and expeditious method of calculating the value of any commodity. *L.*

PRA'CTISE, (V.) 1. To put in practice, 2. To exercise any profession.

PRACTISE upon, 1. To tamper with a man, or endeavour to bring him over to one's own interest, 2. To try experiments upon.

PRACTITIONER, (S.) One who practises in the law, surgery, physick, &c.

PRAGMA'TIC Sanction, 1. An ordinance made by the king of France in relation to church affairs, 2. The emperor's letter in answer to a request made by a collective body of men who desire to know the law relating to some affair belonging to their community, 3. A writing signed by the principal powers of Europe, in the reign of the late Emperor, by which they engaged to secure the succession of his hereditary dominions to his daughter, and her family, after his decease.

PRAGMA'TICAL, (A.) 1. Self-conceited, arrogant, 2. Meddling, impertinently busy. *G.*

PRAISE, (S.) 1. Commendation, 2. Glorification, tribute of gratitude, 3. Ground or reason of praise. *F.*

PRAYSER. See APPRAISER.

PRAME, (S.) A flat-bottomed boat.

PRANCE, (V.) To throw up the fore legs as a horse does; to spring or bound.

PRANK, (S.) An arch unlucky trick or adventure.

PRATE, (V.) To talk idly, to tattle.

PRA'TTLE, (S.) The idle innocent talk of children; trifling loquacity.

PRA'VITY, (S.) Corruption of manners.

PRAWN, (S.) A sort of large shrimp.

PRAY, (V.) To beseech, or intreat. *F.*

PRAYER, (S.) 1. Petition to heaven, 2. Entreaty.

PREACH, (V.) To deliver a sermon.

PREA'DAMITES, (S.) 1. Those who are supposed by some to have lived before Adam, 2. Those who believe there were such people.

PREA'MBLE, (S.) An introduction, or preface. *F.*

PRE'BEND, (S.) A living in a cathedral, or collegiate church.

PRE'BEND, or Prébendary, (S.) The person who enjoys such living.

PRECA'RIOUS, (A.) 1. Enjoyed only upon courtesy, 2. Uncertain, doubtful.

PRECAUTION, (S.) A caution used or given beforehand. *L.*

PRECE'DE, (V.) To go before. *L.*

PRECE'DENCE, or Præcedency, (S.) 1. Taking place before another, priority, 2. Superiority.

PRECE'DENT, (A.) Going before. *L.*

PRE'CEDENT, (S.) 1. An example, 2. An original writing to draw others by.

PRECE'NTOR, (S.) He that leads the tune in a cathedral church. *L.*

PRE'CEPT, (S.) 1. A command, rule, or law, 2. A command in writing sent out by a judge, for bringing a person or record before him. *L.*

PRECE'PTIVE, (A.) Of or belonging to a precept.

PRECE'PTOR, (S.) A school-master.

PRECE'SSION, (S.) A going before. *L.*

PRECI'NCT, (S.) 1. A piece of land surrounded by a hedge, river, &c. 2. Bounds or extent of jurisdiction. *L.*

PRE'CIOUS, (A.) Of great price or value.

PRE'CIPICE, (S.) The perpendicular declivity of a rock. *L.*

PRECI'PITANT, (A.) 1. Violent, hasty, rapid, 2. Falling or rushing headlong. *L.*

PRECI'PITATE, (S.) In Chemistry, any matter separated from the menstruum that dissolved it.

PRECI'PITATE, (A.) Rash, hasty.

PRECI'PITATE, (V.) 1. To cast down, 2. To hurry too much, 3. In Chemistry, to cause the matter dissolved to sink to the bottom. *L.*

PRECI'SE, (A.) 1. Stiff, formal, 2. Exact, accurate. *F.*

PRECI'SIAN, (S.) One who is superstitiously rigorous. *PRE-*

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PRECISION, (S.) Exact limitation.
PRECLUDE, (V.) To exclude, debar, shut out, or keep from, by some anticipation. *F.*
PRECOGNITION, (S.) A knowing beforehand. *L.*
PRECONCEIVE, (V.) To take up an opinion or conception beforehand. *L.*
PRECONCEPTION, (S.) A notion taken up beforehand. *L.*
PRECONISE, (V.) To make a report in the pope's consistory that the party presented to a benefice is duly qualified.
PRECONSIGN, (V.) To make over beforehand. *L.*
PRECONTRACT, (S.) A contract previous to another. *L.*
PRECURSOR, (S.) Forerunner, harbinger.
PREDACEOUS, (A.) Living by prey. *L.*
PREDATORY, (A.) 1. Plundering, 2. Rapacious, ravenous. *L.*
PREDECESSOR, (S.) A person that was in a place or office before another. *F.*
PREDECESSORS, (S.) Ancestors, forefathers. *F.*
PREDESTINARIAN, (S.) One that holds the doctrine of predestination.
PREDESTINATE, (V.) To fore-ordain.
PREDESTINATION, (S.) A supposed decree of God, by which he fore-ordained whatever comes to pass. *F.*
PREDETERMINATION, (S.) A determining beforehand. *L.*
PREDIAL *Tythes*, (S.) Those paid for things growing out of the ground.
PREDICABLE, (A.) 1. That may be told abroad, 2. In Logick, a general quality that may be applied to different subjects. *L.*
PREDICAMENT, (S.) A particular arrangement of things into proper classes, according to their natures. *L.*
PREDICANT, (A.) Preaching.
PREDICANT Friars, Such as are allowed to preach.
PREDICATE, (S.) In Logick, that which is said or affirmed of a subject. *L.*
PREDICATE, (V.) To publish, cry or preach up; to affirm.
PREDICATION, (S.) Affirmation concerning any thing. *L.*
PREDICT, (V.) To prophecy or foretell.
PREDICTION, (S.) A prophesy.
PREDISPOSE, (V.) To dispose beforehand. *L.*

P R

PREDOMINANCY, (S.) Superiority, prevalence.
PREDOMINANT, (A.) Over-ruling, or bearing chief sway.
PREDOMINATE, (V.) To bear rule, or overpower.
PREELECTED, (A.) Chosen or elected by previous decree. *L.*
PREEMINENCE, or **Preheminence**, (S.) Superiority, precedence. *L.*
PREEMINENT, (A.) above the rest.
PREEPTION, (S.) A buying up beforehand. *L.*
PREENGAGED, (A.) Engaged beforehand. *F.*
PREENGAGEMENT, (S.) An engagement or promise made beforehand. *F.*
PREEXIST, (V.) To exist before.
PREEXISTENCE, (S.) A state of existence before the present.
PREFACE, (S.) An introductory discourse. *L.*
PREFACE, (V.) To say something introductory.
PREFACTORY, (A.) Introductory.
PERFECT, (S.) Governor, commander. *L.*
PERFECTURE, (S.) Command, office of government.
PREFER, (V.) 1. To like better, or have a greater esteem for, 2. To promote or advance, 3. To bring in an inditement. *L.*
PREFERABLE, (A.) That is to be preferred or made choice of before another.
PREFERENCE, (S.) A greater value set upon one person or thing than upon another.
PREFEMENT, (S.) Advancement, promotion.
PREFIGURE, (V.) To represent by a type or figure. *L.*
PREFIX, (V.) 1. To fix or put before, 2. To appoint a time. *L.*
PREGNANCY, (S.) A being
PREGNANT, (A.) 1. With child, 2. Of a sharp and ready wit, 3. Fruitful. *L.*
PREJUDGE, (V.) To judge beforehand.
PREJUDICE, (S.) 1. A prepossession or bias either for or against, 2. Injury, damage. *L.*
PREJUDICE, (V.) 1. To bias the judgment, 2. To injure or damage. *L.*
PREJUDICIAL, (A.) Injurious, hurtful.
PRELACY, (S.) The office or dignity of a prelate.

PRELATE,

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PRE'LATE, (S.) An archbishop or bishop.

PRE'LECTION, (S.) A public lecture. *L.*

PRELU'MINARY, (A.) Going before the principal matter; previous, introductory.

PRE'LUDE, (S.) 1. A flourish of music before the playing of a tune, 2. A preparative to an undertaking. *L.*

PRELU'DE, (V.) To serve as an introduction; to be previous to.

PRELU'SIVE, (A.) Previous, introductory.

PREMATU'RE, (A.) 1. Ripe before the proper time, 2. Said or done too soon; too early, too hasty. *L.*

PREME'DITATE, (V.) To think upon, or contrive beforehand. *L.*

PREMI'SE, (V.) To treat of by way of introduction; to explain previously.

PRE'MISES, (S.) 1. Things mentioned before, 2. In Logick, the two first propositions of a syllogism, 3. In Law, houses or lands. *F.*

PRE'MISS, (S.) Antecedent proposition. *L.*

PREMIUM, (S.) A reward or recompence, particularly applied to the money paid to insure a ship, &c. *L.*

PREMO'NISH, (V.) To forewarn. *L.*

PREMON'ITION, (S.) Previous notice or warning.

PREMUNIRE', (S.) 1. Imprisonment and loss of goods, 2. Trouble, difficulty. *L.*

PREOCCUPY, (V.) 1. To anticipate, 2. To prepossess. *L.*

PREORDAIN, (V.) To ordain beforehand.

PREPARATION, (S.) 1. A preparing or making ready beforehand, 2. In Pharmacy, the method of compounding medicines. *L.*

PREPARATIVE, (A.) Serving to prepare. *L.*

PREPARATIVE, (S.) 1. That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting, 2. That which is done in order to something else.

PREPARATORY, (A.) By way of preparation.

PREPARE, (V.) 1. To provide or make ready, 2. To fit for. *L.*

PREPEN'SE, (A.) Premeditated. *L.*

PREPON'DERATE, (V.) 1. To outweigh, 2. To be of greater importance.

PREPOSITION, (S.) In Grammar, a

P R

particle so called from its being placed before the noun, &c. *L.*

PREPOSSE'SS, (V.) To bias or fill the mind beforehand with prejudice. *L.*

PREPOSTEROUS, (A.) Absurd, unnatural. *L.*

PREPUCE, (S.) The foreskin of the penis. *L.*

PREREQUISITE, (A.) Something previously necessary. *L.*

PREROGATIVE, (S.) A peculiar privilege. *L.*

PREROGATIVE Court, A court belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury, in which wills are proved, and administrations taken out.

PRESAGE, (S.) A sign or omen. *L.*

PRESA'GE, (V.) To forebode, to foretel, to forebush.

PRESBYTER, (S.) A priest or elder of the church. *G.*

PRESBYTERIANS, (S.) A sect of Christians, so called from their maintaining that the government of the church appointed in the New Testament is by presbyters or elders.

PRESBY'TERY, (S.) 1. An assembly of ministers and lay elders, 2. Priesthood, eldership. *G.*

PRES'CIENCE, (S.) Foreknowledge. *L.*

PRESCRIBE, (V.) 1. To order or appoint, 2. To write medicinal directions. *L.*

PRESCRIPT, (S.) An order. *L.*

PRESCRIPTION, (S.) 1. Ordering, appointing, 2. A note containing a medicinal receipt to be prepared for a particular person, 3. In Law, a title to an estate, privilege, &c. founded on a continued possession beyond the memory of man.

PRES'ENCE, (S.) 1. Mien, looks, 2. A being present. *L.*

PRESENCE Chamber, (S.) The room in which a great person receives company.

PRES'ENT, (A.) 1. Not absent, 2. In the time that now is; not past, not future. *L.*

PRES'ENT, (S.) 1. A free gift, 2. The time now existing.

PRESEN'T, (V.) 1. To make a present, 2. To level at, 3. To place in the presence of a superior, 4. To exhibit to view, 5. To lay before a court of judicature. *L.*

PRESENTATION, (S.) 1. The act of presenting, 2. A patron's presenting a clerk

clerk to the bishop to be instituted into a benefice, 3. Exhibition.

PRESENTEE, (S.) The clerk presented by the patron.

PRESENTLY, (P.) By and by; quickly.

PRESENTMENT, (S.) A report made by a grand jury, or other officers, concerning an offence.

PRESERVATION, (S.) A preserving, or keeping. *L.*

PRESERVATIVE, (S.) A remedy to keep off a disease; something preventive.

PRESERVE, (V.) 1. To keep, defend, or guard, 2. To make fruit, &c. fit for keeping.

PRESIDE, (V.) To be the chief in an assembly; to have authority over. *L.*

PRESIDENCY, (S.) The place or office of a

PRESIDENT, (S.) A governor, or chief manager.

Lord President of the King's Council, An officer who proposes the business to the board, and makes a report to the king, of what passes there.

PRESS, (S.) 1. An instrument for pressing, 2. A crowd, 3. A kind of large box, resembling a cupboard, to hang cloaths, or conceal a bed in, 4. A forcing men into military service. *F.*

PRESS, (V.) 1. To squeeze close together, 2. To urge, or earnestly persuade, 3. To force men to enter into the service of the state, 4. To distress.

Press Gang, (S.) A crew that strolls about to force men into naval service.

Press Man, (S.) One who works at the printing press.

PRESSURE, (S.) 1. A load or weight, particularly upon the spirits, 2. A pressing calamity. *F.*

PRESTATION Money, (S.) A sum annually paid by archdeacons or other dignitaries to their bishop.

PRESTIGE, or **Préstein**, (S.) A town in Radnorshire, S. Wales, 143 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are June 24, and November 30.

PRESTO, (S.) 1. In Musick, quick, 2. With jugglers, be gone. *I.*

PRESTON, (S.) A borough town in Lancashire, 211 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. Its fairs are first Saturday after Epiphany, March 27, August 25, and Sept. 7.

PRESUME, (V.) 1. To think or imagine, 2. To take too much upon one. *L.*

PRESUMPTION, (S.) 1. A conjecture, guess, or opinion, 2. Pride, arrogance, 3. Rashness, 4. Unreasonable confidence in divine favour.

PRESUMPTIVE, (A.) 1. Presumed, or supposed, 2. Confident, arrogant.

PRESUMPTIVE Heir, (S.) The heir at law.

PRESUMPTUOUS, (A.) 1. Proud, haughty, 2. Adventurous, daring, 3. Irreverent with respect to holy things, 4. Groundlessly confident in divine favour.

PRESUPPOSE, (V.) To take for granted, or suppose beforehand. *L.*

PRETENCE, (S.) 1. A pretext, shew, or colour, 2. A claim.

PRETEND, (V.) 1. To make a shew or appearance, 2. To claim, 3. To hold out, to stretch forward. *L.*

PRETENDED, (A.) 1. Counterfeited, 2. Supposed, reputed.

PRETENDER, (S.) 1. One who lays claim to more than he has a right to, 2. A competitor, or candidate.

PRETENSION, (S.) A claim.

PRETERIMPERFECT Tense, (S.) In Grammar, a tense which expresses the time not perfectly past. *L.*

PRETERPERFECT Tense, (S.) In Grammar, that which denotes time absolutely past. *L.*

PRETERPLUPERFECT Tense, (S.) That which denotes time past before some other past time. *L.*

PRETERNATURAL, (A.) Out of the course of nature. *L.*

PRETEXT, (S.) A pretence. *L.*

PRETOR, (S.) The chief governor of a province in the Roman empire. *L.*

PRETTY, (A.) Handsome, agreeable, pleasing. *S.*

PRETTY, (P.) Tolerably.

PREVAIL, (V.) 1. To have the advantage over, 2. To succeed by intreaty, 3. To be in force, to have influence.

PREVALENCE, or **Prévalency**, (S.) A being

PREVALENT, (A.) Powerful, effectual, prevailing, victorious.

PREVARICATE, (V.) To shuffle, to equivocate, to contradict one's self. *L.*

PREVENT, (V.) 1. To come or go before, 2. To hinder, 3. To anticipate. *L.*

PREVENTION, (S.) 1. A hindrance, 2. A stepping in before, 3. A prejudice.
PREVENTIVE, (A.) Serving to prevent.
PREVIOUS, (A.) Going before or leading the way; prior, antecedent. *L.*
PREY, (S.) 1. Spoil, plunder, 2. Whatever is caught by wild beasts, &c.
PRIA'PUS, (S.) An obscene deity of the heathens, said to preside over gardens.
PRICE, (S.) The value or rate set upon or paid for any thing; estimation. *F.*
PRICK, (V.) 1. To make a hole with the point of any thing, 2. To set down the notes of a tune, 3. In Hunting, to trace the steps of a deer, 4. To pierce with remorse, 5. To dress one's self for show. *S.*
PRICKET, (S.) 1. A basket made of willow twigs, 2. A male deer of two years old.
PRICKLE, (S.) A sharp point, as that of a thorn or briar. *S.*
PRICKLY, (A.) Full of small sharp points, as a briar, thistle, &c.
PRIDE, (S.) Such an idea of our own perfections, or external advantages, as makes us look with contempt on others.
PRIDE, (V.) To value one's self upon a favour or advantage received.
PRIEST, (S.) 1. One set apart to offer sacrifices, &c. 2. A clergyman. *L.*
PRIESTESS, (S.) A female priest.
PRIESTHOOD, (S.) The order or office of priests.
PRIG, (S.) A smart finical young fellow.
PRIM, (A.) Starch'd, stiff, formal.
PRIMACY, (S.) The office or dignity of a primate. *F.*
PRIMAGE, (S.) An allowance to mariners for the loading of a ship.
PRIMARY, (A.) First in order or dignity, chief, principal. *F.*
PRIMARY Planets, In Astronomy, those that revolve round the sun as a centre.
PRIMATE, (S.) The first or chief bishop.
PRIME, (A.) 1. First, chief, 2. Singular, excellent. *L.*
PRIME, (S.) 1. The first part, the beginning, 2. The best part, 3. The spring, 4. The spring of life, 5. The first canonical hour.
PRIME, (V.) 1. To put powder into the pan or touch-hole of a gun, 2. In Painting, to lay on the first colour.
PRIMER, (S.) A small book in which children are first taught to read.

PRIME'RO, (S.) A game at cards. *I.*
PRIME'VAL, (A.) Belonging to the most early ages.
PRIMITIVE, (S.) In Grammar, a word from which others are derived.
PRIMITIVE, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to the first ages, 2. First, not derived from others, 3. Formal; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.
PRIMOGE'NIAL, (A.) First-born; original; constituent, elemental. *L.*
PRIMOGE'NITURE, (S.) The privilege of an elder brother in right of his birth; seniority, eldership. *L.*
PRIMROSE, (S.) A yellow flower. *L.*
PRINCE, (S.) 1. One that governs a state in chief, or is descended from such a one, 2. The first, chief, or most excellent. *L.*
PRINCESS, (S.) 1. The consort or wife of a prince, 2. The daughter of a king.
PRINCIPAL, (S.) 1. The first sum put into a common stock or out to interest, 2. A chief person.
PRINCIPAL, (A.) Chief. *L.*
PRINCIPALITY, (S.) The dominion of a prince. *L.*
PRINCIPLE, (S.) 1. Origin or first cause, 2. A maxim, or rule of action, 3. Element, constituent part. *L.*
PRINCIPLES, (S.) The grounds of any art or science.
PRINT, (S.) 1. An impression, 2. A printed picture, 3. That which being impressed leaves its form. *B.*
PRINT, (V.) To practise the art of
PRINTING, (S.) The making an impression by pressing paper, linen, &c. on particular marks covered over with a sort of paint, or a strong glutinous kind of ink; as, 1. In the noble art of printing books, in which these marks are the letters of the alphabet cast on the ends of small pieces of metal, and formed into words, lines, and pages, 2. In printing linens, these marks are cut in wood, by chipping away the surface, and leaving nothing standing but the strokes which form the flowers, &c. 3. In maps, pictures, &c. the strokes are cut in copper, the plate is daubed over, and afterwards slightly rubbed bright, when paper well moistened being pressed upon it, every scratch appears.
PRIOR, (A.) First in order of time. *L.*
PRIOR, (S.) The governor of a monastery or priory. *F.*
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PRI'ORESS, (S.) A governess in a cloister of nuns. *F.*
PRIORITY, (S.) A being first in order, rank, or time.
PRI'ORY, (S.) A religious community under a prior or prioress.
PRISM, (S.) A piece of glass with three plane and well polished sides, bounded by two triangular ends. *G.*
PRI'SON, (S.) A place of confinement.
PRI'SONER, (S.) 1. A person imprisoned, 2. A captive, one taken by the enemy, 3. One under an arrest. *F.*
PRI'STINE, (A.) Former, ancient, original. *L.*
PRI'VACY, (S.) Retirement, secrecy.
PRI'VATE, (A.) 1. Secret or retired, 2. Alone, or by ourselves, 3. Not publick.
PRIVATEER, (S.) A ship fitted out by private persons, with a licence to make prizes of the ships and goods belonging to the subjects of an enemy.
PRIVATION, (S.) 1. A depriving, 2. A being without. *L.*
PRIVATIVE, (A.) That deprives.
PRI'VILEGE, (S.) 1. A special advantage above others, 2. Immunity, publick right. *L.*
PRI'VILEGE, (V.) To invest with rights or immunities.
PRI'VITIES, (S.) The private parts.
PRIVITY, (S.) Private knowledge.
PRI'VY, (S.) A necessary house.
PRI'VY, (A.) 1. Private, secret, 2. Knowing of, or being acquainted with. *Keeper of the Privy Purse*, An officer who defrays all the king's private expences.
Privy Seal, (S.) That which the king sets to such grants as are to pass the great seal; and also in matters of less consequence.
Lord Privy Seal, A great officer, through whose hands pass the king's grants of charters, pardons, &c.
PRIZE, (S.) 1. A booty, 2. A reward proposed, 3. A benefit ticket, &c.
PRIZE, (V.) To value or esteem.
PROBABILITY, (S.) Likelihood, an appearance of truth. *L.*
PRO'BABLE, (A.) Likely, credible.
PRO'BATE of a Will, (S.) An acknowledgment from a proper office, under the seal thereof, that the will of the person therein mentioned was duly and regularly proved.

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PROBATION, (S.) Proof, trial. *L.*
PROBATIONUM *est*, (S.) It is tried or proved; a term frequently subjoined to a medicinal receipt. *L.*
PROBE, (S.) A surgeon's instrument for searching wounds. *L.*
PRO'BITY, (S.) Uprightness, integrity.
PROBLEM, (S.) A proposition expressing some natural effect, in order to a discovery of its apparent cause. *G.*
PROBLEMATICAL, (A.) Belonging to a problem; uncertain, disputable.
PROBO'SCIS, (S.) The trunk of an elephant. *L.*
PROCEDURE, (S.) The management or carrying on any affair, especially in law cases.
PROCEED, (V.) 1. To go forward, to go on, 2. To spring, to have its rise from. *L.*
PROCEEDING, (S.) 1. Progress from one thing to another, 2. Transaction, 3. Legal procedure.
POCE'RITY, (S.) Tallness. *L.*
PRO'CESS, (S.) 1. A series or order of things, 2. In Chemistry, the whole course of an experiment, 3. In Law, the writ or citation that calls a person into court to answer complaints, &c. 4. All that has been done in a real or personal action; course of law. *L.*
PROCESSION, (S.) 1. A solemn march, 2. The visitation of the bounds of a parish in Rogation week, performed by the ministers, parish officers, and children. *L.*
PROCESSIONAL, (A.) Of or belonging to a procession.
PRO'CHRONISM, (S.) An error in chronology, by setting down things before the time when they really happened. *G.*
PROCLAIM, (V.) To publish with a loud voice; to tell openly. *L.*
PROCLAMATION, (S.) 1. A giving publick notice with sound of trumpet, &c. 2. A declaration or order issued out by the king, and stuck up, to give notice to his subjects of such matters as he thinks proper.
PROCO'NSUL, (S.) A Roman magistrate sent to govern a province with consular power. *L.*
PROCRASTINATE, (V.) To put off from day to day. *L.*
PRO'CREATE, (V.) To beget. *L.*
PROCREATION, (S.) Generation; production,
PRO'C

PROCTOR, (S.) 1. One who undertakes to manage causes for others in any court of the civil law, 2. Deputies chosen by the clergy of every diocese to sit in the lower house of convocation, 3. In an University, two students chosen to see good orders observed.

PROCURACY, (S.) 1. The deed whereby a person is appointed procurator, 2. The office itself.

PROCURATION, (S.) A power by which one is entrusted to act for another.

PROCURATION Money, 1. A composition paid by a parish priest to an ecclesiastical judge, in lieu of the entertainment which was otherwise to have been procured for him at his visitation, 2. What is given to money scriveners, by such as take up sums at interest.

PROCURATOR, (S.) 1. One employed to gather in the fruits of a benefice, 2. A governor of a country under a prince, 3. A manager; one who transacts affairs for another. *L.*

PROCURATOR of St. Mark, A Venetian magistrate next in dignity to the doge.

PROCU'RE, (V.) 1. To help to, or get for another, 2. To acquire or obtain, 3. To bawd, to pimp. *L.*

PROCU'RESS, (S.) A bawd.

PRODIGAL, (A.) 1. Lavish, profuse, riotous, 2. Vain-glorious. *L.*

PRODIGAL, (S.) A spendthrift.

PRODIGALITY, (S.) 1. Profuseness, 2. Pride.

PRODIGIOUS, (A.) 1. Wonderful, 2. Excessive, 3. Contrary to the common course of nature. *L.*

PRODIGY, (S.) Any thing beside the common course of nature.

PRODUCE, (V.) 1. To yield, or bring forth, 2. To propose or offer, 3. To expose to view. *L.*

PRODUCE, or Product, (S.) 1. Effect, fruit, or production, 2. In Arithmetick, the quantity arising from the multiplication of two or more numbers.

PRODUCTION, (S.) Whatever is produced by nature or art.

PRODUCTIVE, (A.) Apt to produce.

PRO'EM, (S.) A preamble, or preface.

PROFANATION, (S.) A polluting holy things, or making them common.

PROFA'NE, (A.) 1. Unholy, impious, 2. Secular, not sacred. *L.*

PROFA'NENESS, (S.) Disrespect paid to

the name of God, or treating religious subjects with an unbecoming levity; irreverence of what is sacred.

PROFE'SS, (V.) 1. To own or publicly declare, 2. To exercise openly.

PROFE'SSION, (S.) 1. Trade, calling, 2. A declaring, protesting, acknowledging, 3. Religious persuasion.

PROFE'SSOR, (S.) 1. One who professes any religion or persuasion, 2. A publick reader in a college or university.

PROFFER, (V.) To make an offer, to propose. *L.*

PROFFER, (S.) An offer, proposal.

PROFI'CIENCE, or Proficiency, (S.) The state of a

PROFI'CIENT, (S.) One who has made a good progress in any study or business. *L.*

PRO'FILE, (S.) A side view. *F.*

PROFIT, (S.) Gain, interest, advantage.

PROFIT, (V.) 1. To make improvement, 2. To be of use or benefit, 3. To gain advantage. *F.*

PROFITABLE, (A.) Advantageous, useful, lucrative.

PROFLIGATE, (A.) Profane, lewd, debauched, shameless. *L.*

PROFLUENT, (A.) Flowing plentifully.

PROFOUND, (A.) Deep. *L.*

PROFUSE, (A.) Lavish, wasteful. *L.*

PROFUSENESS, (S.) Extravagance.

PROFUSION, (S.) 1. A pouring out, 2. Abundance, 3. Lavishment.

PROG, (V.) To rob; to shift for provisions.

PROG, (S.) Victuals.

PROGENITORS, (S.) Forefathers. *L.*

PROGENY, (S.) Offspring. *L.*

PROGNO'STICATE, (V.) To foretel.

PROGNO'STICK, (S.) A sign or token.

PROGRESS, (S.) 1. A going forward in any undertaking, 2. A journey taken by a prince or nobleman. *L.*

PROGRE'SSION, (S.) 1. An advancing, a going on, 2. In Mathematicks, a train of quantities following one another.

PROGRE'SSIONAL, (A.) Belonging to progression.

PROGRE'SSIVE, (A.) Which proceeds or goes on.

PROHIBIT, (V.) To forbid.

PROHIBITION, (S.) A forbidding.

PROJECT, (S.) A design or contrivance.

PROJECT, (V.) 1. To contrive, 2. To jut out, 3. To delineate mathematically. *L.*

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PROJECTILE, (S.) Any thing thrown, or cast with a force.

PROJECTION, (S.) 1. The act of putting a projectile in motion, 2. The delineating mathematically any sort of figures, especially the lines and circles of the sphere.

PROJECTOR, (S.) One who projects or contrives.

PROJE'CTURE, (S.) A jutting out in a building, as the coping of a wall, &c.

PROLEPSIS, (S.) In Rhetorick, a figure by which we anticipate what our antagonist would object or alledge. *G.*

PROLEPTICK, or Proleptical, (A.) 1. Belonging to a prolepsis, 2. In Physick, Those diseases whose paroxysm returns sooner each day, are called *proleptical diseases*.

PROLIFICK, (A.) Fruitful in bringing forth young; productive. *F.*

PROLIX, (A.) Long, tedious. *L.*

PROLIXITY, (S.) Length, tediousness.

PROLOCUTOR, (S.) The speaker in each house of convocation. *L.*

PROLOGUE, (S.) A speech before a play. *G.*

PROLONG, (V.) To lengthen out. *L.*

PROLONGA'TION, (S.) A lengthening out. *L.*

PROMINENCE, (S.) Protuberance. *L.*

PROMINENT, (A.) Jutting or standing out. *L.*

PROMISCUOUS, (A.) 1. Mixed, confused, 2. Common, general. *L.*

PROMISE, (V.) To give one's word for the performance of any thing. *L.*

PROMISSORY Note, (S.) A note promising to pay a sum at an appointed time.

PROMONTORY, (S.) A cape or headland running out into the sea. *L.*

PROMOTE, (V.) 1. To advance or prefer, 2. To further or assist in carrying on. *L.*

PROMOTION, (S.) Preferment.

PROMPT, (A.) 1. Quick, ready, 2. Propense, inclined to.

PROMPT, (V.) 1. To suggest, 2. To put upon, to incite.

PROMPTER, (S.) One who stands behind the scenes at a playhouse, to dictate when the actors are at a loss.

PROMPTITUDE, or Promptness, (S.) Readiness, quickness.

PROMULGATE, or Promulge, (V.) To publish or proclaim. *L.*

PRONE, (A.) 1. Bent or inclined to a thing, 2. Lying flat upon one's face, or lying with one's hands and face hanging downward. *L.*

PRONGS, (S.) The iron points of a fork.

PRO'NOUN, (S.) In Grammar, a word put for a noun: As *I, thou, &c.*

PRONOUN'CE, (V.) 1. To utter or speak distinctly, 2. To pass one's judgment.

PRONUNCIA'TION, (S.) The manner of founding the words of a language.

PROOF, (S.) 1. An experiment or trial, 2. A convincing reason, argument, or testimony to prove a truth, 3. In Printing, the first rough draught of a sheet.

PROOF, (A.) 1. Of a proper hardness, 2. In brandy, &c. of a proper standard, 3. Impenetrable; able to resist.

PROP, (S.) A supporter.

PROP, (V.) To support, to sustain.

PRO'PAGATE, (V.) 1. To multiply or increase, 2. To spread abroad. *L.*

PROPAGA'TION, (S.) 1. Propagating or multiplying, 2. A spreading.

PROPE'L, (V.) To thrust forward. *L.*

PROPE'NSE, (A.) Prone, inclinable to.

PROPE'NSION, or Propensity, (S.) Propeness, or a strong inclination to.

PRO'PER, (A.) 1. Peculiar, particular, 2. Fit, convenient, 3. Tall and well shaped, 4. Not figurative. *L.*

PRO'PERTY, (S.) 1. A natural quality, or disposition, 2. Rightful possession of a thing, 3. The thing possessed.

PROPHA'NE. See *PROFANE*.

PRO'PHECY, (S.) A prediction. *G.*

PRO'PHESY, (V.) 1. To foretell future events, 2. To preach.

PRO'PHET, (S.) One who foretells things to come.

PRO'PHETESS, (S.) A female prophet.

PROPHE'TICK, or Prophetical, (A.) Belonging to a prophet or prophecy.

PROPHYLA'CTICK, (A.) Preventive, preservative. *G.*

PROPI'NQUITY, (S.) 1. Nearness, 2. Kindred by blood or alliance. *L.*

PROPI'TIA'TION, (S.) An atonement.

PROPI'TIATORY, (A.) Having force to expiate or atone for.

PROPI'TIOUS, (A.) Favourable, kind, merciful. *L.*

PROPO'NENT, (S.) One that makes a proposal. *L.*

PROPO'RTION, (S.) 1. Part, portion, 2. Rule,

2. Rule, measure, 3. The relation which parts have among themselves, and to the whole. *L.*
- PROPORTION, (V.) 1. To adjust by comparative relation, 2. To form symmetrically.
- PROPORTIONABLE, or Proportional, (A.) Agreeable to the rules of proportion; such as is fit.
- PROPOSAL, (S.) 1. An offer, 2. An advertisement containing the conditions on which a book will be printed.
- PROPOSE, (V.) 1. To design to do a thing, 2. To make an offer. *F.*
- PROPOSER, (S.) One who makes a motion.
- PROPOSITION, (S.) 1. A thing proposed to be proved or demonstrated, 2. Proposal, offer of terms.
- PROPOUND, (V.) To propose some question or doubt to be resolved; to offer to consideration.
- PROPRIETOR, (S.) The proper owner.
- PROPRIETY, (S.) Fitness, suitability, accuracy, a being highly proper. *L.*
- PROPU'GN, (V.) To defend. *L.*
- PROROGUE, (V.) 1. To put off till another time, 2. To prolong. *L.*
- PROSA'ICK, (A.) Being in or belonging to prose. *F.*
- PROSCRIBE, (V.) To banish a person and seize his estate. *L.*
- PROSCRIPT, (S.) A banished man.
- PROSCRIPTION, (S.) 1. Banishment, 2. A confiscation of goods, and setting them to open sale.
- PROSE, (S.) The usual way of speaking or writing, in opposition to verse. *L.*
- PROSECUTE, (V.) 1. To pursue or carry on, 2. To sue at law. *L.*
- PROSECUTION, (S.) 1. A carrying on or pursuing, 2. A law-suit.
- PROSELYTE, (S.) A stranger converted to our religion; a convert. *G.*
- PROSODY, (S.) The art of accenting or pronouncing syllables truly, whether long or short; the rules of versification. *G.*
- PROSOPOPE'IA, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, in which the speaker addresses himself to inanimate things; as, *Witness ye groves if I be silent.* *Milt.*
- PROSPECT, (S.) 1. A distant view, 2. A series of objects open to the eye, 3. Regard to something future. *L.*
- PROSPECTIVE, (A.) Belonging to a view or sight.
- PRO'SPER, (V.) 1. To make prosperous, 2. To meet with success. *L.*
- PROSPERITY, (S.) Success, happiness.
- PROSTITUTE, (S.) 1. A common harlot, 2. A mercenary, a hireling.
- PROSTITUTE, (V.) 1. To degrade, by applying to a mean and ignoble purpose, 2. To sell to wickedness. *L.*
- PROSTITUTION, (S.) The act of prostituting; the life of a strumpet.
- PROSTRATE, (V.) 1. To cast one's self at the feet of another, 2. To fall down in adoration. *L.*
- PROSTRATE, (A.) 1. Lying at length, 2. Thrown down in humblest adoration.
- PROSTRA'TION, (S.) A lying flat along, or falling at the feet of another.
- PROSTYLE, (S.) A building with pillars in the front. *G.*
- PROTE'CT, (V.) To defend or screen from danger.
- PROTE'CTION, (S.) 1. Defence, shelter, 2. A writing to secure a person from being impressed or molested. *F.*
- PROTECTOR, (S.) 1. A defender, 2. One made choice of to govern during the minority of a prince. *F.*
- PROTECTRIX, (S.) A female defender.
- PROTEND, (V.) To hold out, to stretch forth. *L.*
- PROTEST, (V.) 1. To vow, to affirm, 2. To make a solemn declaration against.
- PROTEST, (S.) 1. A declaration against a proceeding, 2. A declaration against a person charged with the payment of a bill of exchange, for refusing to pay the said bill.
- PROTESTANT, (S.) One of the reformed religion, a name given to the first reformers, on account of the publick protestation they made at Spire in Germany, in 1528, to appeal from the decrees of the emperor Charles V. to a general council.
- PROTESTANT, (A.) Belonging to protestants.
- PROTESTA'TION, (S.) 1. A protesting against, 2. A solemn assurance.
- PROTEUS, (S.) According to the poets, one of the marine deities who could change his shape at his pleasure.
- PROTHO'NOTARY, (S.) A principal notary or clerk, of whom there is one in the court of king's bench, and three in the court of common pleas. *G.*
- PROTOMARTYR, (S.) The first martyr, St. Stephen. *G.* PRO-

PROTOTYPE, (S.) The original type or model. *G.*

PROTRACT, (V.) To prolong or draw out the time, to delay. *L.*

PROTRACTER, (S.) 1. One who draws out any thing to a tedious length, 2. A mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

PROTRUDE, (V.) To thrust or push forward. *L.*

PROTRUSION, (S.) A thrusting forward, a push.

PROTUBERANCE, (S.) A rising or swelling out. *L.*

PROTUBERANT, (A.) Bunching or standing out. *L.*

PROUD, (A.) 1. Haughty, arrogant thro' self-conceit, 2. Elated, valuing one's self upon an honour conferred, 3. Grand, stately, 4. Fungous, exuberant, 5. Salacious, eager for the male. *S.*

PROVE, (V.) 1. To demonstrate, 2. To become, or be found to be, 3. To make trial of; to bring to the test. *F.*

PROVE'DITOR, (S.) An overseer, a great military officer in Italy, joined to the general of an army.

PROVENDER, (S.) Food for cattle.

PRO'VEB, (S.) An adage or old saying.

PROVE'RBIAL, (A.) Of the nature of a proverb; comprized in a proverb.

PROVIDE, (V.) 1. To get or procure, 2. To furnish with, 3. To *PROVIDE against*; to take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill, 4. To *PROVIDE for*; to take care of beforehand.

PROVIDENCE, (S.) 1. The wise provision made by the creator of all things for the government of the world, 2. Warnings, foresight, 3. Oeconomy. *L.*

PROVIDENT, (A.) 1. Wary, cautious, 2. Thrifty, saving.

PROVIDENTIAL, (A.) By the interposition of the divine providence.

PROVINCE, (S.) 1. A large country governed by a deputy, 2. The circuit of an archbishop's jurisdiction, 3. Office, business.

PROVINCIAL, (S.) 1. A superior of all the religious houses in a province, 2. A spiritual governor.

PROVINCIAL, (A.) 1. Of or belonging to a province, 2. Belonging to an archbishop's jurisdiction, 3. Not of the mother country; rude, unpolished.

United PROVINCES, (S.) The seven pro-

vinces, which in the 16th century united in order to throw off the Spanish yoke, viz. the provinces of Holland, Zealand, lower Guelderland, the counties of Zutphen, Friesland, Overijssel, and the lordship of Utrecht and Groningen.

PROVISION, (S.) 1. A providing or taking care of, 2. Any thing provided, 3. In trade, the wages paid to a factor, 4. Stipulation.

PROVISIONAL, (A.) Conditional.

PROVISO, (S.) A particular condition in a contract.

PROVOCA'TION, (S.) An affront, or any thing that provokes to anger.

PROVO'CATIVE, (A.) Apt to provoke or stir up.

PROVO'CATIVE, (S.) A medicine that provokes to venery; any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

PROVO'KE, (V.) 1. To urge, move or stir up, 2. To anger. *L.*

PROVOST, (S.) 1. A chief magistrate of a city, 2. The president of a college. *S.*

Provost Marshal, 1. An officer in the army, whose business it is to apprehend criminals, and to set rates on provisions, 2. An officer of the royal navy, who has charge of the prisoners taken at sea.

Provost of the Mint, An officer appointed to oversee the moneyers.

PROVOSTSHIP, (S.) A provost's office or dignity.

PROW, (S.) The fore part of a ship. *F.*

PROW'ESS, (S.) 1. Valour, 2. A valiant action. *F.*

PROWL, (V.) To hunt after prey.

PRO'XIES, (S.) Annual payments made by the parochial clergy to the bishop, &c. at a visitation.

PROXIMITY, (S.) 1. Nearness, 2. Kindred. *L.*

PRO'XY, (S.) 1. One that does the part of another in his absence, 2. In the Civil Law, the commission of a client to his proctor to manage his cause.

PRUDE, (S.) A very precise lady, who pretends to be without passions. *F.*

PRU'DENCE, (S.) A wise management of affairs. *L.*

PRU'DENT, (A.) 1. Wise, discreet, 2. Foreseeing by natural instinct.

PRUDE'NTIAL, (A.) Belonging to prudence; eligible on principles of prudence. *L.*

P U

PRUDE'NTIALS, (S.) Maxims of prudence.

PRUNE, (V.) 1. To cut off the superfluous twigs of trees, 2. To dress, to prick.

PRUNE'LLO, (S.) 1. A sort of plum, 2. A sort of fine poplin.

PRUNES, (S.) Dried plums brought from the Levant. *L.*

PRU'RIENCE, (S.) An itching or great desire or appetite to any thing.

PRURI'TUS, (S.) The disease called the itch. *L.*

PRY, (V.) To look narrowly into.

PSALM, (S.) A divine song. *G.*

PSA'LMIST, (S.) A writer of holy songs. *G.*

PSA'LMODY, (S.) The art of singing psalms. *G.*

PSA'LTR, (S.) The volume of psalms; a psalm-book. *G.*

PSA'LTARY, (S.) A musical instrument somewhat resembling a harp.

PSEU'DO, (A.) False, counterfeit.

PSEU'DO-MA'R'TYR, (S.) A false martyr. *G.*

PSEU'DO-ME'DICUS, (S.) A pretender to physick.

PTI'SAN, (S.) A medical drink made of barley decocted with raisins and liquorice. *G.*

PTOLEMA'ICK System, (S.) In Astronomy, that which supposes the earth to stand still, and the sun, planets, and fixed stars to revolve round it.

PU'BERTY, (S.) The age of fourteen in men, and twelve in women. *L.*

PU'BLCAN, (S.) 1. A farmer of publick rents and revenues, 2. A keeper of an inn or alehouse.

PUBLICA'TION, (S.) A making

PU'BLICK, (A.) 1. Manifest, known by every body, 2. Common, belonging to every body. *L.*

PU'BLICK, (S.) Every body in general.

PU'BLISH, (V.) To make publick.

PU'BLSHER, (S.) 1. One who makes a thing publick, 2. One who publishes books for others.

PU'CELAGE, (S.) Virginity. *F.*

PU'CKER, (V.) To draw up together; to contract into folds.

PU'DDER, (S.) Noise, bustle. *B.*

PU'DDING, (S.) 1. A well known food, 2. A roll worn by children on the head to keep them from being hurt by a fall,

P U

PU'DDLE, (S.) A small standing water.

PU'DDOCK, (S.) A small enclosure.

PUDE'NDA, (S.) The privy parts of a woman. *L.*

PUDI'CITY, (S.) Modesty, chastity. *L.*

PU'ERILE, (S.) Childish. *L.*

PUERI'LITY, (S.) Boyishness, childishness. *L.*

PUFF, (S.) 1. A sudden blast of wind, 2. A kind of tart, 3. An utensil used in powdering hair, &c.

PUFF, (V.) 1. To swell the cheeks with wind, 2. To blow with scornfulness, 3. To breathe thick and hard, 4. To swell or blow up with praise.

PU'FFIN, (S.) A water fowl.

PU'GIL, (S.) A small handful; as much as may be taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. *L.*

PUI'SNE', (S.) A law term for youngest.

PUI'SSANCE, (S.) Power, might. *F.*

PUI'SSANT, (A.) Powerful, mighty. *F.*

PUKE, (S.) A vomit.

PU'LCHRITUDE, (S.) Fairness, beauty.

PU'LE, (V.) To whine, to cry. *F.*

PU'LING, (A.) Sickly, weakly.

PULHE'LY, (S.) A town in Caernarvonshire, N. Wales, 213 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays. Its fairs are May 13, August 19, Sept. 24, and Nov. 11.

PULL, (V.) 1. To draw or haul, 2. To pluck, to gather. *B.*

PU'LLEN, (S.) Poultry. *F.*

PU'LLET, (S.) A young hen.

PU'LLY, (S.) One of the mechanick powers, being a wheel or block channelled round, which, by means of a rope running in it, is used for lifting great weights. *F.*

PU'LMONARY, (A.) Belonging to the lungs. *L.*

PULMO'NICK, (S.) A consumptive person. *F.*

PULP, (S.) The soft part of fruit, &c.

PU'LPIT, (S.) A desk to preach or make an oration in.

PULSA'TION, (S.) A beating or striking.

PULSE, (S.) 1. The beating of the arteries, 2. Beans, pease, and other leguminous plants.

PU'LVERIZE, (V.) To reduce to powder. *L.*

PU'MICE Stone, (S.) A spongy light stone cast out of mount *Ætna* and other volcanos, used in polishing, &c. *L.*

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PU'MMEL, (V.) To thump or beat with the fist.

PUMP, (S.) 1. A machine for raising water, 2. A sort of light shoe.

PUMP, (V.) 1. To raise water by a pump, 2. To interrogate artfully.

PUN, (V.) To play with words.

PUN, (S.) A quibble; an expression where a word has at once different meanings.

PUNCH, (S.) 1. An instrument used to strike marks with, 2. A compound liquor well known, 3. A short thick fellow, 4. A stage puppet.

PUNCH, (V.) 1. To make a hole or mark with a punch, 2. To strike or thrust one with the elbow, fist, &c.

PUN'CHEON, (S.) 1. A wine vessel containing 84 gallons, 2. A piece of steel, on one end of which is some figure or letter, of which an impression is made by striking the other end. F.

PUNCTILIO, (S.) A mere trifle; a small nicety of behaviour. Sp.

PUNCTILIOUS, (A.) Very nice and exact.

PUNCTUAL, (A.) Exact, regular. F.

PUNCTUALITY, (S.) Exactness. F.

PUNCTUA'TION, (S.) The method of pointing or making stops in writing.

PUN'CTURE, (S.) A prick, or any wound made with a sharp-pointed instrument. L.

PUN'GENCY, (S.) Sharpness, acridness, keenness. L.

PUN'GENT, (A.) Sharp, acrid, acrimonious, biting. L.

PUN'ICK, (A.) Of or belonging to Africa or Carthage.

PUN'ISH, (V.) To chastise, or inflict a punishment.

PUNITION, (S.) Punishment. L.

PUNK, (S.) An ill-favoured strumpet.

PUN'STER, (S.) A quibbler; a low wit, who delights in double meanings.

PUNY, (A.) Weak, peaking.

PUP'IL, (S.) 1. The sight of the eye, 2. A disciple or scholar to a master, 3. In Law, a boy till he is 21 years old, and a girl till she be 14.

PUP'ILAGE, (S.) 1. Minority, 2. Guardianship.

PUPPET, (S.) A little image made to represent a man or woman.

PUPPY, (S.) A young dog or bitch.

PUPPY, (V.) To bring forth whelps.

PU'RBLIND, (A.) Short-sighted.

PU'RCHASE, (V.) 1. To buy, 2. To obtain by labour, danger, &c.

PU'RCHASE, (S.) Any thing bought or obtained for a price.

PURE, (A.) 1. Clean, unspotted, 2. Uncompounded, 3. Mere, downright. L.

PURGA'TION, (S.) 1. A scouring or cleansing, 2. The clearing one's self of a crime.

PU'RGATIVE, (A.) Of a purging quality; causing evacuations downwards.

PU'RGATORY, (S.) A middle state, in which the papists believe that souls are purged with fire before they are admitted to heaven. L.

PURGE, (S.) A medicine that works by stool.

PURGE, (V.) 1. To cleanse the body by purging, 2. To clear one's self of a crime.

PURIFICA'TION, (S.) 1. The act of purifying, 2. In Chemistry, separating a mineral, &c. from dross or any foreign matter, 3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after child-bearing.

PURIFICATION of the Virgin Mary, A festival called Candlemas-day.

PURIFY, (V.) 1. To make pure or clean, 2. To free from guilt or corruption, 3. To grow pure.

PU'RIM, (S.) A feast among the Jews, appointed by Mordecai in commemoration of Haman's conspiracy.

PURITA'NICAL, (A.) Belonging to the **PU'RITANS**, (S.) A nickname formerly given to the dissenters from the church of England.

PU'RITY, (S.) 1. Cleanness, 2. Freedom from guilt, 3. Chastity. L.

PURL, (S.) 1. The edge of bone lace, 2. Ale or beer in which wormwood is infused.

PURL, (V.) 1. To flow with a gentle murmuring noise, 2. To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

PURLIEU, (S.) Grounds separated from an ancient forest. F.

PU'RLING Stream, (S.) A stream that runs with a soft bubbling noise.

PU'RLINS, (S.) In Architecture, pieces of timber, which lie across the rafters on the inside to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.

PU'RLOCK, or **Púrlóg**, (S.) With Carpenters, a piece of wood to put into a scaffolding hole.

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PURLOIN, (V.) To steal privately. *F.*
PURPLE, (S.) A mixed colour composed of red and blue.
PURPLES, (S.) The spotted fever.
PURPORT, (S.) 1. Sense, meaning, design. 2. The tenor or substance of a writing.
PURPOSE, (V.) To design, to intend.
PURPOSE, (S.) Intention, design.
PURR, (V.) To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.
PURSE, (S.) 1. A small bag to put money in. 2. A gratification of 500 crowns given by the Grand Signior.
PURSER, (S.) An officer aboard a man of war, who has the charge of the provisions; the paymaster of a ship.
PURSINESS, (S.) Shortness of breath.
PURSLAIN, (S.) A cooling fallad herb.
PURSU'ANCE, (S.) Prosecution, process, consequence.
PURSUE, (V.) 1. To run after. 2. To carry on or continue. 3. To endeavour to attain.
PURSUIT, (S.) 1. Following in order to overtake. 2. Industry in carrying on. 3. Prosecution.
PURSUIVANT, (S.) A messenger employed by the king. *F.*
PURSUIVANTS at Arms, The marshals who attend the heralds.
PURSY, (A.) Short-breathed and fat.
PUR'TENANCE, (S.) The pluck of an animal. *F.*
PURVEY, (V.) To provide, to procure.
PURVEY'ANCE, (S.) The providing victuals, fuel, corn, &c.
PURVEY'OR, (S.) 1. One who provides necessaries. 2. A procurer, a pimp.
PURULENT, (A.) Full of corrupt matter. *L.*
PUS, (S.) Corruption, or putrified matter. *L.*
PUSH, (V.) 1. To shove, or thrust. 2. To urge. 3. To enforce. 4. To make an effort.
PUSH, (S.) 1. A thrust. 2. An effort. 3. An assault. 4. A sudden emergency. 5. A pimple.
PUSILLANIMITY, (S.) Timidity, cowardice.
PUSILLA'NIMOUS, (A.) Timorous, cowardly. *L.*
PUSS, (S.) A name given to a cat, hare, or rabbit.
PUS'TULE, (S.) A push or little blister.

PUS'TULOUS, (A.) Full of pustules.
PUT, (V.) 1. To lay, set, or place. 2. To offer or propose. 3. To use any action by which the place or state of any thing is changed.
PUTRE'DINOUS, (A.) Stinking, rotten. *L.*
PUTREFA'CTION, (S.) Rottenness, corruption. *F.*
PUTREFY, (V.) To rot or corrupt. *F.*
PUTRID, (A.) Rotten, corrupted. *F.*
PUTT'OCK, (S.) A bird, also called a buzzard.
PUTTY, (S.) 1. A powder made of calcined tin, used in polishing metals, &c. 2. A paste used by glaziers, &c.
PUZZLE, (V.) To embarrass, to confound.
PYE, (S.) 1. A magpie. 2. Meat or fruit baked in a crust. *F.*
PY'EBALD Horse, (S.) One that has white spots upon a coat of another colour.
PY'GMY, (S.) A dwarf. *G.*
PY'RAMID, (S.) A solid massy edifice, which from a square, triangular, or other base, rises diminishing to a point. *F.*
PYRAMIDICAL, or **PYRAMIDAL**, (A.) Belonging to a pyramid.
PYRE, (S.) A pile to be burnt. *L.*
PYRE'TICKS, (S.) Medicines that cure fevers.
PYRITES, (S.) Firestone. *G.*
PY'ROMANCY, (S.) Divination by fire. *G.*
PY'ROTECHNY, (S.) The art of fireworks. *G.*
PY'RRHONISM, (S.) The doctrine of Pyrrho, a Greek philosopher, and the founder of the sect of the Scepticks, who taught that there was no certainty in any thing.
PYTHAGORE'AN, (S.) A follower of Pythagoras.
PYTHAGORE'AN, (A.) Relating to the opinion of Pythagoras on the transmigration of souls, &c.
PYX, (S.) The vessel in which the Roman Catholicks keep their host. *G.*

Q

Q The sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is often, 1. An abbreviation of question and queen, 2. q. d. is

QU

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is sometimes put for *quasi dicat*, as if he should say, 3. Q. E. D. among Mathematicians, stands for *quod erat demonstrandum*, or which was to be demonstrated, 4. Q. PL. In Physicians Bills, signifies *quantum placet*, as much as you please; and q. s. *quantum sufficit*, as much as is necessary.

QUACK, (V.) 1. To cry like a duck, 2. To chatter boastfully. *Du.*

QUACK, (S.) An ignorant pretender to the art of physick. *T.*

QUACKSALVER, (S.) A mountebank.

QUADRAGE'SIMA Sunday, (S.) The first Sunday in Lent, so called from its being 40 days before Easter. *L.*

QUADRANGLE, (S.) Any figure consisting of four sides and as many angles.

QUADRANGULAR, (S.) In the form of a quadrangle.

QUADRANT, (S.) A mathematical instrument, that takes in the fourth part of a circle. *L.*

QUADRANTAL, (A.) Included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUADRATE, (V.) To agree with. *L.*

QUADRATE, (S.) A square or four-cornered figure. *L.*

QUADRATIC Equations, (S.) Such wherein the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

QUADRATURE, (S.) 1. A square, 2. The squaring of any figure, 3. The first and last quarter of the moon. *F.*

QUADRENNIAL, (A.) 1. Comprising four years, 2. Happening once in four years. *L.*

QUADRIBLE, (A.) That may be squared.

QUADRILATERAL, (A.) Four-sided.

QUADRILLE, (S.) A game at cards. *F.*

QUADRINOMIAL Root, (S.) In Algebra, a root which consists of four names or parts.

QUADRIPARTITE, (A.) Divided into four parts. *L.*

QUADRISYLLABLE, (S.) A word of four syllables.

QUADRUPED, (S.) A four-footed animal. *L.*

QUADRUPLE, (A.) Fourfold.

QUAFF, (V.) To swallow large draughts.

QUAGMIRE, (S.) A bog, a marshy place.

QUAIL, (S.) A bird. *B.*

QUAINT, (A.) 1. Odd, strange, fantastical, 2. Arch, smart. *F.*

QUAKE, (V.) To shiver or shake. *S.*

QUAKERISM, (S.) The opinion of the

QUAKERS, (S.) A sect originally so called from their shaking and shivering when they held forth to the people. They deny the lawfulness of war, even for self-defence, and reject all positive ordinances.

QUALIFICATION, (S.) A particular endowment; accomplishment. *F.*

QUALIFY, (V.) 1. To render fit or proper, 2. To temper or moderate. *F.*

QUALITY, (S.) 1. Nature, condition, 2. Noble birth, title, &c. 3. Among Philosophers, the property or affection of a being, 4. In Metaphysics, an accident which influences its subject after the same manner as an essential form.

QUALM, (S.) 1. A sickness at the stomach, accompanied with faintness, 2. A rising of the conscience. *S.*

QUALMISH, (A.) 1. Sickish, 2. Scrupulous.

QUANDARY, (S.) A doubt, a difficulty.

QUANTITY, (S.) 1. Number, measure, 2. Bulk, extent, weight. *L.*

QUARANTINE, or Quarantain, (S.) 1. The space of forty days, during which admittance is refused to all who come from an infected place, 2. Among Ecclesiasticks, the time of Lent, 3. In Law, the benefit allowed the widow of a landed man of continuing forty days after her husband's decease in his chief mansion-house. *F.*

QUARREL, (S.) 1. Strife, variance, 2. A pane of glass.

QUARREL, (V.) 1. To fight, 2. To find fault, to pick objections. *F.*

QUARRELSOME, (A.) Apt to quarrel.

QUARRIL, (S.) A Spanish coin worth about three half-pence English. *F.*

QUARRY, (S.) 1. A rock from whence stone is dug, 2. Among Falconers, any fowl flown at and killed, 3. The reward given to hounds or hawks, after the taking of a deer, fowl, &c. 4. A square. *F.*

QUART, (S.) 1. A measure containing the fourth part of a gallon, 2. A sequence of four cards at piquet. *F.*

QUARTAN Ague, (S.) An ague whose fit returns every fourth day. *L.*

QUARTER, (V.) 1. To divide into four parts, 2. To lodge soldiers.

QUARTER, (S.) 1. The fourth part, 2. Eight

2. Eight bushels of corn, 3. A piece of timber four-square, and four inches thick, 4. Sparing the lives of a conquered enemy. *F.*

QUARTER Days, (S.) Those that begin the four quarters of the year, as the 25th of March, called Lady Day; the 24th of June, called Midsummer Day; the 29th of September, called Michaelmas Day; and the 25th of December, called Christmas Day.

QUARTER Deck, (S.) All that part of a ship which ranges over the steerage to the master's cabin.

QUARTER Master, (S.) An officer who provides quarters for his troop or regiment.

QUARTER Master, (S.) At Sea, an officer whose business it is to take care of the stowing and trimming of the ship's hold, &c.

QUARTER Master General, (S.) An officer who provides quarters for the whole army.

QUARTER Sessions, (S.) A court held quarterly by the justices of the peace in every county, to determine civil and military causes.

QUARTERAGE, (S.) Money paid

QUARTERLY, (P.) Every three months.

QUARTERN, (S.) A gill, or quarter of a pint.

QUARTERS, (S.) 1. The place or places where troops are lodged, 2. In a clock, the small bells that sound the quarters of an hour.

QUARTERS of the Heavens, The four principal points, east, west, north, and south.

QUARTERSTAFF, (S.) A staff of defence.

QUARTILE, (S.) An aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other.

QUARTO, (S.) A book, of which every leaf is a quarter of a sheet. *L.*

QUASH, (V.) 1. To crush, to squeeze, 2. To subdue suddenly, 3. To annul, to make void.

QUARTER Cousins, (S.) Fourth cousins, the last degree of kindred.

QUATERNION, (S.) The number four.

QUAVER, (S.) In Musick, 1. A note equal to half a crotchet, 2. A shake or trill in singing. *S.*

QUEAN, (S.) A slut, drab, or jade. *S.*

QUEEN, (S.) A sovereign princess.

QUEEN Consort, (S.) The wife of a king.

QUEEN Dowager, (S.) The widow of a king, that lives on her dowry.

QUEEN Gold, (S.) A revenue belonging to every queen consort of Great Britain, arising from fines for divers grants of the king.

QUEER, (A.) Odd, fantastical.

QUELL, (V.) To conquer. *S.*

QUENCH, (V.) 1. To extinguish fire, 2. To allay thirst, 3. To still any passion.

QUE'RIST, (S.) One that asks questions.

QUE'RULOUS, (A.) Apt to find fault or complain. *L.*

QUE'RY, (S.) A question. *L.*

QUE'RY, (V.) To ask questions.

QUEST, (S.) Inquest, inquiry, or search.

QUEST, or Quest Men, (S.) Persons chosen yearly in every ward, to enquire into abuses and misdemeanours, especially such as relate to weights and measures.

QUE'STION, (S.) 1. A demand, to which an answer is required, 2. Subject of debate, 3. Doubt, dispute, 4. Examination by torture. *L.*

QUESTION, (V.) 1. To ask questions, 2. To doubt or call in question.

QUESTIONABLE, (A.) That may be called in question; disputable.

QUIBBLE, (S.) 1. A playing with words, 2. An equivocation.

QUICK, (A.) 1. Alive, 2. Agile, nimble, swift. *S.*

QUICKBEAM, (S.) A kind of wild ash.

QUICKEN, (V.) 1. To make alive, 2. To become alive, as a child in the womb, 3. To hasten, 4. To excite, 5. To move with activity. *S.*

QUICKNESS, (S.) 1. Speed, 2. Keen sensibility, 3. Sharpness, pungency.

QUICKSANDS, (S.) Those that often swallow up what is passing over them.

QUICKSILVER, (S.) A fluid mineral, frequently called mercury.

QUIDDITY, (S.) 1. The essence of a thing, 2. A subtil question, a cavil. *L.*

QUI'ET, (S.) Rest, peace, tranquillity. *L.*

QUI'ET, (A.) Still, peaceable.

QUI'ET, (V.) To still, to calm, to pacify.

QUI'ETISM, (S.) The opinion of the

QUI'ETISTS, (S.) A sect among the Roman Catholics, who hold that religion consists in therest and internal recollection of the mind?

QUI'LETS,

QU

QU'LETS, (S.) Quibbles; subtilties.
QUILL, (S.) 1. A large feather with a round barrel, pulled from the wing of a fowl, 2. The dart of a porcupine, 3. A weaver's reed, 4. The instrument with which musicians strike their strings.
QUILT, (S.) A covering for a bed.
QUILT, (V.) To run two pieces of stuff together, in squares or flowers, with wool between.
QUINCE, (S.) A kind of apple.
QU'NCUNX, (S.) 1. Five ounces, inches, &c. 2. Ranks of trees placed in this order [:::]
QUINQUAGESIMA Sunday, (S.) Shrove Sunday, so called from its being about 50 days before Easter. *L.*
QUINQUINA, (S.) The Jesuits bark.
QU'NSEY, (S.) A disease in the throat;
QUINT, (S.) A sequence of five cards at piquet. *F.*
QUINTAL, (S.) An hundred weight.
QU'NTESSENCE, (S.) The purest substance extracted out of any thing. *L.*
QU'NTUPLE, (A.) Fivefold. *L.*
QUIP, (S.) A jeer or gibe; a sarcasm.
QUIRE, (S.) Twenty-four or twenty-five sheets of paper. See **CHOIR**.
QUIRISTER, or **Chorister**, (S.) One who sings anthems, &c. in the choir of a cathedral, &c. *L.*
QUIRK, (S.) An artful shift or cavil.
QUIT, (V.) 1. To leave off, 2. To forsake, 3. To give up, 4. To behave one's self well, 5. To acquit, to absolve. *F.*
QUIT, (A.) Discharged from.
QUIT Rent, A small rent of acknowledgment, payable by tenants to the lord of the manor.
QUITE, (P.) Completely, perfectly.
QUIVER, (S.) A case for arrows.
QUIVER, (V.) To shiver or shake.
QU'OLIBETS, (S.) Questions debated among students to try their abilities.
QUOIL. See **COIL**.
QUOINS, (S.) 1. Wedges for fastening great guns to the sides of a ship, 2. Stones in the corner of a building. *F.*
QUOIT, (S.) A piece of iron like a horseshoe, made to throw at a mark. *B.*
Justice of the QUORUM, (S.) One expressly named in the commission, without whom the rest, in important cases, cannot proceed to business. *L.*
QUO'TA, (S.) A part or share.
QUOTA'TION, (S.) A citation of a passage in a book, speech, &c. *F.*

RA

QUOTE, (V.) To cite or alledge. *F.*
QUOTH, (V.) Saith. *S.*
QUOTIDIAN, (A.) Daily.
QUO'TIENT, (S.) In Arithmetick, the number that tells how often the divisor is contained in the dividend. *L.*

R.

R The seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, is frequently used as an abbreviation, and stands, 1. For *rex* or *regina*, the king or the queen, 2. In a Physician's bill, *R* stands for *recipe*, or take.
RA'BBET, (S.) A creature well known.
RA'BBET, (V.) Among Carpenters, to channel boards.
RA'BBI, or **Rabbin**, (S.) A doctor or teacher of the Jewish law. *H.*
RABBINICAL, (A.) Of or belonging to the rabbins.
RA'BBLE, (S.) The dregs of the people.
RA'BINET, (S.) The smallest piece of ordnance but one, carrying a shot eight ounces weight.
RACE, (S.) 1. Lineage, stock, family, 2. A running match, 3. A root of ginger.
RACK, (S.) 1. A torturing machine, 2. Torture, extreme pain, 3. A wooden frame, in which the hay is put in a stable for the horses to draw down, 4. A frame to put bottles in, 5. A portable distaff, 6. The clouds as driven by the wind.
RACK, (V.) 1. To torture upon a rack, 2. To draw wines, &c. off the lees.
RACKET, (S.) 1. A noise or disturbance, 2. An instrument to strike the ball with at tennis. *F.*
RACOO'N, (S.) A creature like a badger, with a tail like a fox.
RA'CY, (A.) Spoken of wine, such as by its age has lost its luscious quality.
RA'DDLINGS, (S.) The coping or slanting part on the tops of walls.
RA'DIANCE, or **Radiancy**, (S.) Brightness, sparkling lustre. *L.*
RA'DIANT, (A.) Shining, casting forth rays, sparkling. *L.*
RA'DIATE, (V.) To emit rays, to shine. *L.*
RA'DIATED, (A.) Adorned with rays.
RADIA'TION, (S.) A darting or casting forth rays; beamy lustre. *L.*
RA'DI-

R A

RA'DICAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to a root, 2. Inbred, 3. Primitive, original. *L.*

RADICAL *Moisſure*, With Physicians, a ſuppoſed juice of the body, ſaid to nourish and preſerve the natural heat, as oil does a lamp.

RADICAL Sign, (S.) In Algebra, the ſign of the root of a quantity, marked thus [✓].

RADICATE, (V.) To take root. *L.*

RA'DICATED, (A.) Rooted, old, inveterate.

RA'DISH, (S.) A root well known. *F.*

RA'DIUS, (S.) 1. In Geometry, a right line drawn from the centre of a circle to its circumference, 2. In Opticks, a ray, or luminous ſtrait line, 3. In Mechanics, a ſpoke of a wheel.

RA'DIX, (S.) The root, ſource, or original of any thing. *L.*

RA'DNOR, (S.) The chief town in Radnorſhire, 150 miles from London. It has a fair Oct. 29.

RA'DNORSHIRE, (S.) A county in S. Wales, about 90 miles in circumference, containing four market towns, 52 pariſh churches, and ſending two members to parliament, *viz.* one for the county, and one for Radnor.

RA'FFLING, (S.) A play with three dice, in which he that throws the greateſt pair, or pair royal, wins. *F.*

RAFT, (S.) A float made by tying ſeveral large pieces of timber together.

RA'FTER, (S.) A piece of timber for building.

RA'FTICK *Quoins*, (S.) In Architecture, ſtones with their edges ſcraped off, ſtanding out beyond the brick-work in the corner of a building.

RAG, (S.) 1. An old tatter'd piece of cloth, 2. A kind of ſtone.

RAG Bolts, (S.) In a Ship, iron pins full of jags on the ſides.

RAGE, (S.) Fury, madneſs. *F.*

RAGE, (V.) 1. To ſtorm, roar, &c. 2. To be very painful, as a ſore, &c.

RA'GGED, (A.) 1. Torn, tattered, or in rags, 2. Jagged or notched.

RAGOO', (S.) A high-ſeaſoned diſh. *F.*

RA'GWORT, (S.) An herb.

RAIL, (S.) 1. A pole which ſerves for part of a fence, 2. A bird, 3. A woman's upper garment.

RAIL, (V.) 1. To encompass with rails, 2. To ſcold, to ſpeak with bitterneſs againſt.

R A

RAILS, (S.) 1. A fence made of poles nailed on the top of poſts, 2. A baluſtrade.

RAI'MENT, (S.) Cloathing.

RAIN, (S.) A vapour drawn up by the ſun, and falling down in drops. *S.*

RAIN, (V.) To fall in drops from the clouds.

RAI'NBOW, (S.) An arch compoſed of ſeveral colours, formed by the ſun ſhining on the diſtant falling drops of rain.

RAI'NDEER, (S.) A ſort of ſtag, which the northern people make uſe of to draw ſledges over the ſnow.

RAI'NY, (A.) *Ad.* a rainy day, a day in which it rains.

RAISE, (V.) 1. To lift up, 2. To prefer or advance, 3. To levy or gather, 4. To augment or increaſe, 5. To cauſe or excite, 6. To produce, &c. 7. To bring from death to life.

RAISE a Siege, (V.) To give over, or leave it off.

RAI'SER, (S.) In Carpentry, a board ſet on the edge under the foreſide of a ſtep or ſtair.

RAI'SINS, (S.) Dried grapes. *F.*

RAKE, (S.) 1. A tool in huſbandry, 2. A gay, wild, debauched and extravagant libertine.

RAKE of a Ship, So much of her hull as hangs over both ends of her keel.

RAKE of the Rudder, The hinder part of it.

RAKE, (V.) 1. To gather with a rake, 2. To ſearch.

RA'KISH, (A.) Loofe, diſorderly, lewd.

RA'LEIGH, or Ray'leigh, (S.) A town in Eſſex, 36 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. It has a fair Trinity Monday.

RA'LLERY, or Railery, (S.) A bantering or playing upon another in diſcourſe; ſatirical merriment. *F.*

RA'LLY, (V.) 1. To reunite diſperſed troops, 2. To jeer, banter, or chide in a witty and facetious manner. *F.*

RAM, (S.) A male ſheep. *S.*

RAM, (V.) To drive in violently.

RA'MADAM, (S.) The Mahometan lent, in which they faſt the whole day, without even waſhing their mouths, or ſwallowing their ſpittle.

RA'MBLE, (V.) To wander up and down. *L.*

RA'MBLER, (S.) A wanderer. *L.*

RAM-

R A

RAMBOO'ZE, (S.) A compound drink, used chiefly at Cambridge.

RAMIFICA'TION, (S.) A branching out; a separating into branches. *F.*

RA'MMER, (S.) 1. A gun-stick, 2. An instrument for driving stones or piles into the ground.

RA'MOUS, (A.) Branchy. *L.*

RAMP, or **Romp**, (S.) 1. A brisk, hoidening, jumping gill, 2. A leap or spring.

RAMP, (V.) 1. To jump about, and play in a boisterous manner, 2. To climb as a plant. *F.*

RA'MPANT, (S.) 1. Ramping, wanton, 2. In Heraldry, when a beast of prey stands on his hinder legs. *F.*

RA'MPART, or **Rámpire**, (S.) In Fortification, a large bank of earth raised about a place. *F.*

RA'MSEY, (S.) A town in Huntingdonshire, 67 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. It has a fair July 22.

RA'NCID, (A.) Mouldy, musty. *L.*

RA'NCOUR, (S.) A concealed spite and malice, as it were gnawing the heart. *F.*

RAND, (S.) The seam of a shoe. *Du.*

RAND of Beef, A long fleshy piece, cut from between the flank and buttock.

RA'NDOM, (A.) Without aim, at a venture; roving without direction.

RANGE, (S.) 1. A row or rank, 2. A jaunt or ramble, 3. A kitchen grate, 4. A coach-beam, 5. With Gunners, the line a bullet describes from the mouth of the piece to the point where it falls. *F.*

RANGE, (V.) 1. To set in order, 2. To rove or ramble about. *F.*

RA'NGER of a Forest, (S.) A person whose business it is to walk daily through the forest, and to prevent trespasses done in his bailiwick.

RANK, (S.) 1. Place or dignity, 2. A row or regular line of persons or things.

RANK, (A.) 1. Strong, stinking, 2. Shooting forth too many branches or leaves, 3. High-tasted, 4. Coarse. *S.*

RA'NKLE, (V.) To fester.

RA'NSACK, (V.) 1. To look over, put in disorder, &c. 2. To rifle or plunder.

RA'NSOM, (S.) Money paid for the redemption of a captive, &c. *F.*

RANT, (S.) An extravagant flight in speaking or writing.

RANT, (V.) To rear or rage.

RANUNCULUS, (S.) A flower, also called a crowfoot. *F.*

R A

RAP, (V.) 1. To knock, hit, or strike, 2. To put in extasy.

RAPA'CIOUS, (A.) Ravenous, given to plunder. *L.*

RAPA'CITY, or **Rapaciousness**, (S.) Ravenousness, greediness.

RAPE, (S.) 1. The ravishing a woman, 2. The carrying her away for that purpose, 3. The stalks of grapes dried, 4. A wild radish, 5. A division of a county nearly the same as an hundred.

RAPE of the Forest, A trespass committed in it by violence.

RAPE Wine, A sort of small wine.

RA'PID, (A.) Swift, flowing with violence. *L.*

RAPIDITY, (S.) Swiftess. *L.*

RA'PIER, (S.) A long sword used only in thrusting. *F.*

RA'PINE, (S.) Robbery, or taking by open force. *L.*

RAPPAREE'S, (S.) Irish robbers.

RA'PSODY. See **RHAPSODY**.

RAPT, (A.) Transported, lost in extasy.

RA'PTURE, (S.) Transport, extasy. *L.*

RA'PTUROUS, (A.) Transporting, extatick.

RARE, (A.) 1. Scarce, uncommon, 2. Excellent, 3. Thin, subtil, 4. Raw. *L.*

RAREFA'CTION, (S.) In Philosophy, the enlarging a natural body so as to make it take up a greater space than it did before.

RA'REFY, (V.) To make thin. *L.*

RA'RELY, (P.) 1. Seldom, 2. Finely.

RA'RITY, (S.) 1. Any thing scarce, or uncommon, 2. In Philosophy, thinness, opposed to density or thickness.

RA'SBERRY, or **Ráspberry**, (S.) A fruit well known.

RA'SCAL, (S.) A rogue, villain, or sorry fellow. *S.*

RASCAL Deer, (S.) Lean deer.

RASE, (V.) 1. To overthrow, to destroy, 2. To blot out by rasure; to erase.

RASH, (S.) Red spots upon the skin.

RASH, (A.) Over-hasty, without thought.

RA'SHER, (S.) A thin slice of bacon.

RA'SOR, or **Rázor**, (S.) An instrument for shaving. *L.*

RASP, (S.) A kind of file.

RASP, (V.) To cut with a rasp.

RA'SURE, (S.) 1. A scraping, 2. A dash through a word or words in writing. *L.*

RAT, (S.) A known vermin. *F.*

RATA-

R A

- RATAFI'A**, (S.) A spirituous liquor prepared from the kernels of several sorts of fruit.
- RATA'N**, (S.) A small cane.
- RATE**, (S.) 1. Price, value, 2. Assessment, tax, 3. Order, rank, 4. Degree, size, 5. Manner of acting.
- RATE**, (V.) 1. To set a price upon, 2. To assess or tax, 3. To chide or reprimand.
- RATEE'N**, (S.) A sort of woollen stuff.
- RATH**, (A.) Early. S.
- RAT'HER**, (P.) 1. More willingly, 2. More properly, 3. Preferably to the other.
- RATIFICA'TION**, (S.) A confirmation.
- RATIFY**, (V.) To establish or confirm.
- RATIO**, (S.) Reason, proportion. L.
- RATIOCINA'TION**, (S.) 1. Reasoning, 2. A rational debate. L.
- RAT'ION**, (S.) A portion of ammunition bread, or forage, allowed to every man in an army.
- RAT'IONAL**, (A.) 1. Agreeable to reason, 2. Endued with reason.
- RATIONA'LE**, (S.) A rational account.
- RAT'IONALIST**, (S.) One who acts and judges from reason.
- RATIONA'LITY**, (S.) Reasonableness.
- RAT'TLE**, (S.) 1. A child's play-thing, 2. A quick noise, 3. Loud and empty talk, 4. One who talks much, and says any thing that comes uppermost.
- RAT'TLE**, (V.) 1. To make a noise like a rattle, 2. To talk fast and little to the purpose, 3. To scold.
- RAT'TLE-SNAKE**, (S.) A large snake in America, that has a rattle at the extremity of its tail.
- RATTOO'N**, (S.) A West-Indian fox.
- RA'VAGE**, (S.) Waste, spoil, havock.
- RA'VAGE**, (V.) To lay waste, to ravage.
- RAU'COMEN**, (S.) An American fruit, like a gooseberry.
- RAVE**, (V.) 1. To talk when light-headed or mad, 2. To scold, 3. To be unreasonably fond. F.
- RA'VEL**, (V.) 1. To pull out threads of any thing knit or wove, 2. To entangle, as thread, silk, &c.
- RA'VELINS**, (S.) In Fortification, works consisting of two faces that make a salient angle, and commonly raised before curtains or countercarps.

R E

- RA'VEN**, (S.) A well known bird.
- RA'VEN**, (V.) To devour greedily.
- RA'VENGLASS**, (S.) A maritime town in Cumberland, 272 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are June 8, and Aug. 5.
- RA'VENOUS**, (A.) Rapacious, greedy.
- RA'VIN**, (S.) 1. Rapine, 2. Prey.
- RA'VISH**, (V.) 1. To carry off by force, 2. To lie with a woman by force, 3. To charm or transport. F.
- RA'VISHMENT**, (S.) 1. A rape, 2. Rapture, extasy, transport. F.
- RAW**, (A.) 1. Undressed; not subdued by fire, 2. Sore with the skin off, 3. Cold and moist, 4. Not curried or drest, 5. Not thrown or twisted, 6. Ignorant.
- RAY**, (S.) 1. A beam of light, 2. A young thornback, 3. An herb.
- RAZE**, (V.) 1. To demolish, or lay even with the ground, 2. To efface.
- RA'ZOR**. See **RASOR**.
- REACH**, (S.) 1. The distance that a person, line, or thing can attain to, 2. Capacity, power, 3. A fetch, artful scheme, 4. At Sea, the distance of any two points of land which lie in a right line one from the other.
- REACH**, (V.) 1. To be extended, 2. To take hold of, 3. To arrive at or come to, 4. To strain to vomit, 5. To stretch forth.
- REA'CTION**, (S.) In Philosophy, the action of one body on being struck by another, by which that other is made to rebound. L.
- READ**, (V.) 1. To peruse or express in a proper manner words written or printed, 2. To be studious in books.
- REA'DER**, (S.) 1. One who reads, 2. A professor who reads lectures, 3. A minister whose peculiar business is to read the prayers.
- REA'DILY**, (P.) 1. Easily, handily, 2. Willingly.
- REA'DING**, (S.) 1. Study in books, 2. A lecture, 3. Variation of copies.
- REA'DING**, (S.) A town in Berkshire, 39 miles from London, with a market on Saturdays. Its fairs are Feb. 2, May 1, July 25, and Sept. 21.
- RE'ADMIT**, (V.) To admit again. L.
- REA'DY**, (A.) 1. Prepared, 2. Prompt or inclined to, 3. Agile, quick.
- RE'AL**, (A.) 1. True, 2. In Law, consisting of things immoveable, as land.

RE-

R E

REA'LITY, (S.) The truth or actual existence and being of a thing. *L.*
RE'ALIZE, (V.) 1. To render a thing real. 2. To admit as a reality.
REALM, (S.) A kingdom. *F.*
REAM, (S.) Twenty quires of paper. *F.*
REA'NIMATE, (V.) To revive, to give fresh courage; to restore to life. *L.*
REAP, (V.) 1. To cut down corn with a sickle; 2. To receive or enjoy.
REAR, (V.) 1. To set upon an end, 2. To build or erect, 3. To nourish or bring up, 4. To exalt, to elevate. *S.*
REAR, (S.) The hinder part of an army.
REAR Admiral, (S.) The admiral of the third and last squadron of a royal fleet.
REAR Guard, (S.) That which passes last.
RE'ASCE'ND, (V.) To ascend again. *L.*
REA'SON, (S.) 1. That faculty of the soul by which we discern the truth or falsehood of a proposition, 2. An argument, proof, or demonstration, 3. Cause, 4. Motive, 5. Moderation. *F.*
REA'SON, (V.) To make use of this faculty in searching for or defending truth.
REA'SONABLE, (A.) 1. Agreeable to reason, 2. Endued with reason.
RE'ASSE'MBLE, (V.) 1. To collect again, 2. To meet again.
RE'ASSIG'N, (V.) To assign again. *F.*
RE'ASSU'ME, (V.) To retake, or assume again. *L.*
RE'ASSU'MPTION, (S.) A taking again.
RE'BAPTIZE, (V.) To baptize again.
REBA'TE, (V.) 1. To chamfer or channel, 2. To blunt, 3. In Commerce, to discount in receiving money, as much as the interest comes to, for what is paid before it becomes due. *F.*
REBE'L, (V.) To revolt against a prince or the just commands of a parent. *L.*
RE'BEL, (S.) One who rebels against the prince or state, or opposes lawful authority.
REBE'LLION, (S.) Taking up arms against the supreme power.
REBE'LLIOUS, (A.) 1. Apt to rebel, 2. Disobedient.
REBOU'ND, (V.) To leap back. *F.*
REBU'FF, (S.) 1. A stern positive denial, 2. A disdainful answer, 3. A forbidding look, 4. A beating back. *F.*
REBU'LD, (V.) To build up again.
REBU'KE, (V.) To reprehend.
REBU'KE, (S.) Reprehension, reproof.
RE'BUS, (S.) 1. A kind of riddle, consisting of an equivocal play upon syllables

R E

and letters taken from words of a different signification, 2. A device designed to express names or things by a ridiculous jumble of pictures and letters.
RECA'L, (V.) To call back; to revoke.
RECA'NT, (V.) To retract, or unsay.
RECANTA'TION, (S.) The act of recanting or retracting.
RE'CAPI'TULATE, (V.) To sum up the heads of what has been said before.
RE'CAPITULA'TION, (S.) The act of recapitulating.
RECE'DE, (V.) To go back, to depart from, to retreat.
RECEI'PT, (S.) 1. The act of receiving, 2. An acquittance for money received, 3. Directions how to make any kind of composition. *L.*
RECEI'VABLE, (A.) That may be received. *L.*
RECEI'VE, (V.) 1. To take what is given or paid, 2. To bear or suffer, 3. To entertain or harbour, 4. To embrace an opinion, 5. To admit. *F.*
RECEI'VER, (S.) 1. A chemical vessel, for receiving what is distilled, 2. The glass fixed upon an air pump, 3. The blanket a child is first put in when born, 4. The person who receives.
RE'CENT, (A.) New, lately done. *L.*
RECE'PTACLE, (S.) A place to receive persons or things. *L.*
RECE'PTION, (S.) 1. Receiving, harbouring, 2. Entertainment, 3. Admission of any thing communicated.
RECE'PTIVE, (A.) Apt or fit to receive.
RECE'SS, (S.) 1. Retirement, secession, 2. A place of retreat, 3. Privacy. *L.*
RECE'SSION of the Equinoxes, (S.) In Astronomy, the receding of the equinoctial points every year about fifty seconds.
RECHA'RGE, (V.) To charge again.
RECHA'SE, (V.) To drive back to the place where the game was first started.
RECHEA'T, (S.) A huntsman's lesson upon the horn when the hounds have lost the game.
RE'CIPE, (S.) A physical receipt. *L.*
RECI'PIENT, (S.) In Chemistry, a vessel that receives what runs over in distilling. *L.*
RECI'PROCAL, (A.) Mutual, interchangeable, alternate. *L.*
RECI'PROCA'TION, (S.) An interchanging or returning; alternation.
RECI'

RE

RE-E'DIFY, (V.) To rebuild.
REEK, (S.) 1. Smoke, steam, vapour, 2. A pile of corn or hay. *S.*
REEK, (V.) To cast forth a steam.
REEL, (S.) A frame on which yarn is wound. *S.*
REEL, (V.) 1. To wind upon a reel, 2. To stagger in walking.
RE-ENTER, (V.) 1. To enter again, 2. To resume the possession of. *F.*
RE-ENTRY, (S.) A resuming possession.
RE'ESTA'BLISH, (V.) To establish again. *L.*
REEVE, (S.) A steward; a bailiff. *S.*
RE'EXA'MINE, (V.) To examine again.
REFE'CTION, (S.) A meal or repast. *L.*
REFE'CTIVES, (S.) Reviving and strengthening medicines.
REFE'CTORY, (S.) The room in a monastery where all the friars or nuns eat. *F.*
REFE'L, (V.) To refute, to disprove.
REFE'R, (V.) 1. To direct to a passage, 2. To leave to the management or determination of another, 3. To reduce, 4. To have relation. *L.*
REFE'R'RIBLE, (A.) That may be referred to.
REFE'RE', (S.) An arbitrator.
REF'E'RENCE, (S.) 1. A mark referring to the margin or bottom of the page, 2. Arbitration, decision, 3. Relation, view towards, allusion to.
In REFERENCE, In relation.
REFI'NE, (V.) 1. To purify, 2. To grow pure, 3. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy, 4. To affect nicety. *F.*
REFI'T, (V.) To fit up again, to repair.
REFLE'CT, (V.) 1. To send back light or heat, 2. To think seriously upon, 3. To censure or speak ill of, 4. To bring reproach, 5. To bend backward. *L.*
REFLE'CTION, (S.) 1. A throwing back, 2. Serious consideration, 3. Censure, abuse, 4. A bending back.
REF'LEX, (A.) Reflected.
REFLO'W, (V.) To flow back. *L.*
REF'FLUENT, (A.) Flowing back. *L.*
REF'FLUX, (S.) A flowing back. *L.*
REFO'RM, (V.) 1. To new form or make better, 2. To leave off ill-courses.
REFORMA'DO, (S.) 1. A gentleman volunteer on board a ship of war, 2. A reformed officer, or one whose company is broken. *Sr.*

RE

REFORMA'TION, (S.) 1. A making or becoming better, 2. The time of the first establishment of the reformed religion.
REFRA'CT, (V.) To break the natural course of rays. *L.*
REFRAC'TED, (A.) Broken or beat back again.
REFRA'CTIVE, (A.) Having the power of refraction. *L.*
REFRA'CTORY, (A.) Stubborn, unruly.
REFRAIN, (S.) 1. To curb, or restrain, 2. To forbear.
REFRAGABLE, (A.) That may be withstood; capable of confutation. *L.*
REFRANGIB'LITY, (S.) The quality of what is
REFRA'NGIBLE, (A.) Capable of being broken or refracted.
REFRE'SH, (S.) 1. To recruit, or renew, 2. To revive, 3. To recreate or solace. *F.*
REFRE'SHMENT, (S.) That which refreshes; relief.
REFRI'GERANT, (A.) Cooling.
REFRI'GERATE, (V.) To cool. *L.*
REFRI'GERATIVE, or Refrigeratory, (A.) Cooling.
REFRI'GERATORY, (S.) A vessel full of cold water placed under an alembick to condense the vapours.
REF'UGE, (S.) A place of safety; shelter, protection. *L.*
REFUGEE', (S.) A protestant fled from persecution. *F.*
REFU'LGENCE, or Refulgency, (S.) Splendor, brightness.
REFU'LGENT, (A.) Shining, bright, glittering. *L.*
REFU'ND, (V.) To pay back.
REFU'SAL, (S.) 1. A denial, 2. Right of having any thing before another; option.
REFU'SE, (V.) 1. To deny, 2. Not to accept.
REF'USE, (S.) Drofs; the worst part of any thing when the rest is taken away.
REFUTA'TION, (S.) A confutation.
REFU'TE, (V.) To confute, to disprove.
REGAI'N, (V.) To get again. *F.*
RE'GAL, (A.) Royal, kingly. *L.*
REGA'LE, (V.) To treat or feast. *F.*
REGA'LIA, (S.) The ensigns of royal dignity. *L.*
REGA'RD, (V.) 1. To look upon, 2. To have respect to, 3. To attend to. *F.*
REGA'RD, (S.) 1. Respect, 2. Attention, **REGA'RDER**,

R E

REGA'RDER, (S.) An officer of a forest, whose business is to overlook all the other officers.

REGA'RDLESS, (A.) Thoughtless, unconcerned, negligent.

RE'GENCY, (S.) The government, or governors of a kingdom, in the minority or absence of a prince. *F.*

REGE'NERATE, (V.) To beget again.

REGE'NERATE, (A.) Born a second time, by grace.

RE'GENT, (S.) A person who governs a kingdom during the absence or minority of the prince.

RE'GENT, (A.) Ruling, reigning.

REGERMINA'TION, (S.) A budding out again. *L.*

RE'GICIDE, (S.) 1. The murderer of a king or queen, 2. The murdering.

RE'GIMEN, (S.) Rule government.

RE'GIMENT, (S.) Several troops of horse or companies of foot soldiers commanded by a colonel.

REGIME'NTAL, (A.) Belonging to a regiment.

REG'ION, (S.) 1. Country, coast, 2. With Philosophers, particular divisions of the air, 3. Part of the Body. *L.*

RE'GISTER, (S.) 1. A book of records, 2. An officer who keeps registers, 3. With Chemists, a contrivance to make the heat of a furnace greater or less, by letting in more or less air. *L.*

REGISTER *Ships*, (S.) Such ships as have grants to traffick in the ports of the Spanish West-Indies, so called because they are registered before they sail from Cadiz.

RE'GISTRY, (S.) 1. The office where records are kept, 2. The books and rolls kept there.

RE'GIUS *Professor*, (S.) A title given to every reader of the five lectures, in Oxford or Cambridge. *L.*

RE'GNANT, A reigning, predominant.

REGO'RGE, (V.) 1. To cast up, or vomit, 2. To swallow back.

REGRA'TER, (S.) A forestaller, an engrosser.

RE'GRESS, (S.) A returning backward.

REGRE'T, (S.) 1. Reluctance, 2. Sorrow, 3. Vexation at something past.

RE'GULAR, (A.) Orderly, according to rule, observing rules.

REGULAR *Body*, In Mathematicks, a solid, whose surface is composed of equal and similar planes,

R E

REGULA'RITY, (S.) 1. Agreeableness to rules, 2. Exactness, 3. Strict order. *F.*

RE'GULARS, (S.) Monks who live a retired rigid life, according to certain rules.

RE'GULATE, (V.) 1. To set in order, 2. To govern or direct, 3. To settle or fix, 4. To decide or determine.

REGULA'TION, (S.) 1. The act of regulating, 2. An order or rule for regulating, 3. Method.

REGULA'TOR, (S.) 1. One who regulates, 2. A clock to set others by, 3. A spring belonging to the balance of a watch.

RE'GULUS, (S.) In Chemistry, the purest part of a mineral. *L.*

REGU'RGITATE, (V.) To throw back, to be poured back, to pour back.

REGUR'GITATION, (S.) The act of swallowing back.

RE'HEAR, (V.) To hear over again.

REHEA'RSAL, (S.) 1. A recital, 2. A private practising.

REHEA'RSE, (V.) 1. To repeat, 2. To tell or relate, 3. To practise in private, as a preparation for a publick performance.

REJE'CT, (V.) 1. To cast off, 2. To refuse, 3. Not to comply.

REJE'CTION, (S.) A casting off.

REIGN, (V.) 1. To rule as a sovereign prince, 2. To have the sway. *L.*

REIGN, (S.) 1. Royal authority, 2. The time of a king's government, 3. kingdom.

RE'IMBA'RK, (V.) To take shipping again. *F.*

RE'IMBA'TTLED, (A.) Ranged again in order of battle.

RE'IMBU'RSE, (V.) To pay back again. *F.*

RE'IMPRESSIO (S.) A second or repeated impression.

RE'INFO'RCE, (V.) To add new force.

RE'INFORCE'MENT, (V.) A fresh supply.

RE'INGA'GE, (V.) To engage again.

REINS, (S.) 1. That part of a bridle which is held in the hand, and which serves to rule the horse, 2. The kidneys.

REINSE'RT, (V.) To insert a second time.

REINSP'IRE, (V.) To inspire anew.

REINSTAL, (V.) To put in possession again.

RE'INSTA'TE, (V.) 1. To restore to a former state, 2. To put in possession again.

RE'INVEST, (V.) 1. To put again in possession, 2. To invest anew.

REJOICE, (V.) To be filled with joy.

REJOIN, (V.) 1. To join again, 2. To make a rejoinder, 3. To reply. F.

REJOINDER, (S.) An answer or exception to a replication in the civil law. F.

REJOINTING, (S.) In Masonry, filling up the joints between the stones of old buildings with fresh mortar.

REITERATE, (V.) To repeat, or do over again.

REJU'DGE, (V.) To re-examine, to call to a new trial.

REJUVENE'SCENCE, or **Rejuvenescency**, (S.) The growing young again. L.

REKINDLE, (V.) To set on fire again.

RELAPSE, (S.) A falling or sliding back into a former sickness, or a former crime. L.

RELATE, (V.) 1. To belong to a thing, 2. To tell or recount, 3. To have respect.

RELATION, (S.) 1. Affinity, 2. A person to whom we are related, 3. An account of an adventure, 4. Respect, regard, as *in relation to that affair*.

RELATIVE, (A.) Relating to.

RELATIVE, (S.) 1. In Grammar, a word which in concord answers to a foregoing word called the antecedent, 2. A relation.

RELATOR, (S.) He or she that relates.

RELAX, (V.) 1. To loosen or slacken, 2. To unbend or recreate the mind, 3. To be remiss in.

RELAXATION, (S.) 1. Loosening or slackening, 2. Recreation or unbending the mind, 3. A dilatation of the vessels of the body.

RELAY, (S.) 1. Fresh hounds or horses, 2. The stage or place where they are kept. F.

RELEASE, (S.) 1. A setting at liberty, 2. An acquittance.

RELEGATION, (S.) A banishment for a time only. L.

RELENT, (V.) 1. To melt into compassion and a disposition to forgive.

RELENTLESS, (A.) Unrelenting.

RELICKS, (S.) The remains of the bodies, cloaths, &c. of saints, preserved by the papists with great veneration. F.

RELICT, (S.) A widow. L.

RELIEF, (S.) 1. Assistance, succour, help,

2. Alleviation, comfort, 3. Redress at law, 4. Prominence of a figure.

RELIEVE, (V.) 1. To assist or help, 2. To alleviate, or comfort, 3. To bring fresh men upon the guard, &c. and send those to rest who were before upon duty. L.

RELIEVO, (S.) The prominence of a figure.

RELIGION, (S.) The worship of God, and the practice of any duty in obedience to his commands. L.

RELIGIONIST, (S.) One who makes a strict profession of religion, a bigot.

RELIGIOUS, (A.) Of, or belonging to religion, pious, devout, exact, strict.

RELIGIOUS, (S.) A monk or nun.

RELINQUISH, (V.) To quit, forsake or abandon, to release, to give up.

RELIQUARY, (S.) A shrine, or place to keep relicks in. F.

RELISH, (S.) 1. Taste, the effect of any thing on the palate, 2. Liking, delight in any thing, 3. Power of perceiving excellence, 4. Delight given by any thing.

RELISH, (V.) 1. To give a relish to, 2. To like the taste of a thing, 3. To taste and approve the beauty of a performance, 4. To have a flavour.

RELU'CENT, (A.) Shining, transparent.

RELU'CTANCE, (S.) Aversion, unwillingness.

RELU'CTANT, (A.) Unwilling, acting with repugnance.

RELU'ME, (V.) To light anew, to rekindle.

RELU'MINE, (V.) To light anew.

RELY, (V.) To trust to, or depend upon.

REMAIN, (V.) 1. To stay, or continue, 2. To be left over and above. L.

REMAINDER, (S.) That which remains after the taking a less quantity out of a greater.

REMAINS, (S.) All that is left of a person or thing.

REMA'ND, (V.) To command back again.

REMA'RK, (V.) To observe, or take notice of, to distinguish.

REMA'RKABLE, (A.) Worthy of observation. F.

REME'DIABLE, (A.) Capable of being remedied.

REME'DILESS, (A.) Not to be remedied.

RE/MEDY, (S.) 1. Medicine, 2. Relief, help.

RE/MEDY, (V.) 1. To cure, 2. To prevent, 3. To repair.

REME'MBER, (V.) 1. To call to mind, 2. To be mindful of, 3. To put in mind.

REME'MBRANCE, (S.) Memory, memorial.

REME'MBRANCER, (S.) One who puts in mind.

REMEMBRANCER of the Exchequer, The title of three clerks of that court, viz.

REMEMBRANCER of the King, One who enters into his office all recognizances taken between the barons for any of the king's debts.

REMEMBRANCER of the First-Fruits, An officer who takes all compositions and bonds for first fruits and tenths, and makes process against such as do not pay them.

REMEMBRANCER of the Lord Treasurer, An officer who puts the lord treasurer, &c. in mind of such matters as are for the king's benefit.

REMIGRATION, (S.) Removal back again.

REMI'ND, (V.) To put in mind.

REMINISCENCE, (S.) The faculty or power of remembering. *L.*

REMI'SS, (A.) Slack, negligent. *L.*

REMI'SSIBLE, (A.) Admitting forgiveness.

REMI'SSION, (S.) 1. Pardon, forgiveness, 2. Abatement, 3. The abatement of a distemper which does not go quite off, 4. Release, 5. To grow less eager, 6. In physic, to grow less violent by intervals.

REMI'SSNESS, (S.) Slackness, negligence, coldness.

REMI'T, (V.) 1. To send, 2. To give up or dispense with, 3. To pardon, 4. To abate or diminish, 5. To send money.

REMI'TTANCE, (S.) A return of money, to a distant place.

RE'MNANT, (S.) That which remains.

REMO'NSTRANCE, (S.) An expostulatory declaration.

REMO'NSTRANTS, (S.) A sect of the Arminians in Holland, so called from their remonstrating, in the year 1610, against the synod of Dort, concerning predestination.

REMO'NSTRATE, (V.) To shew or make appear. *L.*

RE/MORA, (S.) 1. A delay or hindrance, 2. A sucking fish, which sometimes sticks to a ship, and has been falsely supposed to stop its passage through the water.

REMO'RSE, (S.) Horror, shame, the stings of conscience. *L.*

REMO'RSELESS, (A.) Hardened, stubborn, obstinate.

REMO'TE, (A.) Far distant, foreign.

REMO'VABLE, (A.) What may be removed.

REMO'VAL, (S.) 1. The act of putting out of a place, 2. The act of putting away, 3. Dismissal from a post, 4. The state of being removed.

REMO'VE, (V.) 1. To put a person or thing out of the business or place it is in, 2. To change lodgings. *L.*

REMO'VE, (S.) 1. A change of business or place, 2. The act of removing a chessman or draught, 3. A going away, 4. A putting a horse's shoes on different feet.

REMOU'NT, (V.) To mount again. *F.*

REMU'NERABLE, (A.) Fit to be rewarded.

REMU'NERATE, (V.) To reward or recompense.

REMUNERA'TION, (S.) A reward, a recompence, a requital.

REMU'RMUR, (V.) To murmur again.

RENARD, (S.) The name of a fox.

RENA'SCENT, (A.) Springing up again. *L.*

RENCOU'NTER, (S.) 1. An accidental meeting, 2. An unexpected adventure, 3. A skirmish, 4. A personal opposition, 5. A casual engagement, 6. A clash, a collision.

REND, (V.) To tear asunder, to lacerate.

RE'NDER, (V.) 1. To return, yield, or give up, 2. To perform, 3. To turn or translate, 4. To melt suet, 5. To restore.

RENDE'ZVOUS, or Rêndevous, (S.) 1. A place appointed to meet in, 2. An appointed meeting.

RE'NEGADE, or Renégado, (S.) 1. One who has renounced christianity and turned, mahomedan, 2. A revolter.

RENE'W, (V.) 1. To begin anew, 2. To make new again, 3. To re-establish. *L.*

RENE'WAL, (S.) A renewing.

RENI'TENCY, (S.) A resisting or striving against. *L.*

RE'NNET, (S.) 1. A particular kind of apple.

apple, 2. The maw of a calf, used in turning milk into curds.

RE'NOVATE, (V.) To renew, to restore to the first state.

RENOU'NCE, (V.) 1. To forsake, or abandon, 2. To disown, 3. To revoke at cards. *L.*

RENO'WN, (S.) Fame, great reputation.

RENT, (S.) 1. Money paid for the use of a house, land, &c. 2. A slit or place torn in a garment, &c.

RENT *Charge*, (S.) In Law, where a person makes over his estate to another, yet reserves to himself a sum of money to be paid annually, with a clause of distress for nonpayment.

RENT, (A.) Torn in pieces.

RENTABLE, (A.) That may be rented.

RENTAL, or Rent Roll, (S.) A list of the several rents payable by the tenants of an estate.

RE'NTERING, (S.) Finedrawing.

RENTER *Warden*, (S.) An officer who receives the rents and profits belonging to a company.

RENUMERATE, (V.) To repeat the particulars of what has been said before. *L.*

RENUNCIATION, (S.) A renouncing.

RE'OBTAIN, (V.) To obtain, or get again. *L.*

RE'ORDINATION, (S.) A being ordained again.

REPAIR, (V.) 1. To mend a building, &c. 2. To make up, 3. To go or retire. *L.*

REPAIRS, (S.) Whatever is wanting to a house or other thing in order.

REPAIRABLE, (A.) That may be repaired.

REPAIRERS, (S.) Artificers who chase figures, and beautify sword hilts, plate, &c.

REPARATION, (S.) 1. Mending, 2. Satisfaction.

REPAREE, (S.) A quick and smart reply. *F.*

REPARTITION, (S.) Subdivision, or the dividing again. *F.*

REPA'SS, (V.) To pass again. *F.*

REPA'ST, (S.) A refreshment or meal taken after a journey, long abstinence, &c. *F.*

REPA'Y, (V.) To pay back again. *F.*

REPAYMENT, (S.) The money repaid.

REPEAL, (V.) To disannul or abolish.

PEPEAT, (S.) In Musick, a character

made thus ['S.'] signifying, that what was last played, or sung, must be repeated. *L.*

REPEAT, (V.) 1. To say or do over again, 2. To recite, to rehearse.

REPEAT'ER, (S.) 1. One who repeats what he had heard before, 2. A watch which repeats the last hour.

RE'PEHAM, or Réepeham, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 111 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fair is June 29.

REPE'L, (V.) To drive back. *L.*

REPE'LENTS, (S.) Medicines that allay the swelling of a part, and drive the humours another way.

REPE'NT, (V.) To be sincerely sorry for having committed a past action. *L.*

REPE'NTANCE, (S.) In Divinity, a sorrow for sin, accompanied with a hatred of vice, an ardent love of virtue, and an earnest desire to practice it.

REPERCUSSION, (S.) 1. A beating back, 2. In Musick, a frequent repetition of the same sound. *L.*

REPERCUSSIVE, (A.) 1. Which strikes or rebounds back, 2. Repellent.

REPERTITIOUS, (A.) Found or come by chance.

REPETITION, (S.) A saying or doing the same thing over again.

REPIANO, or Rapiéno, (A.) In Musick, full; signifying that those violins which in a concerto play only at certain intervals are now to join the rest.

REPI'NE, (V.) 1. To grieve at another's happiness, 2. To be dissatisfied at the dispensation of providence.

REPLA'CE, (V.) To put again in its place.

REPLA'NT, (V.) To plant again. *F.*

REPLEA'D, (V.) To plead again the same cause that had been heard before.

REPLE'NISH, (V.) To fill again. *L.*

REPLE'TE, (A.) 1. Filled, 2. Abounding. *L.*

REPLE'TION, (S.) 1. A being stuffed or filled, 2. A surfeit.

REPLEVIN, or Replévy, (S.) The bringing a writ for releasing things distrained.

REPLEVY, (V.) 1. To recover upon a replevin, 2. To redeem a pledge.

REPLICATION, (S.) A plaintiff's reply to the defendant's answer.

REPLY, (S.) An answer to an answer.

REPO'RT, (S.) 1. A rumour, 2. The repetition.

R E

repetition of a case, 3. The noise of a gun, 4. Sound.
 REPO'RT, (V.) To tell or relate.
 REPO'SE, (S.) 1. Rest, sleep, 2. Peace, quiet. *F.*
 REPO'SE, (V.) 1. To take one's rest, 2. To confide, or put trust in, 3. To commit to a person's care.
 REPO'SITE, (V.) To lay up in a place of safety.
 REPOSITION, (S.) 1. A settling again, 2. In Surgery, reducing a dislocated member. *L.*
 REPO'SITORY, (S.) A storehouse.
 REPOSSESS, (V.) To be in possession again. *L.*
 REP'REHE'ND, (V.) To rebuke or reprove. *L.*
 REP'REHE'NSIBLE, (A.) Reprovable.
 REP'REHE'NSION, (S.) Reproof, reprimand.
 REP'RESE'NT, (V.) 1. To describe or express, 2. To supply the place, or be in the room of another. *L.*
 REPRESENTATION, (S.) 1. Description, 2. A portraiture, figure, image.
 REPRESENTATIVE, (S.) 1. One who represents another, 2. One who represents the inhabitants of a county, city or borough, 3. That by which any thing is shewn.
 REPRESENTATIVE, (A.) Serving to represent.
 REP'RESS, (A.) To restrain, to crush.
 REP'RESSION, (S.) A restraining.
 REPRI'EVE, (S.) A warrant for suspending the execution of a criminal.
 REPRIMA'ND, (S.) A check or reproof.
 REPRIMA'ND, (V.) 1. To reprove with authority, 2. To chide, to check.
 REPRINT, (V.) To print again.
 REPRISAL, (S.) A seizing upon an equivalent, in return for a loss sustained. *F.*
 REPROA'CH, (V.) To upbraid.
 REPROA'CH, (S.) 1. Disgrace or infamy, 2. An upbraiding, 3. Shame. *F.*
 REPROA'CHABLE, (A.) Blameable.
 REPROA'CHFUL, (A.) Injurious, vile.
 RE'PROBATE, (S.) A profane abandoned wretch.
 RE'PROBATE, (V.) 1. To reject, or utterly cast, 2. To abandon.
 RE'PROBATE, (A.) Profane, wicked.
 REPROBATION, (A.) A rejecting, or utterly casting off.
 REPRODUCE, (V.) To produce again.
 REPROOF, (S.) A check or rebuke. *F.*
 REPROVE, (V.) To chide, or rebuke.

R E

REPROVEABLE, (A.) Deserving reproof, blameable.
 REPTILE, (S.) Any creature that crawls as a worm.
 REPU'BLCAN, (S.) One who prefers the government of a republick to that of a monarchy.
 REPU'Blick, (S.) A commonwealth, where many bear rule.
 REPU'DIATE, (V.) To put away a wife; this in several circumstances differs from a divorce. *L.*
 REPUDIATION, (S.) A putting away.
 REPU'GN. (V.) 1. To clash with, 2. Stiffly to oppose. *L.*
 REPU'GNANCY, (S.) Aversion, contrariety, reluctance.
 REPU'LLULATE, (V.) To bud or sprout again.
 REPU'LSE, (V.) To drive or beat back.
 RE'PURCHASE, (V.) To buy back again.
 RE'PUTABLE, (A.) Of good repute.
 REPUTATION, or Répute, (S.) Fame, character, credit, honour.
 REPU'TE, (V.) To count, or look upon.
 REQUE'ST, (S.) 1. A petition, 2. Vogue, credit, 3. In hunting, putting the dogs again upon the same scent.
 REQUE'ST, (V.) To intreat, to ask.
 RE'QUIEM, (S.) A mass for the dead.
 REQUI'RE, (V.) To ask with authority.
 RE'QUISITE, (S.) A thing proper or necessary.
 RE'QUISITE, (A.) Proper, fit, needful.
 REQUI'TAL, (S.) A recompence.
 REQUI'TE, (V.) 1. To reward, 2. To retaliate good or ill.
 RE'REMOUSE, (S.) A bat.
 RE'SALUTE, (V.) To salute again.
 RESCI'ND, (V.) To disannul. *L.*
 RE'SCRIPT, (S.) The edict of an emperor.
 RE'SCUE, (V.) To save, or deliver.
 RESEA'RCH, (S.) 1. A searching over again, 2. A strict inquiry or search. *F.*
 RESEARCHING, (S.) In Sculpture, finishing a cast figure with proper tools.
 RESE'MBLANCE, (S.) Likeness.
 RESE'MBLE, (V.) 1. To favour or be like, 2. To liken.
 RESENT, (V.) To be angry at, or feel resentment, to take well or ill.
 RESE'NTFUL, (A.) Full of resentment.
 RESENTMENT, (S.) A revengeful remembrance of an injury.

R E

RESERVATION, (S.) 1. A keeping in store, 2. A restriction. *L.*
RESERVE, (S.) 1. Things kept in store, 2. A restriction or limitation, 3. Discretion, wariness, 4. In Military Affairs, a body of troops, encamped by themselves in a line behind the other two lines.
RESERVE, (V.) To lay up for another use. *L.*
RESERVED, (A.) 1. Laid up in store, 2. Close, shy of speakings, 3. modest.
RESERVOIR, (S.) A large basin, pond or conservatory of water. *F.*
RESETTLED, (A.) Settled or fixed again.
RESIDENT, (A.) Resident.
RESIDE, (V.) To abide or continue. *L.*
RESIDENCE, (S.) 1. Dwelling, staying or residing 2. The settling of liquors.
RESIDENT, (S.) A minister of state, of less dignity than an ambassador or envoy, sent to continue for some time at the court of a foreign prince.
RESIDENT, (A.) That resides.
RESIDENTIARY, (S.) A canon residing at a cathedral church.
RESIDUAL, (S.) A residue or remainder.
RESIDUE, (S.) The rest, the remainder.
RESIGN, (V.) 1. To yield or give up, 2. To submit.
RESIGNATION, (S.) 1. A voluntary giving up, 2. An intire submission.
RESIGNEE, (S.) In Law, the person to whom a thing is resigned.
RESIGNER, (S.) The party who resigns.
RESILIENT, (A.) Recoiling, or rebounding. *L.*
RESIN, or Rósin, (S.) A substance oozing partly spontaneously, and partly by incision from several trees. *L.*
RESINIFEROUS, (A.) Producing resin.
RESINOUS, (A.) 1. Full of resin, 2. Of the nature of resin.
RESIST, (V.) To withstand or oppose.
RESISTANCE, (S.) 1. The act of opposing, 2. Not yielding to an external impression.
RESISTLESS, (A.) Irresistible.
RESOLVABLE, (A.) 1. That may be dissolvable, 2. That may be answered or explained.
RESOLVE, (S.) Resolution, or intention.
RESOLVE, (V.) 1. To decide or explain, 2. To design or purpose, 3. To reduce or turn into, 4. To dissolve or melt. *L.*

R E

RESOLVEDNESS, (S.) Firmness of resolution, constancy.
RESOLVE'ND, (S.) In Arithmetick, the number formed by the remainder in extracting square and cube roots.
RESOLVENTS, (S.) 1. Medicines which dissolve and disperse, 2. In Chemistry, liquors for dissolving metals and minerals.
RESOLUTE, (A.) 1. Stout, bold, 2. Fully resolved, 3. Steady, firm.
RESOLUTION, (S.) 1. Boldness, courage, 2. Determination, 3. Dissolving, 4. Reducing matter to its first principles.
RESOLUTIVE, (A.) Of a dissolving quality.
RESONANCE, (S.) Refounding. *L.*
RE'SORT, (V.) To repair to.
RE'SORT, (S.) 1. Frequency, assembly, meeting, 2. Concourse, confluence.
RE'SOUND, (V.) 1. To sound again, or echo, 2. To tell so as to be heard far.
RESOU'RCE, (S.) A person or thing to which we can apply for succour. *F.*
RESPECT, (S.) 1. Honour, reverence, 2. Esteem, regard, 3. In relation to. *F.*
RESPECTFUL, (A.) Full of respect.
RESPECTABLE, (A.) Worthy of respect.
RESPECTIVE, (A.) 1. Particular, 2. Relative.
RESPIRATION, (S.) Breathing. *L.*
RESPIRE, (V.) To breathe, to rest.
RE'SPITE, or Réspit, (V.) To put off.
RESPLENDENCY, (S.) Brightness, splendor, lustre.
RESPLENDENT, (A.) Bright, shining.
RESPOND, (V.) To answer, to correspond, to suit.
RESPONDENT, (S.) 1. A student in an university who answers an adversary in a disputation, 2. In Canon Law, he who makes answer to such questions as are demanded of him.
RESPONSE, (S.) An answer made by the clerk and people in divine service.
RESPONSIBLE, (A.) 1. Answerable, 2. Able to pay.
RESPONSORY Song, (S.) An anthem in which the choristers sing by turns.
REST, (S.) 1. The contrary of motion, 2. Sleep, 3. Residue or remainder, 4. In Musick, a pause, 5. Final sleep.
REST, (V.) 1. To repose, 2. To lean, stay, or rely upon, 3. To be satisfied.
RE'STHARROW, (S.) An herb.
RESTAURATION, (S.) A restoring, a re-establishing.

RESTIF,

RESTIFF, *Reftive or Refty*, (A.) Unwilling to stir, refolute againft going forward, obftinate, ftubborn, unruly.

RESTITUTION, (S.) 1. A reftoring or giving back again, 2. In Philofophy, the returning of elaftick bodies, forcibly bent, to their natural ftate.

RESTLESS, (A.) 1. That can take no reft, 2. Unquiet, without peace, 3. Unconftant, unfettled, continually in motion.

RESTORATION, (S.) A reftoring to a former ftate, recovery.

RESTORATIVE, (A.) Of a reftoring, or ftrengthening nature.

RESTORE, (V.) 1. To return, or give up again, 2. To put again into a former ftate and condition, 3. To retrieve.

RESTRAIN, (V.) 1. To curb, repress, or keep in, 2. To limit, to confine.

RESTRAINT, (S.) A curb, reffreffion, or confinement.

RESTRICTION, (S.) Reftraint, limitation, confinement.

RESTRICTIVE, (A.) 1. Preventive, 2. Binding, ftyptick.

RESTRINGE, (V.) 1. To bind, 2. To limit.

RESTRINGENT, (A.) Binding, making coftive.

RESTRINGENTS, (S.) Medicines of a binding quality.

RESULT, (V.) The iffue of a bufinefs.

RESULT, (S.) 1. To follow, accrue, or arife from, 2. To fly-back.

RESUME, (V.) To take up again. *L.*

RESUMPTION, (S.) A refuming.

RESUPINATION, (S.) Lying on the back.

RESURRECTION, (S.) A rifing again from the dead.

RESUSCITATE, (V.) 1. To rouse or awake, 2. To revive. *L.*

RESUSCITATION, (S.) A raifing up again.

RETAFL, (V.) To fell in fmall quantities.

RETAIN, (V.) To keep or hold faft.

RETAINABLE, (A.) That may be retained.

RETAINER, (S.) One who is only a perfon's fervant on particular occafions.

RETAINING FEE, (S.) The firft fee given to a ferjeant or counfellor at law, to keep him from pleading for the adverfe party.

RETAINKE, (V.) To take again.

RETALIATE, (V.) To return injury for injury, and good for good. *L.*

RETALIA'TION, (S.) The act of returning like for like.

RETARD, (V.) To flop or delay. *Z.*

RETCH, (V.) 1. To ftretch one's felf, as one that comes from fleep, 2. To ftain of endeavour to vomit. See **REACH**.

RETENTION, (S.) 1. The act of retaining, 2. Memory.

RETENTIVE, (A.) Apt to retain.

RETICULAR, (A.) Having the form of a net.

RETINUE, (S.) Train or attendants. *F.*

RETIRE, (V.) To retreat, or withdraw. *F.*

RETIRRED, (A.) 1. Departed, withdrawn, 2. Solitary. *F.*

RETIREMENT, (S.) 1. A retiring from company, 2. Solitude, 3. Private life.

RETORT, (V.) To throw back, to return. *L.*

RETORT, (S.) A chemical veffel.

RETOSS, (V.) To tofs back.

RETOUCH, (V.) To improve by touching any thing up.

RETRACE, (V.) To trace back.

RETRACT, (S.) In Farriery, a prick in a horfe's foot with a nail.

RETRACT, (V.) 1. To draw back, 2. To recant or unfay. *L.*

RETRACTATION, (S.) A recantation.

RETREAT, (V.) To retire. *F.*

RETREAT, (S.) 1. A going away, 2. A retiring place, 3. A beat of a drum fo called.

RETRENCH, (V.) 1. To cut off, or diminish, 2. To caft up a retrenchment.

RETRENCHMENT, (S.) 1. A cutting off, or diminiſhing, 2. In Fortification, a ditch bordered by a parapet, and ſecured by gabions or bapins laden with earth. *F.*

RETRENCHMENT *Particular*, In Fortification, that which is made in baſtions after ſome part of them have been taken.

RETRIBUTION, (S.) A requital, or recompence, repayment.

RETRIEVABLE, (A.) That may be retrieved.

RETRIEVE, (V.) To recover, get again or repair.

RETROACTION, (S.) A driving back.

RETROCESSION, (S.) In Aftronomy, the act of going backwards. *L.*

RETROGRADATION, (S.) In Aftronomy, a going backwards.

R E

RE'TROSPECT, (V.) To look or view backwards. *L.*
RETROSPE'CTION, (S.) looking backwards.
RETUND, (V.) To blunt.
RETU'RN, (S.) 1. A being come back, 2. An answer, 3. A requital, 4. A remittance, 5. In building, a part which falls away from the forefide of any strait-work, 6. In law, a certificate of what is done in the execution of a writ, 7. Repayment, 8. Profit, advantage, 9. Restitution, 10. A relapse.
RETU'RN, (V.) 1. To come back, 2. To restore, 3. To repay, 4. To reply.
RETU'URNS of a Mine, (S.) The turnings and windings of the gallery.
RETURNS of a Trench, (S.) In Fortification, the several windings and crooked lines of a trench.
REVEA'L, (V.) To discover. *L.*
RE'VEL, (V.) To make merry especially in the night, in a loose manner.
REVEL Rout, (S.) A disorderly company of people, drinking, singing and roaring.
RE'VELS, (S.) Night sports, such as dancing, masques, comedies, still in use in the inns of court, and some great men's houses.
REVELA'TION, (S.) A discovery.
REVE'NGE, (V.) To punish out of resentment for an injury received. *F.*
REVE'NGEFUL, (A.) Given to revenge.
RE'VENUE, (S.) Rent, income. *F.*
REVE'RBERATE, (V.) To strike, or beat back again. *L.*
REVERBERA'TION, (S.) 1. A striking or beating back, 2. In Chemistry, causing the flame to beat down again upon the metal in a furnace.
REVE'RBERATORY, (S.) In Chemistry, a furnace built close all round, and covered at the top.
REVE'RE, (V.) To reverence, to honour.
RE'VERENCE, (S.) An awful respect.
RE'VEREND, (A.) Worthy of reverence.
REVERE'NTIAL, (A.) Respectful, awful.
REVEREE', (S.) A being rapt in meditation.
REVE'RSE, (A.) 1. The wrong side, in opposition to the right, 2. Opposite, contrary.
REVE'RSE, (V.) 1. To turn upside down, 2. To abolish, or make void. *L.*
REVE'RSABLE, (A.) That may be reversed.

R H

REVE'RSION, (S.) 1. A returning back again, 2. In Law, a possession's returning to the former owner or his heirs, 3. The right a person has to any inheritance after the decease of another.
REVE'RT, (V.) To return back. *L.*
REVE'RTABLE, (A.) Subject to reversion.
REVI'CTUAL, (V.) To furnish again with victuals. *F.*
REVIE'W, (S.) 1. A looking over again, 2. In War, the appearance of a body of troops under arms to be viewed, and to perform their exercise. *F.*
REVILE, (V.) To abuse or rail at. *L.*
REVISA'L, (S.) A looking over a second time.
REVISE, (V.) To look over again. *L.*
REVISE, (S.) A second proof of a sheet corrected.
REVI'SIT, (V.) To visit again.
REVIVE, (V.) 1. To bring to life again, 2. To return to life, 3. To refresh, 4. To renew, 5. In Chemistry, the restoring a mixed body that has been dissolved, to its natural form. *L.*
REU'NION, (S.) A being reunited.
REUNITE, (V.) To unite or join together again, to reconcile.
REVO'CABLE, (A.) That may be revoked.
REVOCA'TION, (S.) A revoking, or recalling.
REVO'KE, (V.) 1. To recal, repeal, or make void, 2. To renounce at cards. *L.*
REVO'LT, (V.) To rebel.
REVO'LT, (S.) An insurrection or rebellion.
REVO'LVE, (V.) 1. To turn about, 2. To cast about in one's mind. *L.*
REVOLU'TION, (S.) 1. A rolling back, 2. A change in government, or remarkable turn of affairs, 3. In Astronomy, the turning round or return of any body to the place from whence it set out, 4. In Geometry, the motion of any figure round a fixed line as an axis.
REVU'LSION, (S.) In Physick, the turning a flux of humours from one part of the body to another. *L.*
REWA'RD, (S.) A recompence. *S.*
REWA'RDABLE, (A.) Worthy of being recompensed.
RHABDO'MANCY, (S.) Divination by a wand.

RHACHITIS,

RHACHITIS, (S.) A disease, generally called the rickets. *G.*
RHA'PSODY, (S.) An incoherent speech, in which the speaker is carried away by the beauties of his subject, the fervour of his passions, and the warmth of imagination. *G.*
RHEA, (S.) According to the old poets, the mother of the gods.
RHETORICAL, (A.) Belonging to rhetoric. *L.*
RHETORICIAN, (S.) One skilled in the rules of
RHETORICK, (S.) The art of persuasive eloquence.
RHEUM, (S.) A thin ferous humour occasionally oozing out of the glands of the mouth, throat, and nose.
RHEUMA'TICK, (A.) Belonging to the
RHEU'MATISM, (S.) An acute wandering pain, frequently accompanied with a small fever, swelling and inflammation. *G.*
RHINO'CEROS, (S.) A large Asian beast, which has a horn on his nose, and a skin so hard that it can scarce be pierced with a sword. That of Africa has two horns, one above another. *G.*
RHOMBO'DAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to a
RHOMBO'DES, (S.) A four sided figure whose opposite sides and opposite angles are equal, but neither equilateral nor equiangular. *G.*
RHO'MBUS, (S.) 1. A figure with four equal sides, but not right angled, 2. In Surgery, a kind of bandage.
RHU'BARB, (S.) A purging root. *L.*
RHYMES, (S.) The uniformity of sounds at the end of lines in poetry. *G.*
RHYMESTER, (S.) A versifier.
RHYTHMICAL, (A.) Harmonical.
RHUMB, (S.) A point of the mariner's compass. *G.*
RHUMB Lines, Lines drawn upon a chart from the points of the compass, to shew the bearing of any two places from one another.
RIAL, (S.) A Spanish silver coin, worth 7d. sterling.
RIB, (S.) 1. A side bone of the body, 2. A side timber of a ship, and boat.
RIBALDRY, (S.) Lewd or licentious talk.
RIBBON, or **Ribband**, (S.) A silk wove very narrow, for ornaments.
RIBBLE-RABBLE, (S.) Riff-raff, the refuse.

RIBROAST, (V.) To beat soundly.
RICE, (S.) An Indian corn well known.
RICH, (A.) 1. Wealthy, 2. Plentiful, 3. Fine, valuable, 4. Cloying, luxuriant.
RI'CHES, (S.) Wealth.
RICHNESS, (S.) Opulence, wealth, 2. Finery, splendour, 3. Fertility, fecundity, fruitfulness, 4. Perfection of any quality, 5. Pampering qualities.
RI'CHMOND, (S.) A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 207 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Saturday before Palm Sunday, 1st Saturday in July, and Holy Rood September 14.
RI'CHMOND, (S.) A town in Surry, 12 miles from London.
RICK, (S.) A stack of hay, or corn.
RI'CKETS, (S.) A distemper affecting the joints of children.
RI'CKETTY, (A.) Troubled with the rickets.
RI'CKMANSWORTH, (S.) A town in Hertfordshire, 22 miles from London, with a market on Saturday.
RID, (V.) 1. To gain ground in walking, 2. To free or disengage, 3. To clear.
RI'DDANCE, (S.) 1. Deliverance from, 2. Dispatch.
RI'DDLE, (S.) 1. A question, in which the truth is with the utmost art endeavoured to be concealed, 2. A kind of coarse sieve, 3. Any thing puzzling.
RIDE, (V.) To travel on horseback, or in a coach, or other vehicle, 2. To lie at an anchor, 3. To manage insolently.
RIDERS, (S.) 1. Persons who ride journeys to obtain orders from country customers, 2. In a ship, great timbers bolted on other timbers to strengthen them, when the ship is but slightly built.
RIDGE, (S.) The upper part of any long body, that has a gradual slope on each side.
RIDGEL, or **Ridgling**, (S.) A beast that has lost one stone.
RI'DICULE, (S.) The act of representing any thing in a ridiculous light.
RI'DICULE, (V.) To banter, or render.
RI'DICULOUS, (A.) Fit to be laughed at.
RI'DING. See **SKIMINGTON**.
RIDINGCOAT, (S.) A coat for a defence against the weather.
RIDINGHOOD, (S.) A hood used by women to keep off the rain.

RIDINGS, (S.) Three divisions of Yorkshire, called the East, West and North Ridings.

RIDOTTO, (S.) An entertainment of vocal and instrumental musick, dancing, &c. *L.*

RIFE, (A.) Common, epidemick.

RIFF-RAFF, (S.) The refuse.

RIFLE, (V.) To pillage, plunder or rob.

RIFT, (S.) A chink or cleft.

RIFT, (V.) 1. To cleave, to spit, 2. To belch, to break wind.

RIG, (V.) To fit out, to dress.

RIGADOON, (S.) A French dance performed in figures by a man and woman.

RIPPGING, (S.) All the ropes, sails, &c. belonging to a ship.

RIGHT, (S.) 1. Justice, equity, 2. Freedom from error, 3. In Law, any just title or claim. *S.*

RIGHT, (A.) 1. Straight, direct, 2. Just, equitable, 3. True not counterfeit, 4. Convenient, suitable.

RIGHT Angle, In Geometry, an angle of 90 degrees, whose legs stands perpendicular to each other.

RIGHT Hand, The hand on the side opposite to the heart, not the left.

RIGHT Sailing, When a voyage is performed by one of the cardinal points.

RIGHTEOUS, (A.) Just, upright.

RIGHTFUL, (A.) Lawful, honest, just.

RIGID, (A.) Severe, strict, rigorous. *L.*

RIGIDITY, (S.) Stiffness

RIGOUR, or **Rigor**, (S.) 1. Strictness, severity, 2. A convulsive quaking and coldness.

RIGOROUS, (A.) Severe, full of rigour.

RILL, (S.) A little brook.

RIM, (S.) The border or extremity.

RIME, (S.) Falling mist, hoar frost.

RIMY, (A.) Hazy, foggy.

RIND, (S.) 1. The bark of trees, 2. The skin of fruit.

RING, (S.) 1. An ornament for the finger of a circular form, whence circles and circular pieces of metal have the same name, 2. A number of bells.

RING, (V.) 1. To cause bells to sound musically, 2. To make any hollow vessel sound, 3. To sound, 4. To tinkle.

RINGBONE, (S.) In a horse, a callous substance growing in the hollow of the pastern, reaching half way round.

RINGDOVE, (S.) A wood pigeon.

RINGHEAD, (S.) A device for stretching wollen cloth.

RINGLEADER, (S.) The promoter or head of a faction, mob, riot, &c.

RINGLET, (S.) 1. A small ring, 2. A curl.

RINGTAIL, (S.) A kind of kite.

RINGWALK, (S.) With Hunters, a circular walk.

RINGWOOD, (S.) A town in Hampshire, 97 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are July 10, and December 11.

RINGWORM, (S.) A fester that grows in form of a ring.

RINSE, (V.) To wash slightly, as to wash the suds out of linnen, &c.

RIPOT, (S.) 1. Excess, debauchery, 2. A tumult, 3. In Law, the forcible doing an unlawful act by three or more persons.

RIPOTOUS, (A.) 1. Lewd, debauched, 2. Tumultuous, turbulent.

RIP, (V.) 1. To cut up, unfew, &c. 2. To pull the tiles from off a house.

RIPE, (A.) 1. Come to maturity or perfection, 2. Fully qualified.

RIPEN, (V.) To grow to maturity.

RIPIANO. See **REFIANO**.

RIPIER, (S.) One who brings fish from the sea coasts to the inland parts of a country.

RIPLEY, (S.) A town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire 184 miles from London with a market on Friday. Its fairs are August 25, 26, 27.

RIPPLE, (V.) 1. To wash gently over, as the surface of the sea over the sands, 2. To rub off the seed vessels of flax.

RIPPON, (S.) A town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 190 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are Thursday after January 24, Thursday after March 21, May 12 and 13, Holy Thursday, first Thursday after August 12, and November 22.

RISBOROUGH, (S.) A town in Buckinghamshire, 34 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fair is May 6.

RISE, (S.) 1. A spring or source, 2. Preferment, advancement, 3. Beginning.

RISE, (V.) 1. To spring up, 2. To ascend or go upwards, 3. To grow dearer, 4. To encrease, 5. To come above the horizon, 6. To get up from a fall, 7. To get out of bed, 8. To advance in riches, honour or station, 9. To join in a insurrection, 10. To elevate the stile.

RISIBILITY, (S.) A capacity for laughter. *L.*

RISIBLE, (A.) Capable of laughing. *L.*

RISK, (S.) Hazard, danger, venture. *F.*

RITE, (S.) A ceremony of the church.

RITUAL, (S.) A book containing the rites or ceremonies of any church.

RITUALIST, (S.) A stickler for ceremonies in religious worship.

RIVAL, (S.) A competitor. *L.*

RIVAL, (V.) 1. To stand in competition with another, 2. To emulate, to endeavour to excel.

RIVEL, (V.) To wrinkle.

RIVE, (V.) To split in sunder.

RIVEN, (A.) Rent, split, torn.

RIVER, (S.) A large stream of water.

RIVER-GOD, (S.) The tutelary deity of a river.

RIVET, (S.) An iron or brass pin with a head to fasten any thing together, by beating down the small end.

RIVET, (V.) To fasten with a rivet.

RIVULET, (S.) A small river. *L.*

RIXDOLLAR, (S.) A German silver coin; those of Liege, Mentz, Nuremberg, Lubek, of the Palatinate, and the old rixdollar of Hanover and Brandenburg worth 4s. 7d. Those of Frankfort, Lundenburg, of the late emperor Leopold, and the emperor Ferdinand III. 4s. 6d. Those of Ferdinand duke of Austria 4s. 5d. and those of Cologne and Holland 4s. 4d. sterling.

RIXMARK, (S.) A silver coin, current in Denmark, worth 11d. sterling.

ROACH, (S.) A fresh water fish.

ROAD, (S.) 1. A highway to travel in, 2. A place near the land, in which ships ride at anchor.

ROAM, (V.) To ramble or wander.

ROAN, (S.) A bay, black or sorrel colour, intermixed with white hairs.

ROAR, (V.) A word taken from the sound; to make a noise like a lion, an high wind, or sea.

ROAR, (S.) 1. The cry of a lion or other beast, 2. The sound of the wind or sea, 3. Any loud noise.

ROAST, (V.) 1. To dress meat by turning it round before a fire, 2. To play upon a person.

ROB, (V.) To strip people of cloaths, money, &c. by force.

ROBBERY, (S.) The forcibly taking away cloaths, money, &c.

ROBBINS, (S.) Small rops, with which the fail is tied to the yards.

ROBE, (S.) A long vest or gown. *F.*

ROBIN-RED-BREAST, (S.) A well known bird.

RO'BINGS, (S.) The long slips which turn back on the breast of a woman's gown and sleeves.

ROBU'ST, (A.) Strong, hale, sturdy. *L.*

ROCH Allum, A mineral salt of a very astringent nature.

RO'CHDALE, (S.) A town in Lancashire, 175 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are May 14, Whit-Tuesday, and November 7.

RO'CHESTER, (S.) A city in Kent, 31 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays and Fridays. Its fairs are May 30, and Dec. 11.

RO'CHEST, (S.) 1. A kind of lawn surplice worn by bishops, 2. A mantle worn by peers when the king comes to the house of lords.

ROCK, (S.) 1. A mass, hill or mountain of stone, 2. A distaff held in the hand.

ROCK, (V.) To roll from side to side.

RO'CKET, (S.) An herb.

RO'CKETS, (S.) A kind of fireworks of various forts.

RO'CKINGHAM, (S.) A town in Northamptonshire, 83 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fair is September 25.

RO'CKY, (A.) Abounding in rocks.

ROD, (S.) 1. A wand, 2. A bundle of birch twigs, 3. A land measure of 16 feet and a half.

RODOMONTA'DE, (S.) A vain glorious lie, a bluster, a rant.

ROE, (S.) 1. A kind of deer, 2. The milt or spawn of fish.

ROGA'TION, (S.) An asking, or desiring, a supplication.

ROGA'TION Week, (S.) The week but one before Whittuntide.

ROGUE, (S.) 1. A cheat, knave or villain, 2. A word of familiarity, as *pretty little rogue*, 3. a vagrant, 4. a wag.

RO'GUERY, (S.) 1. Knavery, villany, 2. Arch drollery, waggish tricks.

RO'GUISH, (A.) 1. Knavish, 3. Waggish.

ROLL, (V.) 1. To make a round body move along, on its axis, 2. To enwrap, to involve in a bandage, 3. To form into rolls, 4. To run along in a wavy stream, 5. To run on wheels, 6. To move tumultuously,

7. To move as a ship when at anchor by the agitation of the water.

ROLL, (S.) 1. A bundle of any thing rolled up, 2. Sixty skins of parchment rolled together, 3. The volute of a pillar, 4. A round piece of wood to wind a rope about, 5. A tool used by bookbinders, 6. A list of names, 7. A record, or register, 8. A mass made round.

Master ROLL, A list of the names of the soldiers in a regiment, company, &c.

Court ROLL, In a Manor, a list of the names, rents, &c. of each tenant.

The ROLLS, The office where the records in chancery are kept.

Master of the ROLLS. See **MASTER.**

ROLLS of Parliament, Registers of their proceedings wrote on parchment, and rolled up.

ROLLER, (S.) 1. A long and round piece of wood, stone, or iron, 2. A swathing band for young children.

ROLLINGPIN, (S.) A round piece of wood tapering at each end to mould paste.

ROLLY-POLLY, (S.) A sort of game, in which when a ball is rolled to a certain place it wins.

RO'MAN, (A.) Of, or belonging to Rome.

ROMAN Catholic, (S.) One who adheres to the doctrines of the church of Rome.

ROMAN Letter, The upright letter in which this line is printed.

ROMAN Order, The compositor order.

ROMA'NCE, (S.) A series of fictitious adventures in high life, in which the hero is carried through a number of improbable scenes, extricates himself successively from all his difficulties, and obtains the completion of his wishes.

ROMA'NCE, (V.) To talk beyond the truth, to lie, to forge.

RO'MANS, (S.) The antient inhabitant of Rome.

ROMA'NTICK, (A.) Fantastical, that favours of romance, improbable.

RO'MESCOT, (S.) Peter-pence, or a penny paid annually by every family to the pope.

RO'MISH, (A.) Popish.

RO'MNEY, or Rümney, (S.) A town in Kent, and one of the Cinque Ports, 72 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs is Aug. 21.

ROMP, (S.) 1. A rude, awkward, boisterous, untaught girl, 2. Rough, rude play.

ROMP, (V.) To play rudely, noisily and boisterously.

RONDEAU, (S.) A kind of French poetry.

ROOD, (S.) 1. A measure of land containing 220 yards, or the fourth part of an acre, 2. An old word for cross.

ROOF, (S.) 1. The top of a house, 2. The palate of the mouth. S.

Roof Trees, In a ship, slight timbers that bear up the gratings from the half deck to the forecattle.

ROOK, (S.) 1. A bird resembling a crow, 2. A cheat, or sharper, 3. One of the men at chess.

ROOK, (V.) To bubble or cheat.

ROO'KERY, (S.) A place with high trees, in which there are many rooks nests.

ROOM, (S.) 1. An apartment in a house, 2. The space that any body fills up, 3. Occasion, reason, opportunity.

ROO'MY, (A.) Large, spacious, wide.

ROOST, (S.) A perch or resting place for fowls.

ROOT, (S.) 1. The lowest part of all vegetables, 2. The rise or beginning of a thing, 3. A primitive word.

Square Root, In Arithmetick, a number which being multiplied by itself produces a power called a square.

Cube Root, A number which being multiplied twice by itself produces a power called a cube.

ROPE, (V.) To draw out in strings when pouring out, as some liquors do.

ROPE, (S.) A thick cord.

ROPE Yarn, (S.) The yarn of a rope untwisted.

RO'PEDANCER, (S.) One who dances on a rope.

RO'PEMAKER, (S.) He who makes ropes.

RO'PY, (A.) Slimy, hanging in strings.

ROQUELAURE, (S.) A sort of a cloak for men.

RO'SCID, (A.) Dewy.

RO'SARY, (S.) 1. A form of devotion addressed to the Virgin Mary, 2. A string of beads, with which the Roman Catholics number their prayers.

ROSE, (S.) A well known flower. L.

RO'SEATE, (A.) Smelling of roses.

RO'SEMARY, (S.) A fragrant plant.

ROSE'CRU'CIANS, (S.) A sect of philosophers who appeared in Germany in the 15th century. They pretended to know all

all sciences, especially medicine, and to be masters of abundance of important secrets.

RO'SEWATER, (S.) Water distilled from roses.

RO'SIN, (S.) Inspissate turpentine.

ROSS, (S.) A town in Herefordshire, 117 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday.

RO'STRA, or **Róstrum**, (S.) A kind of pulpit in the place of common pleas at Rome, set round with the beaks or stems of ships, from whence it derived its name; from this pulpit it was usual to harangue the people. *L.*

RO'STRUM, (S.) The beak of an alembick. *L.*

RO'SY, (A.) Of, or belonging to a rose.

ROT, (S.) A contagious disease among sheep.

ROT, (V.) To putrify, perish, or consume away.

ROTA'TION, (S.) 1. A turning round like a wheel, 2. Succession. *L.*

ROTE, (S.) Without book.

RO'TGUT, (S.) Poor ale or beer.

RO'THERHAM, (S.) A town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 141 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are Whitmonday, and Dec. 1.

RO'THWELL, (S.) A town in Northamptonshire, 69 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs is Trinity-Monday.

RO'TTEN, (A.) Corrupted, unsound..

RO'TUNDO, (S.) A round building. *L.*

ROTU'NDITY, (S.) Roundness. *L.*

ROVE, (V.) To wander about.

RO'VER, (S.) 1. A ramble, 2. A pirate, 3. An inconstant man.

ROUGH, (A.) 1. Rugged, uneven, 2. Hairy, 3. Tempestuous, 4. Tasting a little harsh, 5. Blunt, clownish, 6. Coarse.

ROU'GHCAS, (V.) 1. To plaster a wall in an uneven manner, 2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.

ROU'GHDRAUGHT, (S.) The first rudiments of a draught, a sketch.

ROU'GHHEWN, (A.) Rugged, unpolished, uncivil, unrefined.

ROU'GHNESS, (S.) 1. Unevenness of the surface, 2. Astringency of taste, 3. Harshness to the ear, 4. Ruggedness of temper, coarseness of manners, 5. Absence of delicacy, 6. Severity, 7. Violence of operation in medicines, 8. Inelegance of dress, 9. Storminess, 10. Coarseness of features.

ROU'NCEVAL Pease, (S.) A large sort of pease, first brought from Ronceval, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

ROUND, (A.) 1. In form either of a circle or ball, 2. Large, as a round sum.

ROUND, (S.) 1. A ring or circle, 2. A turn or tour about a division.

ROUND Heads, (S.) A name given to the parliament party in the reign of king Charles I.

ROUND House, (S.) The constables prison, in which he sits in the night.

ROUN'LY, (A.) 1. In a round form, 2. Openly, plainly.

ROUND Top, (S.) A frame of boards near the head of a ship's mast.

ROUNDE'LAY, **Rondeau**, or **Roundó**, (S.) A particular kind of verse, in which the last words turn back again to the first. *F.*

ROUSE, (V.) 1. To awake, 2. To excite or spur on.

ROUSSELE'T, (S.) An excellent kind of pear. *F.*

ROUSER, (S.) 1. One who rouses, 2. Any thing large.

ROUT, (S.) 1. A squabble or noise, 2. A defeat, 3. A road or path, 4. A large company of people of fashion met for gaming, &c.

ROUT, (V.) 1. To turn up the ground, 2. To put an army to flight, 3. To turn people out of a house.

ROW, (S.) A rank, or range of men or things.

RŌW, (V.) To tug at the oar.

RO'WEL, (S.) 1. That part of a spur which has the sharp points, 2. A seton, or holes in the skin, with a skain of silk, thread, &c. run through them.

RO'WER, (S.) One who rows a boat, galley, &c.

RO'YAL, (A.) 1. Kingly, or belonging to a king, queen, prince, &c. 2. Noble, grand, magnificent. *F.*

ROYAL Parapet, In Fortification, a breast-work raised on a rampart.

ROYAL Society, A society founded by king Charles II. for the improvement of natural knowledge.

RO'YALIST, (S.) One who espouses the king or queen's party. *F.*

RO'YALTIES, (S.) The prerogatives of a king or queen.

ROY'ALTY, (S.) Royal dignity. *F.*

RO'YSTON, (S.) A town partly in Hertfordshire,

fordshire, and partly in Cambridgeshire. It is 38 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are Ash-wednesday, Wednesday in Easter-week, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, first Wednesday in July, and Wednesday after Sept. 29.

RUB, (S.) 1. A hard wipe, 2. A banter or jeer, 3. An obstacle or hindrance.

RUB, (V.) 1. To scrub or wipe hard, 2. to fret.

RUBBER, (S.) 1. A rubbing cloth, 2. A whetstone for a scythe.

RUBBERS, (S.) Two games out of three.

RUBBISH, (S.) The refuse left in building, or whatever else is but of little value.

RUBRICK, (S.) 1. A direction put into the common prayer book, to shew the order in which it is to be read, 2. A remarkable title or sentence in the canon law.

RUBY, (S.) 1. A precious stone of a red colour, 2. Any red thing.

RUCTION, (S.) Belching. *L.*

RUDDER, (S.) The piece of timber that guides the ships. *S.*

RUDDE, (S.) Red earth.

RUDDY, (A.) Red, of a fresh colour.

RUDE, (A.) 1. Rough, unfinished, 2. Unlucky, roguish, 3. Uncivil, insolent.

RUDIMENTS, (S.) 1. Grounds, or first principles, 2. The first unshapen, beginning.

RUE, (S.) A bitter garden herb.

RUE, (V.) To be sorry for, to regret.

RUEFUL, (A.) 1. Sad, pitiful, 2. Terrible, dreadful.

RUELE, (S.) A genteel apartment, where the ladies receive visits.

RUFF, (S.) 1. An ornament for women's necks, 2. A fish.

RUFFIAN, (S.) An assassin, a robber.

RUFFLE, (V.) 1. To sew ruffles on a shirt, 2. To put in plaits, 3. To rumple, 4. To discompose the mind, 5. To flutter.

RUFFLES, (S.) An ornamental addition to the shirts or shifts of men or women.

RUG, (S.) 1. A rough woolen coverlid for a bed, 2. A coarse nappy cloth.

RUGBY, (S.) A town in Warwickshire, 126 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Aug. 21, and November 22.

RUGELY, (S.) A town in Staffordshire, 116 miles from London, with a market

on Tuesday. Its fairs are June 6, and Oct. 21.

RU'GGED, (A.) Rough, uneven, stormy.

RU'GINE, (S.) A surgeon's rasp.

RU'IN, (S.) The remains of demolished buildings.

RU'IN. (S.) Destruction. *L.*

RU'IN, (V.) 1. To undo, or bring to ruin, 2. To destroy, or lay waste, to demolish.

RU'INOUS, (A.) 1. Fatal, destructive 2. To Falling to decay.

RULE, (S.) 1. Command, sway, 2. A maxim, or received precept, 3. A guide or direction, 4. An instrument to direct the pen in drawing lines.

RUM, (S.) A spirituous liquor distilled from sugar canes.

RUM, (A.) Odd, queer, fantastical.

RUMB. See RUMS.

RU'MBLE, (V.) To make a noise like that of a heavy ball rolling along a hollow floor.

RUMFO'RD, (S.) A town in Essex, 11 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fair is June 24.

RU'MINANT, (A.) Chewing the cud.

RU'MINATE, (V.) 1. To chew the cud, 2. To meditate or think upon. *L.*

RU'MMAGE, (V.) 1. To remove goods, to search a ship's hold, to plunder.

RU'MMER, (S.) A large drinking glass.

RU'MOUR, (S.) A report.

RUMP, (S.) The tail piece of a bird, the buttocks, the tail of a sheep, that piece of beef which has part of the tail belonging to it.

RU'MPLE, (S.) A small pucker or plait.

RU'MPLE, (V.) To tumble or crease.

RU'MSEY, (S.) A town in Hampshire, 97 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Easter Monday, August 26, and November 8.

RUN, (V.) 1. To move swiftly, 2. To trickle down, 3. To flow along, 4. To meet with a good reception, to have a quick sale, 5. To have a course in any direction, 6. To evacuate matter as a sore, 7. To melt, 8. To make a gradual progress, 9. To run after, to search for, 10. To run over, to be so full as to overflow, to consider or read cursorily, 11. To run out, to spend more than is gained, to be at an end, to expatiate, 12. To run on, to talk without intermission, 13. To have a run, as a play, To be acted many nights together, 14. At long run a length, at the end.

RUN down, to drop or flow, to tire with running, to undervalue, to insult.

RUN Goods, To land them clandestinely without paying the duty.

RU'NAGATE, or **Rûnaway**, (S.) 1. One that has run away from his master, 2. An a postate.

RU'NDLET, (S.) A small cask.

RUNGS, (S.) Of a Ship, the ground timbers that lie athwart the keel, and form the floor.

RU'NNER, (S.) 1. One that runs fast, 2. A person who carries intelligence, 3. The upper stone of a mill, 4. A brewer's day book, 5. Of a ship, a rope running in a block or pulley for hoisting goods.

RUNT, (S.) 1. A Scotch or Welch cow, 2. A dwarf, 3. A canary bird above three years old.

RUPEE', (S.) An East India coin, worth about 2s. 3d. sterling.

RU'PTURE, (S.) 1. Burstiness, 2. A breach of friendship.

RU'RAL, (A.) Belonging to the country. *L.*

RURAL Dean, A clergyman appointed by the bishop and archdeacon to have jurisdiction over other ministers and parishes adjoining to his own living.

RUSH, (S.) A plant that grows in water.

RUSH, (V.) 1. To enter hastily, 2. To issue out with violence.

RUSK, (S.) A sort of spungy biscuit.

RU'SSET, (S.) A dark brown colour.

RUST, (S.) A canker or crust that grows upon iron, and other metals.

RU'STICAL, (A.) 1. Rusty, clownish, 2. Violent, forcible, boisterous.

RU'STICATE, (V.) 1. To reside in the country, 2. To banish into the country.

RUSTY' CITY, (S.) Clownishness, an unpolished behaviour, simplicity.

RU'STICK, (S.) 1. An husbandman, a hind, a country clown.

RU'STICK, (A.) 1. Of, or belonging to the country, 2. Plain, simple, homebred.

RUSTICK Gods, Those that presided over agriculture.

RUSTICK Order, In Architecture, that which hath rustick work, and is built in imitation of nature.

RUSTICK Work, In Architecture, where the stones of a building seem to be taken rough from the quarry, or are picked in holes, as if worn by falling drops of water.

RUSTLE, (V.) To make a noise like that of rushing among the boughs of trees, or of new silk.

RU'STY, (A.) 1. Covered with rust, 2. Strong and yellow like rust, as in bacon, 3. Much worn, as in cloaths.

RUT, (S.) 1. The deep track of a wheel, 2. The copulation of deer.

RU'THEN, (S.) A town in Denbighshire, N. Wales, 184 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are March 19, Friday before Whit Sunday, Aug. 8, Sept. 30, and Nov. 10.

RU'THFUL, (A.) 1. Tender, compassionate, 2. Worthy of compassion.

RU'THLESS, (A.) Pitiless, relentless.

RU'TLANDSHIRE, (S.) The smallest country in England. It is in the diocese of Peterborough, is about 40 miles in circumference, and contains 48 parishes, and two market towns.

RYAL. See **RIAL**.

RYE, (S.) One of the Cinque Ports, and a borough town in Sussex, is 64 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

RYE, (S.) A kind of corn.

RY'GATE, (S.) A borough town in Surry, 24 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are June 3, and Sept. 14.

S

S The eighteenth letter in our alphabet, is frequently used as an abbreviation, and 1. Stands for style, as N. S. new style, O. S. old style, 2. It stands for south, as S. E. south east, 3. It stands for *socius*, a companion, or *societatis*, of a society, as R. S. S. *Regiæ Societatis Socius* a fellow of the Royal Society, 4. S. S. S. stands for *stratum super stratum*, that is, layer upon layer, 5. In Music books it stands for solo, and signifies that in such place the voice or instrument performs alone, 6. And when pointed thus 'S' signifies that so much of the strain as has this mark set to it, is to be repeated over again, 7. Among Physicians, S. stands for *femis*, and signifies half what went before, 8. Among Physicians, S. N. stands for *secundum naturam*, or according to nature, 9. S. N. also stands for *Salvator noster*, or our Saviour.

SABA'OTH, (S.) Hosts or armies, as the Lord God of Sabaoth, the Lord God of hosts. *H.*

SABBATA'RIANS, (S.) A sect who keep the seventh day sabbath.

SABBA'TH, (S.) 1. The seventh day of the week, observed as a day of rest in commemoration of God's resting after the creation; and kept by Christians on the first day, in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ, 2. Time of rest.

SABBA'TICAL, (A.) Belonging to the sabbath.

SABELLIANS, (S.) A sect so called from Sabellius, who taught that the three persons in the Trinity were all one, as the body, soul and spirit, make one man.

SA'BLE, (S.) 1. A beast not unlike a pole cat, 2. Its fur, which is of a dark brown, 3. A black colour.

SA'BRE, (S.) A Turkish sword, thick on the back, and turned up towards the point.

SA'BULOUS, (A.) Gritty.

SA'CCHARINE, (A.) Having the qualities of sugar.

SACERDOTAL, (A.) Belonging to a priest, or to priesthood. *L.*

SACK, (S.) 1. A rich wine brought from the Canaries, 2. A gown worn by ladies, 3. A large bag.

SACK of Coals, Three bushels.

SACK of Cotton, From 100 and a half to 400 weight.

SACK of Wheat, Four bushels.

SACK of Wool, 26 stone, each stone being 14 pounds.

SACK, (V.) To pillage, plunder, burn or destroy a town.

SACKING, (S.) 1. Plundering laying waste, 2. A strong stuff made of hemp, for beds.

SA'CKBUT, (S.) A wind instrument.

SA'CKCLOTH, (S.) Cloth of which sacks are made.

SA'CKPOSSET, (S.) A Posset made with sack, sugar, milk and spice.

SA'CRAMENT, (S.) 1. A sacred mystery of religion; the two positive institutions of the Christian religion, baptism and the Lord's supper, are called sacraments; the papists reckon seven, 2. An oath.

SACRAMENTAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to a sacrament.

SACRAMENTARIANS, (S.) A name given by the papists to the Calvinists. *L.*

SA'CRED, (A.) 1. Holy, divine, 2. Venerable, worthy of reverence. *L.*

SA'CRIFICE, (S.) 1. An offering made to God on an altar by a regular priest, 2. Any thing destroyed.

SA'CRIFICE, (V.) 1. To offer up a sacrifice, 2. To devote or give up.

SA'CRILEGE, (S.) The stealing things out of a holy place. *L.*

SACRILE'GIOUS, (A.) Guilty of sacrilege.

SA'CRIST, (S.) A vestry keeper. *L.*

SAD, (A.) 1. Melancholy, sorrowful, 2. Strange, unaccountable, 3. Disagreeable, 4. Dark, dull, as a *sad colour*, 5. Bad.

SA'DDEN, (V.) To make sad.

SA'DDLE, (S.) A seat to fit the back of a horse.

SADDLE, (V.) 1. To cover with a saddle, 2. To load, to burthen.

SADDLEBA'CKED, (A.) Lowbacked.

SADDLER, (S.) A maker of saddles.

SA'DDUCEES, (S.) A sect among the Jews, who acknowledged only the five books of Moses, denied the being of angels and spirits, and the immortality of the soul.

SA'DDUCISM, (S.) The doctrine of the Sadducees.

SADNESS, (S.) A dejection of mind, seriousness.

SAFE, (A.) 1. Out of danger, 2. Trusty, secure. *F.*

SAFE, (S.) A cupboard with air holes to keep victuals in.

SAFECONDUCT, (S.) A Warrant of leave to pass through an enemies country.

SA'FEGUARD, (S.) Protection.

SA'FELY, (P.) without danger.

SA'FETY, (S.) Security.

SA'FFRON, (S.) The middle part or the flower of a plant.

SAGA'CIOUS, (A.) Wise, quick of scent.

SAGA'CITY, (S.) Wisdom.

SAGATHEE, (S.) A slight woollen stuff.

SAGE, (S.) 1. A wise man or great philosopher, 2. A plant well known.

SAGE, (A.) Wise, discreet, prudent.

SA'GITTARY, or Sagittarius, (S.) The archer, one of the signs of the zodiac, marked thus [♐] *L.*

SAGO, (S.) The pith of a tree in the East Indies, where they eat it when rice is scarce.

SA'ICK, (S.) A turkish trading vessel.

S A

SAIL, (V.) To move in a ship, boat, &c. by the help of sails.

SAIL, (S.) 1. A large piece of canvas fastened to the yards of a ship, 2. Ships, as a *fleet of twenty sail*.

SAILOR, (S.) A mariner.

SAINT, (V.) To canonize.

SAINT, (A.) Holy.

SAINT Anthony's Fire, (S.) A disease like a tetter.

SAKE, (S.) Account, consideration, regard.

SAKER, (S.) 1. In Falconry, a kind of hawk, 2. In Gunnery, a great gun.

SAKER, *extraordinary*, A cannon ten feet long, and carrying a ball of seven pounds five ounces.

SAKER ordinary, A cannon nine feet long, and carrying a ball of six pounds.

SAKER of the least Size, Is eight feet long, and carries a ball of four pounds 3 qrs.

SAL, (S.) Salt.

SAL Alkali, (S.) A salt extracted from the herb kali, and used in making glass.

SAL Armoniack, or **SAL Armoniack** (S.) A red salt found in several places; but what is used among us is factitious, it being a composition of urine, sea salt, and wood foot.

SAL Gumma, (S.) A transparent salt dug out of the earth in Poland.

SALA'CIOUS, (A.) Libidinous, lecherous. *L.*

SALA'CITY, (S.) Lust, wantonness.

SA'LAD, (S.) A dish of raw herbs. *F.*

SA'LAMANDER, (S.) A sort of spotted lizard, which will for a short time live in the flames. *G.*

SA'LARY, (S.) A stipend or allowance of wages. *L.*

SALE, (S.) A selling.

SA'LEABLE, (A.) Fit to be sold.

SA'LESMAN, (S.) One who sells all sorts of cloaths ready made.

SA'LIENT Angle, In Fortification, An angle which carries its point outwards from the body of the work.

SA'LINE, (A.) Salt, brinish.

SA'LIQUE Law, (S.) A law by which females are excluded from the crown of France.

SA'LISBURY, (S.) A city and bishop's see in Wiltshire, 84 miles from London. It is remarkable for its fine cathedral, and carries on a manufacture of fine flannels and long cloths, called Salisbury Whites;

S A

Its markets are on Tuesday and Saturday, and its fairs are Jan. 17, April 5, Oct. 13. The first Monday in Lent, Tuesday after Jan. 23, Monday before the 5th of April, Whitsun Tuesday, and Thursday after the 10th of October.

SA'LIVA, (S.) Spittle. *L.*

SALIVA'TIOUS, (A.) Belonging to the spittle. *L.*

SA'LIVATE, (V.) To flux, or cause a spitting.

SALIVA'TION, (S.) The exciting an uncommon quantity of spittle, to carry off some desperate disease.

SALLEN'DERS, (S.) Cracks in the bending of a horse's hough.

SALLET. See **SALAD**.

SALLOW, (S.) 1. The willow tree, 2. A yellowish paleness.

SA'LLY, (S.) 1. An issuing out of the besieged upon the besiegers, 2. A particular way of ringing a bell, 3. A flight of wit.

SALLY Port, A door in a fortification, through which a sally is made.

SALMANGUNDY, (S.) A kind of hotch potch, an Italian dish.

SA'LMON, (S.) A fine fresh water fish.

SALMON Trout, Young salmon.

SALMON Sculp, In Law, the young fry of salmon.

SALOO'N, (S.) A stateroom.

SALT, (S.) A most useful seasoning made of sea water, or particular springs, and also dug out of mines. *L.*

SALT, or **Saltfeller**, (S.) An utensil for holding salt.

SALT, (V.) To season with salt.

Essential SALT, A salt extracted from the juice of plants.

Fixed SALT, A salt extracted from the ashes of a plant, by boiling them and evaporating the liquor.

SALT Petre, A kind of mineral salt, the principal ingredient in gunpowder. *L.*

SALTA'SH, (S.) A seaport town in Cornwall, 226 miles from London. Its fairs are February 2. and August 5.

SA'LTER, (S.) A dealer in salt, saltfish, &c.

SA'LTISH, (A.) Somewhat salt.

SA'LVAGE, (S.) A recompence allowed for saving goods out of a wreck. *L.*

SALVA'TION, (S.) Preservation from danger or misery.

SALVATORY, (S.) A surgeon's box, with partitions for holding ointments, salve, &c.

SALU'BRIOUS, (A.) Healthful. *L.*

SALU'BRITY, (S.) Healthfulness. *L.*

SALVE, (S.) A medicinal composition for plaisters. *S.*

SALVE, (V.) 1. To heal differences, 2. To resolve a difficulty, 3. In Law, to save.

SAL'VER, (S.) 1. A plate of silver, glass, &c. used to set glasses of wine upon, 2. In Law, one that saves a ship or her cargo.

SAL'VO, (S.) 1. An exception, 2. A come off.

SALUTA'TION, (S.) A saluting, or accosting in a respectful manner. *L.*

SALUTARY, (A.) Wholefome, healthful. *L.*

SALUTE, (V.) 1. To accost with expressions of civility, 2. To kiss.

SALUTE, (S.) 1. A bow, &c. 2. A kiss, 3. A discharge of cannon or small arms by way of compliment.

SALUTI'FEROUS, (A.) Yielding health.

SAMBINI'TO, (S.) 1. A coat of sackcloth worn by penitents at their reconciliation to the church of Rome, 2. A canvas coat painted with devils, worn by persons condemned in the inquisition, when they go to the place of execution.

SAME, (A.) Not different, not another.

SAMENESS, (S.) Identity, not different.

SAMLET, (S.) A little salmon.

SAMPHIRE, (S.) A plant that grows on rocks near the sea.

SAMPLAR, (S.) 1. A pattern, 2. A piece of canvas, on which girls learn to mark letters, &c.

SAMPLE, (S.) A small part, given or shewn, as a pattern of the rest.

SANABLE, (A.) Curable. *L.*

SANATIVE, (A.) Of a healing quality.

SANCTIFICA'TION, (S.) A making holy. *L.*

SANCTIFY, (V.) To make holy.

SANCTIMO'NIAL, (A.) Belonging to holiness.

SANCTIMO'NIOUS, (A.) Devote, religious.

SANCTION, (S.) 1. Licence, authority, 2. A decree. *L.*

SANCTITY, (S.) Holiness, goodness.

SANCTUARY, (S.) 1. A holy place, 2. An asylum, or place of refuge.

SANCTUM SANCTO'RUM, (S.) The holy of holies, the innermost place of the Jewish temple, in which the ark was kept.

SAND, (S.) gravelly earth.

SANDS, (S.) The sandy shore of the sea.

SA'NDAL, (S.) A kind of slipper, open at the top, and fastened on with lachets. *L.*

SA'NDARACK, (S.) The best red arsenick.

Gum SANDARICK, (S.) The gum of the juniper tree.

SA'NDBACH, (S.) A town in Cheshire, 153 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are Easter Tuesday, and the first Thursday after September 10.

SA'NDERS, (S.) An Indian wood, of which there are three sorts, yellow, white and red.

SA'NDEVER, (S.) The scum that in making glass, arises from the ashes of the herb kali. *F.*

SANDS, (S.) The sandy shore of the sea.

SA'NDSTONE, (S.) A loose crumbling stone.

SA'NDWICH, (S.) A town in Kent, and one of the Cinque ports. It is 70 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fair is Dec. 4.

SA'NDY, (A.) 1. Gritty, 2. Covered with sand, 3. Red haired.

SANE, (A.) Sound in body and mind.

SA'NGIACK, (S.) A Turkish governor, next in dignity to a beglerbeg.

SANGUIFICA'TION, (S.) The turning of chyle into blood. *L.*

SANGUI'FLUOUS, (A.) Flowing with blood. *L.*

SA'NGUINARY, (A.) Blood thirsty, cruel. *L.*

SAN'GUINE, (A.) 1. Blood red, 2. Full of blood, and spirits, with high raised hopes, and eager in the pursuit of an object.

SA'NHEDRIM, (S.) The supreme court of justice among the Jews, which consisted of the high priest and seventy elders.

SA'NIES, (S.) A thin serous matter issuing from a wound. *L.*

SA'NITY, (S.) 1. Health, 2. Soundness of mind and memory. *L.*

SAP, (S.) 1. The juice of trees, herbs, &c. 2. The white part between the bark and the wood, 3. In War, digging a deep trench, in order to come under cover to the passage of the moat.

SA'PHIRE, (S.) A precious stone, of a beautiful transparent blue.

SA'PID, (A.) Of an high relish.

SA'PIENCE, (S.) Wisdom. L.

SA'PLESS, (A.) Without sap. B.

SA'PLING, (S.) A young tree. B.

SAPONA'CEOUS, (A.) Soapy, resembling soap.

SAPORI'FICK *Particles*, (S.) Such as by their action on the tongue occasion that sense we call taste.

SA'PPINESS, (S.) Abounding in sap.

SAPPING, (A.) Undermining.

SA'RABAND, (S.) A kind of dance. F.

SA'RCASM, (S.) A severe and biting jest, a keen reproach.

SARCA'STICAL, (A.) Satirical biting.

SA'RCENET, (S.) A thin silk. I.

SARCO'TICKS, (S.) Medicines proper to fill up wounds with new flesh. G.

SA'RDA, (S.) A precious stone of a flesh colour. G.

SARDO'NYX, (S.) A precious stone of a pale reddish colour.

SA'RPLAR *of Wool*, (S.) Half a sack or 40 tod.

SARSAPARI'LLA, (S.) An American plant, much used in physick.

SARSE, (S.) A fine lawn sieve.

SASH, (S.) 1. A kind of girdle, 2. An ornament worn by military officers, 3. A window of wooden work with large squares.

SASSAFRAS, (S.) A root of a tree used in physick.

SA'TAN, (S.) An adversary; the devil.

SATA'NICAL, (A.) Diabolical, of or belonging to satan.

SA'TCHEL, (S.) A small leather bag.

SA'TED, (A.) Cloyed. L.

SA'TELLITES, (S.) 1. The life guards of a king or prince, 2. In Astronomy, secondary planets moving round another planet, as the moon does round the earth; so called, from their always attending them.

SA'TIATE, (V.) To cloy, to glut.

SA'TIETY, (S.) A being cloyed. L.

SATISFACTION, (S.) 1. A being satisfied, or contented, 2. Payment, amendments, or reparation,

SATISFA'CTORY, (A.) Sufficient to give satisfaction.

SA'TISFY, (V.) 1. To please or content, 2. To convince.

SA'TTIN, (S.) a bright glossy silk. F. *Thread SATTIN*, A stuff wove with silk warp, and shot with linen yarn.

SATTINE'T, (S.) A thin sort of sattin.

SA'TURATE, (V.) 1. To fate or cloy, 2. To suffice, 3. To impregnate to the full.

SA'TURDAY, (S.) The seventh day of the week; so called from Seator or Saturn, one of the Saxon gods.

SA'TURN, (S.) 1. One of the heathen gods, said to be the son of Cælus and Vesta, and the father of Jupiter, 2. In Astronomy, the slowest of all the planets, and the most distant from the earth, 3. In Chemistry, lead.

SATURNA'LIA, (S.) Feasts celebrated by the Romans in honour of Saturn.

SATU'RNIAN, or Sâturnine, (A.) Belonging to the planet Saturn, 2 Golden.

SATURNINE *Complexion*, Of a dull, heavy, melancholy temper.

SATY'R, or Sâtire, (S.) A poem or discourse, in which the vices and follies of mankind are severely lashed, and the vicious rendered ridiculous. G.

SATY'RICAL, (A.) Sharp, severe, belonging to satyr.

SA'TYRIZE, (V.) To lampoon, or rally in a satyrical manner.

SA'TYRIST, (S.) A writer of satires.

SA'TYRS, (A.) 1. According to the poets, a kind of demigods, who had their upper parts like men, but with short horns upon their heads, and their lower parts like goats, 2. Lustful men.

SA'VAGE, (A.) Rude, uncivilized, unpolished, without the customs, fashions and vices of polite nations, cruel.

SA'VAGENESS, (S.) Wildness, cruelty

SA'VAGES, (S.) Men who live in the state of nature.

SAVA'NNA, (S.) Pasture ground in America, without wood.

SAUCE, (S.) Whatever is designed to improve the taste of other provisions by being eaten with them. F

SAU'CEBOX, (S.) A name given to one who is impertinent, or too free with superior.

SA'U ER, (S.) A small plate.

SAUCEPAN, (S.) A Skellet with a long handle, serving for various uses.

SAUCISSE, (S.) In Gunnery, a long train of powder sewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, in order to fire a bomb chest. *F.*

SAUCISSONS, (S.) Fattines or faggots made of large boughs of trees bound together to cover the men, raise breast-works, fill up ditches, &c. *F.*

SAUCY, (A.) Unmannerly, impertinent, malapert.

SAVE, (P.) Except.

SAVE, (V.) 1. To deliver, 2. To keep, 3. To spare. *L.*

SAVEALL, (S.) A small pan put in a candlestick to save the ends of candles.

SA'VINE, (S.) A shrub.

SA'VING, (A.) 1. Preserving, 2. Thrifty.

SA'VIOUR, (S.) One who saves or delivers. The redeemer.

SAUNTER, (V.) To stroll about in an idle or loitering manner.

SA'VORY, (S.) A potherb.

SA'VOUR, (S.) 1. Taste or relish, 2. Smell.

SA'VOUR, (S.) 1. To taste or have a taste, 2. To be like, or have something of.

SA'VORY, (A) Saltish, relishing.

SAVOY, (S.) A sort of cabbage first brought from Savoy.

SAU'SAGE, (S.) A kind of pudding made of pork, spices, &c. and put into hogs or sheeps guts. *F.*

SAW, (S.) An instrument for cutting beads, &c.

SAWS, (S.) Proverbs, or old sayings.

SAW, (V.) To cut with a saw.

SA'WFISH, (S.) A sea fish with a bone like a saw about three feet long, proceeding from the head.

SAWWORD, (S.) An herb with leaves jagged like a saw.

SAWYER, (S.) One whose business is to saw timber.

SA'XIFERAGE, (S.) A plant.

SAXMUNDHAM, (S.) A small town in Suffolk, 87 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are Holy Thursday, and December 23.

SAY, (V.) To tell or relate, to forsake.

SAYS, (S.) A thin sort of stuff. *F.*

SCAB, (S.) The dry scurf of a fore. *L.*

SCA'BBARD, (S.) The sheath of a sword.

SCABBARD, or Scaleboard, (S.) Thin

sheets of wood of which sword scabbards, &c. are made.

SCA'BBED, or Scabby, (A.) Having many scabs.

SCA'BROUS, (A.) Rough, rugged. *L.*

SCA'FFOLD, (S.) 1. A raised floor for the advantage of being seen, 2. For the viewing of public fights, 3. For the execution of malefactors.

SCA'FFOLDING, (S.) 1. Poles, boards, &c. erected for the convenience of building, 2. Implements for building scaffolds.

SCALA'DE, (S.) A furious attack upon a wall or rampart with scaling ladders.

SCALD, (V.) To burn with a hot fluid.

SCALE, (S.) 1. Part of the covering of a fish, &c. 2. The gammut or scale of music, 3. A line for measuring distances on a map, 4. In Mathematicks, the degree of any arch of a circle, or of right lines drawn on a ruler, as signs, tangents, &c. 5. A regular gradation.

SCALE, (V.) 1. To mount a wall with ladders, 2. To scrape the scales from fish.

SCALE'NUM, (S.) In Geometry, a triangle, whose sides are all unequal.

SCALES, (S.) A balance.

SCA'LLON, (S.) A kind of small onion.

SCALP, (S.) The skin that covers the skull.

SCALP, (V.) To cut or pull off the hairy part of the scalp, like the Americans.

SCA'LPER, (S.) A surgeon's instrument for scraping the bones.

SCA'LY, (A.) Covered with scales.

SCA'MBLE, (V.) 1. To endeavour to get by struggling with others, 2. To strangle, to rove about.

SCA'MMONY, (S.) A purging resinous gum, brought from the coast of Barbary. *G.*

SCA'MPER, (V.) To run away in a hurry. *F.*

SCAN, (V.) To canvass, or examine thoroughly. *L.*

SCAN a Verfe, to measure its feet.

SCA'NDAL, (S.) 1. Defamation, 2. Ignominy, shame, disgrace, 3. A stumbling block or offence. *G.*

SCA'NDAL, (V.) To slander or defame.

SCA'NDALIZE, (V.) 1. To defame, 2. To give offence.

SCA'NDALIZED, (A.) 1. Defamed, 2. Offended.

SCA'NDALOUS, (A.) 1. Abusive, defamatory

matory, 2. Disgraceful, 3. That gives offence.

SCANDA'LUM *Magnatum*, (S.) 1. A wrong done to any high personage by a false report, 2. The writ that lies for recovering damages upon it. *L.*

SCANT, (A.) 1. Less than is requisite, 2. Scarce, rare.

SCA'NTY, (A.) Less than is requisite in a garment, too narrow, not enough in compass.

SCA'NTLING, (S.) 1. Size or measure, 2. A little piece.

SCA'PULA, (S.) the shoulder blade.

SCA'PULAR, or Scapulary, (S.) A narrow piece of stuff worn by monks and nuns, which hangs down from the shoulders to the feet. *L.*

SCAR, or Escár, (S.) The seam or mark of a wound.

SCA'RAMOUCH, (S.) 1. Character of an Italian play, 2. A buffoon in a motley dress.

SCA'RBOROUGH, (S.) A town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, famous for its medicinal spring. It is 204 miles from London, and has a market on Thursdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are Holy Thursday, and Nov. 23.

SCARCE, (A.) 1. Rare, uncommon, 2. Not plentiful.

SCARCE, or Scarcely, (P.) Hardly.

SCA'RCITY, (S.) The opposite to plenty.

SCARE, (V.) To affright,

SCA'RECROW. (S.) A figure made of rags, &c. to frighten birds from fruit, corn, &c.

SCARF, (S.) An ornament of silk worn by women, divines, and military officers. *S.*

SCARF *Skin*, (S.) In Anatomy, the thin outward skin, The cuticle.

SCARIFICA'TION, (S.) A lancing or cutting.

SCA'RIFY, (V.) To lance or cut. *L.*

SCA'RLET, (S.) A bright red.

SCARP, (S.) In Fortification, the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place; or the sloping of a wall from the bottom of the work.

SCATE, (S.) 1. A sea fish, 2. An iron in the shape of a boat's keel, used for sliding on the ice.

SCATHE, (S.) Hurt, injury.

SCA'TTER, (V.) To disperse, or spread abroad.

SCA'Venger, (S.) A parish officer for cleansing the streets.

SCENE, (S.) 1. The painted canvas on the back of a stage, representing the place of action, 2. The continuance of the characters on the stage without interruption, 3. The various conditions, situations and appearance of people, places, &c.

SCE'NERY, (S.) The various scenes in a play.

SCENOGRA'PHICK, or Scenographical, (A.) Belonging to.

SCENO'GRAPHY, (S.) The representation of a building, or any other object, according to perspective, or as it appears to the eye. *G.*

SCENT, (S.) Odour.

SCENT, (V.) 1. To give a scent to, 2. To smell as a dog does.

SCE'PTER, (S.) The staff held by a king when he appears in ceremony.

SCE'PTICAL, or Scéptick, (A.) Belonging to.

SCE'PTICISM, (S.) The opinions of the Scepticks, which consisted in doubting of every thing, and affirming nothing; but keeping the judgment in an entire suspense.

SCHE'LLING, (S.) A base coin current in Holland, at 4d. value, tho' it is not really worth a penny.

SCHE'DULE, (S.) 1. A piece of paper or parchment annexed to a will or other writing containing some particulars omitted in the main writing, 2. A small inventory.

SCHE'ICK, (S.) An Arabian chief.

SCHEME, (S.) 1. A project, 2. A draught, plan or model, 3. A diagram.

SCHE'MER, (S.) A projector or contriver.

SCHERIF, (S.) A title of honour among the Arabians and other Mahometans, claimed by the descendants of Mahomet from Fatima his daughter, and Hali his son-in-law; these by way of distinction wear a green turban, while all others wear a white one.

SCH'RRHUS, (S.) A hard swelling of the glands without pain. *G.*

SCHISM, (S.) A rent or division in the church. *G.*

SCHISMATIC, or Schismatical, (A.) Guilty of schism.

S C

SCHOLAR, (S.) 1. A learner. 2. A person of learning.

SCHOLARSHIP, (S.) Erudition, or learning.

SCHOLASTICAL, or Scholastic, (A.) After the manner of scholars, or according to the method, rules, or sentiments of the schools.

SCHOLIAST, (S.) A commentator. G.

SCHOLIUM, (S.) A brief exposition or observation, or a remark relating to a proposition before treated of.

SCHOOL, (S.) A place where any thing is taught.

SCHOOL, (V.) To teach with superiority.

SCHOOLFELLOW, (S.) One bred at the same school.

SCHOOLMASTER, (S.) One who preaches and teaches in a school.

SCHOOLMISTRESS, (S.) A woman who governs a school.

SCHOOLMEN, (S.) Persons skilled in

SCHOOL Divinity. A divinity perplexed by blending the subtilties of logick and the peripathetic philosophy with articles of faith.

SCIA'GRAPHY, or Sciography, (S.) 1. A platform, or the first rude draught of a thing. 2. Dialling. 3. In Architecture, the draught of the inside of a building, shewing the conveniences of every room, and the thickness of the walls, timber, floors, &c. G.

SCIA'TERICAL, or Sciaterick, (A.) belonging to a fun-dial.

SCIA'TICA, (S.) The gout in the hip.

SCIENCE, (S.) Knowledge or erudition. L.

The seven liberal SCIENCES, are grammar, logick, rhetorick, arithmetick, geometry, astronomy, and musick.

SCIENTIFIC, or Scientifical, (A.) Causing or promoting knowledge.

SCIMITAR. See SCIMITAR.

SCINTILLA'TION, (S.) A sparkling.

SCHOLIST, (S.) one who knows things superficially.

SCIO'MACHY, (S.) A battle with a shadow.

SCIO'MANCY, (S.) 1. A divination by shadows. 2. A calling up the spirits of the dead by magick. G.

SCION, (S.) A graft or young shoot of a tree.

SCIRRHOUS, (A.) Belonging to a schirrus. G.

S C

SCISSILE, (A.) That will easily cleave.

SCISSURE, (S.) A cut, a cleft, a rent. L.

SCOTCH, (V.) To stop a wheel by putting something under it.

SCOFF, (V.) To deride, or make a mock of.

SCOFFER, (S.) One who derides another.

SCOLD, (V.) 1. To chide. 2. To brawl at.

SCOLD, (S.) A quarrelsome, noisy, abusive person.

SCOLLUP, (S.) 1. A shell fish. 2. A kind of indenting.

SCONCE, (S.) 1. A branched candlestick. 2. In Fortification, a small fort built for the defence of some pass, river, &c.

SCONCE, (V.) At the university of Oxford, to charge a certain sum in the buttery book, as a fine for a person's being guilty of an offence, or neglecting his duty.

SCOOP, (S.) 1. A deep wooden shovel to throw out water. 2. An utensil for scooping apples, oranges or lemons.

SCOOP, (V.) To lade cut. 2. To empty by lading. 3. To cut hollow.

SCOPE, (S.) 1. Purpose, end or design. 2. Room, latitude.

SCORBU'TICK, or Scorbutical, (A.) Belonging to, or afflicted with the scurvy.

SCORCH, (V.) To dry or parch with heat.

SCORE, (S.) 1. Twenty. 2. A Tally. 3. A reckoning. 4. Account or consideration. 5. In Music, the original draught of a composition.

SCORE, (V.) 1. To chalk up a reckoning. 2. To draw a Line under writing. 3. To impute or charge.

SCORIA, (S.) The dross of metal. L.

SCORN, (V.) to contemn or despise.

SCORNFUL, (A.) 1. Contemptuous, disdainful. 2. Acting in Defiance.

SCORPIO, (S.) A scorpion, one of the signs of the zodiac, mark'd thus [m]

SCORPION, (S.) 1. A Venemous creature, that has seven feet. 2. A scourge with plummets of lead at the end of the thongs. 3. A kind of cross bow for shooting invenomed Arrows. 4. A sea fish.

SCORPION Wort, or SCORPION Grass, (S.) An herb good against the sting of that venemous creature

SCOT

S C

SCOT, (S.) 1. A part or portion, 2. A Scotchman.
Scot Free (A.) 1. That pays nothing, 2. That goes unpunished.
Scotch Collops, or **Scots Collops**, Slices of Veal fried with forced meat.
SCOTS, (S.) The people of Scotland.
SCO'TOMY, (S.) A vertigo or swimming of the head causing dimness of sight.
SCOUL, or **Scowl**, (V.) To knit the brows and assume a furlly look.
SCOU'NDREL, (S.) A base fellow.
SCOUR, (V.) 1. To rub clean, 2. To purge by stool, 3. To run or scamper.
SCOURGE, (S.) A whip made of small cords, a whip for a top.
SCOUT, (S.) 1. A centinel who keeps guard in an advanced post, 2. One sent to bring news of an Army, 3. An advice boat, 4. A judge in Holland. *Du.*
SCRAG of Mutton, (S.) The part of the neck, next the head.
SCRA'GGY, (A.) Lean, bony, rugged.
SCRAMBLE, (V.) To snatch, catch at, or strive to mount by catching with the hands, and helping forward with the knees.
SCRANCH, (V.) To make a crashing noise with the teeth in eating.
SCRAPE, (V.) 1. To raze or rub off with the edge of a knife, scraper, &c. 2. To rake or amass, 3. To make a harsh noise, 4. To play ill on a fiddle.
SCRA'PER, (S.) 1. An iron to scrape the dirt from the soles of shoes, 2. A fidler.
SCRAPS, (S.) Small bits.
SCRATCH, (V.) 1. To claw or tear with the nails, 2. To wound slightly.
SCRA'TCHES, (S.) 1. Marks in the skin made with the nails, or pins, 2. In Horses, chaps between the heel and joint of the pastern.
SCRAWL, or **Scrawl**, (V.) To write in a careless manner.
SCREAM, (V.) To cry out in an articulate manner, as in terror or an agony.
SCREECH, (V.) To make a noise like a screech Owl.
SCREECH, (S.) A harsh horrid cry.
SCREECH-OWL, (S.) An Owl that hoots in the night, and is thought to be a bird of ill omen.
SCREEN, (S.) 1. A device to keep off the wind, 2. A device to keep off the fire, 3. A wooden frame grated for the sifting corn or gravel.

S C

SCREEN, (V.) 1. To shelter or protect, 2. To sift through a screen.
SCREW, (S.) One of the five mechanical powers, applied to a great variety of uses.
SCREW, (V.) 1. To fasten with a screw, 2. To press with a screw, 3. To extort.
SCRIBBLE, (V.) 1. To make scratches with a pen, 2. To write in a careless manner.
SCRIBLER, (S.) A paltry Author.
SCRIBE, (S.) 1. An expounder of the Jewish Law, 2. A writer. *L.*
SCRIP, (S.) A Budget or Bag.
SCRIPTURAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to the holy Scriptures. *L.*
SCRIPTURE, (S.) The writings of the Old and New Testament, 2. Writing.
SCRIPTURIST, (S.) One well versed in the Scriptures.
SCRIVENER, (S.) One who draws up and engrosses writings.
SCRO'FULA, (S.) The king's evil. *L.*
SCRO'FULOUS, (A.) Belonging to the king's evil.
SCROOL, (S.) 1. A slip or roll of parchment, 2. In Architecture, the horns in the Ionick, Corinthian, or Composite capitals.
SCRO'TUM, (S.) The bag that contains the testicles. *L.*
SCRUB, (S.) A sorry pitiful fellow.
SCRUB, (V.) To rub hard.
SCRUBA'DO, (S.) The itch.
SCRU'PLE, (S.) 1. A doubt of conscience, 2. Twenty grains, or the third part of a dram. *L.*
SCRU'PLE, (V.) 1. To be in doubt of the lawfulness of an action on a conscientious account, 2. To be dubious about any thing.
SCRUPULOUS, (A.) 1. Dubious, 2. Of a tender conscience, 3. Careful.
SCRUPULO'SITY, (S.) A being scrupulous, doubt.
SCRUTABLE, (A.) That may be examined into. *L.*
SCRUTINEER, (S.) One who examines and tells the Votes after balloting.
SCRUTINIZE, (V.) To examine, or make a strict enquiry. *L.*
SCRUTINY, (S.) 1. A diligent enquiry, 2. A gathering of votes and searching into the goodness of them.
SCRUTOIR or **Escrutoire**, (S.) A kind of cabinet with drawers, and a door opening downwards for the convenience of writing. *F.*
SCUD, (S.) A shower of Rain flying clouds, *SCUD*,

S C

SCUD, or **Scuddle**, (V.) To run hastily away.

SCUFFLE, (S.) A quarrel with a struggle or slight fighting.

SCUFFLE, (V.) 1. To strive together in a fray, 2. To endeavour to conquer difficulties.

SCULK, (V.) 1. To hide one's self, 2. To lurk about.

SCULL, (S.) 1. The brain pan, 2. A small oar, 3. One who rows with a scull.

SCULLER, (S.) 1. A boat rowed with sculls, 2. The waterman that rows it.

SCULLERY, (S.) A place to wash and scour the dishes in.

SCULLION, (S.) A kitchen drudge.

SCULPTOR, (S.) 1. An engraver, 2. A carver. *L.*

SCULPTURE, (S.) 1. Engraving, 2. Carving. *L.*

SCUM, (S.) The dross or froth that swims uppermost, on any boiling liquor.

SCUPPER Holes, (S.) Holes on the side of a ship, for the water upon the deck to run through.

SCUPPER Leathers, (S.) Leathers nailed over the scupper holes.

SCURF, (S.) A white, scaly, dry matter, peeling from the skin.

SCURFY, (A.) Having scurf.

SCURRLITY, (S.) A being

SCURRILOUS (A.) Using saucy, abusive expressions.

SCURVY, (S.) A disease in the blood, frequently attended with a stinking breath, weakness and livid spots.

SCURVYGRASS, (S.) An herb good against the scurvy.

SCUT, (S.) The short tail of a rabbit, hare and deer.

SCUTCHEON, (S.) A small piece of brass or iron set upon a lock, 2. In Architecture, the key or center stone of a building. See **ESCUTCHEON**.

SCUTTLE, (S.) 1. A wooden spout in a mill through which the flour runs, 2. A dust basket, 3. An utensil for throwing coals on the fire, 4. The bowl on the topmast of a ship.

SCUTTLES, (S.) 1. Square holes cut in the deck of a ship, 2. Little windows to let light into a cabin.

SCUTTLE, (V.) To run along in an affected manner.

SCYTHE, (S.) An instrument for mowing grass.

S E

SEA, (S.) 1. A large collection of waters running between two considerable tracts of land, and having a communication with the ocean, 2. A vast lake.

SEABORN, (A.) Produced by the sea.

SEABREEZE, (S.) Wind blowing from the sea.

SEACALF, (S.) An amphibious animal, otherwise called a seal.

SEACOAL, (S.) Pit coal brought to London by sea.

SEACOAST, (S.) Land near the sea.

SEACOW, (S.) The Manatee, a large bulky amphibious animal.

SEAFIGHT, (S.) A battle at sea.

SEAGULL, (S.) A water fowl.

SEAMAN, (S.) A sailor, a mariner.

SEAPIECE, (S.) A picture representing any thing at sea.

SEAPORT, (S.) A harbour for ships.

SEAROOM, (S.) The open sea.

SEASHELLS, (S.) Shells found on the sea shore.

SEASHORE, (S.) The coast of the sea.

SEASICKNESS, (S.) Sickness occasioned by the motion of the ship.

SEASIDE, (S.) The edge of the sea.

SEASERVICE, (S.) Any thing for the use of the men of war at sea.

SEATERM, (S.) A term of art proper to seamen.

SEASURGEON, (S.) A surgeon employed on board a ship.

SEAWATER, (S.) The salt water of the Sea.

SEAWARD, (A.) Towards the sea.

SEAFARING, (A.) Living or having their employment on the sea.

SEAL, (S.) 1. A sea calf, 2. The print of a coat of arms, &c. made on wax, 3. The instrument by which the impression was made.

SEALER, (S.) An officer in chancery, who seals the instruments drawn there.

SEALINGWAX, (S.) Hard wax made with gum-lac to seal letters.

SEAM, (S.) 1. The place where two pieces of cloth are sewed together, 2. Hogs lard, 3. A quarter or eight bushels of corn, 4. Of glass 120lb.

SEAMS, (S.) In a Ship, the places where the planks meet and are joined together, 2. The joints of stones in a building.

SEAMSTRESS, (S.) A woman employed in making up linnen.

SEAN, (S.) A long fishing net.

SEAR,

SEAR, (V.) To burn with a hot iron.
 SEARCLOTH, (S.) A plaister for pains, aches, &c. *S.*
 SEARCH, (S.) A seeking after, inquiry.
 SEARCH, (V.) 1. To seek after, 2. To probe, 3. To make enquiry.
 SEARCHER, (S.) One who searches, looks for, or examines.
 SEARSE, (S.) A lawn sieve.
 SEASON, (S.) 1. One of the four parts of the year, 2. A time proper for the doing any thing. *F.*
 SEASON, (V.) 1. To give any thing a relish with salt, pepper, &c. 2. To use or inure, by time or habit.
 SEASONABLE, (A.) 1. Done in season, 2. Convenient, proper.
 SEASONINGS, (S.) distempers to which strangers are subject on their arrival in the West-Indies, or other parts.
 SEAT, (S.) 1. Any thing to sit upon, 2. A gentleman or nobleman's country house, 3. The place where any thing or action is situated or done.
 SE/CANT, (S.) 1. In Geometry, a line that cuts another, or divides it into two parts, particularly the tangent.
 SECE/DE, (V.) To withdraw, or retire.
 SECE/SSION, (S.) A going aside or retreating. *L.*
 SECLU/DE, (V.) To shut out, or exclude. *L.*
 SECLU/SION, (S.) The act of secluding. *L.*
 SE/COND, (S.) 1. The next after the first, 2. One that backs or defends another, 3. The sixtieth part of a minute, the same part of a degree of any circle, marked thus [""], 5. In Music, The distance between any two tones or sounds that lie next to one another in the scale.
 SE/COND, (V.) 1. To back or aid, 2. To propagate or promote what another had begun, 3. To attend, to remark.
 SECOND-HAND, (A.) Any thing sold or bought after it has been used, or a second Time.
 SECOND Sight, (S.) A pretended kind of foresight or foreknowledge.
 SE/CONDARY, (S.) An officer next to the chief.
 SECONDARY, *Planets.* Those that move round other planets. *L.*
 SE/CONDINE. See SECUNDINE. /
 SE/CRESY, (S.) 1. Privacy, 2. The keeping secret

SE/CRET, (A.) 1. Hidden, 2. Privy or private, 3. Solitary, 4. Underhand. *L.*
 SE/CRET, (S.) A thing which few people know.
 SE/CRET, (V.) To conceal or hide. *L.*
 SE/CRETARY, (S.) A person who writes letters for a prince, governor, or particular society.
 SECRE/TE, (V.) To separate.
 SECRE/TION, (S.) 1. In Physic, the separation of one fluid from another by the glands, 2. The fluid secreted.
 SECT, (S.) A religious party.
 SE/CTARY, or SÉctarist, (S.) Of, or belonging to a sect.
 SE/CTION, (S.) 1. A cutting or dividing, 2. The part cut off, 3. A division in the chapter of a book, 4. A mark thus [§] sometimes put to distinguish such a division, 5. In Mathematicks, the cutting one plane by another, or a solid by a plane, 6. In Architecture, the perspective representation of the inside of a building. *L.*
 Conic SE/CTION, A figure made by the solid body of a cone's being supposed to be cut by a plane.
 SE/CULAR, (A.) 1. Temporal, belonging to this life, 2. Coming once in a century.
 SECTOR, (S.) A jointed ruler, on which are several lines of lines, as the line of lines, chords, tangents, secants, hours, numbers, latitudes and the inclination of the meridian. It is an instrument of great use in the mathematicks.
 SE/CULAR Priest, One who takes upon him the cure of souls, and is not engaged in a monastick life.
 SE/CULARIZE, (V.) To make secular.
 SECU/NDINE, (S.) In Midwifry, the after birth, or burthen. *L.*
 SECU/RE, (A.) 1. Safe from danger, 2. Fearless, 3. Wanting caution.
 SECU/RE, (V.) 1. To shelter or 2. To keep safe, 3. To make fast.
 SECU/RITY, (S.) 1. Safety, 2. Surety, for the payment of money, appearance, &c. 3. Unconcern, carelessness.
 SYDA/N, (S.) A close chair.
 SEDA/TE, (A.) Grave, composed, undisturbed, unruffled, serene.
 SEDA/TENESS, (S.) Composure of mind.
 SE DEFENDENDO, (S.) In Law, self defence.
 SE DE/NTARY, (A.) Sitting much, without bodily action, *L.*
 SEDGE,

SEDGE, (S.) A weed that grows in marshy places, narrow flags.

SE/DGY, (A.) Abounding with sedge.

SEDIMENT, (S.) That which sinks to the bottom. *L.*

SEDI/TION, (S.) Mutiny, popular tumult, and insurrection.

SEDI/TIOUS, (A.) Faction, mutinous.

SEDU/CE, (V.) To draw aside, or mislead.

SEDU/CER, (S.) One who misleads another.

SEDU/CTION, (S.) The act of misleading.

SEDU/LITY, (S.) Diligence, continual care.

SE/DULOUS, (A.) Diligent, assiduous.

SEE, (S.) 1. The seat or residence of an archbishop or bishop, 2. An episcopal jurisdiction.

SEE, (V.) 1. To discern objects with the eyes, 2. To conceive, apprehend, 3. To attend, to remark.

SEEDCAKE, (S.) A sweet-cake in which aromatic Seeds are mixt.

SEED, (S.) Those small bodies which in all plants and fruits is disposed by nature for the propagation of the kind, 2. The sperm of animals, 3. Race.

SEE/DLINGS, (S.) 1. In Botany, the roots of gillflowers which come from seed sown, 2. The tender shoots of plants newly sown.

SEEDPEARLS, (S.) Very small pearls.

SEEDTIME, The season of sowing.

SEEDSMAN, (S.) 1. He that sows seeds, 2. A dealer in Seeds.

SEE/DY, (A.) Running to feed.

SEE/ING, (S.) Perceiving external objects with the eyes.

SEE/ING, (P.) Since, forasmuch as.

SEEK, (V.) 1. To search, or look for, 2. To endeavour after, 3. To be at a loss.

SEEM, (V.) To appear. *F.*

SEEMLINESS, (S.) Comeliness, decency, comeliness, grace, beauty.

SEERWOOD, (S.) Dry wood,

SEESAW, (S.) A motion backward and forward.

SEEM/LY, (A.) Decent, becoming. *T.*

SEER, (S.) A prophet, One who sees.

SEETH, (V.) To boil. *S.*

SEETHER, (S.) A boiler, a Pot.

SE/GMENT, (S.) A piece cut from something. *L.*

SEGMENT of a Circle, In Geometry, a figure comprehended under one right line called a chord, and part of the circumference of a circle.

SE/GREGATE, (V.) To separate or put

apart, to separate from others.

SEI/GNIOR, or Signior, (S.) 1. A lord or master, 2. In law, the lord of a manor. *I. Grand SEIGNIOR.* See Grand.

SEI/GNIORY, (S.) A lordship.

SEINE, (S.) A net used in fishing.

SEI/SABLE, (A.) Liable to be seized.

SEIZE, (V.) 1. To lay hold of suddenly, or by violence, 2. To twist rope yarn round a rope. *F.*

SEIZURE, (S.) 1. Taking into custody, 2. Attachment, distress, 3. Possession, 4. A catch.

SEI/SIN, (S.) In Law, possession of, or a right to, lands and tenements..

SEISIN in Fact, (S.) An actual taking possession in person. *F.*

SE/LBY, (S.) A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 172 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are Easter Tuesday, June 22, and Oct. 10.

SE/LDOM, (P.) Not often.

SELE/CT, (A.) Chosen from amongst others. *L.*

SELENO/GRAPHY, (S.) A description of the moon.

SELE/CT, (V.) To chuse out.

SELF, (S.) One's own person. *B.*

SELF-APPLAU/SE, (S.) The delight that springs up in the mind from the consciousness of having done a good action, or one which we ourselves approve.

SELF-CONCEIT, (S.) An overweening opinion of ones own perfections.

SELF-DENI/AL, (S.) Denying ourselves what it is in our power to enjoy.

SELF-EVI/DENT, (A.) So clear and plain, as to need no proof.

SELF/FISH, (A.) Centring all our views in ourselves.

SELFISHNESS, (S.) Attention to our own interest in preference to others.

SELFHEA/L, (S.) An herb, otherwise called fanicle.

SELF-MURDE/R, (S.) A man's murdering himself.

SELF SAME, (A.) The very same.

SELL, (S.) A word used by builders for the lowest piece of timber in a timber building. *L.*

SELL, (V.) 1. To exchange goods for money, 2. To go off, or be brought up.

SE/LLERY, (S.) A fallad herb.

SE/LVAGE, (S.) The outward edge of cloth, silk, &c.

SE/MBLANCE, (S.) Resemblance. *F.*

SE/MEN,

SE/MEN, (S.) The seed either of animals or vegetables. *L.*

SEMENIFE/ROUS, (A.) Bearing seed.

SEMI/ANNULAR, (A.) Half round.

SE/MIBRIEF, (S.) A musical note of half the quantity of time with the brief.

SE/MICI/RCLE, (S.) A half circle.

SEMICI/RCLAR, (A.) In the form of a femicircle.

SEMICO/LON, (S.) Half a colon, or a point used in writing or printing, marked thus [;] it denotes a longer pause than a comma.

SEMDIA/METER, (S.) In Geometry, half the diameter of a circle.

SEMIDIAPHANOUS, (A.) Half transparent.

SEMILUNAR, (A.) Resembling a half moon.

SEMIMETAL, (S.) An imperfect metal.

SE/MINAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to seed.

SE/MINARY, (S.) 1. A seed plot or nursery for raising young trees or plants, 2. A school or college for the instruction of youth. *L.*

SE/MIOPACOUS, (A.) Half opaque or dark.

SE/MIOR/DINATE, (S.) A line drawn at right angles to, and bisected by the axis.

SEMI/PELLUCID, (A.) Half clear, half transparent.

SE/MIQUA'DRATE, or semiquatrate, (S.) The distance of 45 degrees between two planets.

SE/MIQUA/VER, (S.) In Musick, a note of half the length of a quaver.

SEMI/FEXTILE, (S.) The distance of 30 degrees between two planets.

SEMI/VOWEL, (S.) A consonant that has an imperfect sound, of which there are seven, *l, m, n, r, f, x, z.*

SE/MITO/NE, (S.) In Musick, a half tone.

SEMPITE/RNAL, (A.) Everlasting.

SEMP/STRESS, (S.) A woman who lives by sewing.

SE/NA, (S.) The leaves of a shrub brought from Alexandria. *L.*

SE/NATE, (S.) 1. The supreme council among the ancient Romans, 2. The parliament. *L.*

SENATE/HOUSE, (S.) The place of public council.

SE/NATOR, (S.) A member of the senate.

SEND, (V.) 1. To cause a person to go, or a thing to be carried, 2. To diffuse.

SENE/SCENCE, (A.) A growing old.

SENE/SCHAL, (S.) 1. A steward, 2. The head bailiff of a barony. *F.*

SENGREE/N, (S.) The herb houseleek.

SE/NIOR, (S.) the elder.

SEN/NIGHT, for *sevenight*, (S.) seven days, and seven nights.

SENIORITY, (S.) The Eldership.

SENSA/TION, (S.) The impression any object makes upon the senses.

SENSE, (S.) 1. The feeling pleasure or pain from impressions made on the outward senses, 2. An internal capacity of distinguishing ideas, and clearly discerning the propriety or absurdity of sentiments and actions, 3. Meaning, signification, 4. Consciousness, conviction.

Common SENSE, That perception of truth or falsehood which is common to all persons of sense, when a proper degree of evidence is laid before them.

Fine SENSE, A delicate perception proceeding from a refined imagination, and a clear, lively, and quick perception of the foul.

Moral SENSE, An inward taste or feeling, by which we distinguish between virtue and vice, beauty and deformity, harmony and discord; by which we start back from scenes of violence and horror, and by a kind of mechanical impulse endeavour to snatch from destruction a person in whose happiness we have no concern.

SE/NSELESS, (A.) 1. Without the sense of feeling, 2. Stupid, foolish.

SE/NSES, (S.) 1. The five external organs by which ideas are conveyed to the mind, 2. The reasoning faculty.

SENSIBI/LITY, (S.) A strong internal feeling, either of what concerns ourselves or others.

SE/NSIBLE, (A.) 1. Possessed of senses, 2. Arising from the sense, 3. Perceivable by the senses, 4. Judicious, of good sense, 5. Made to understand.

SE/NSITIVE, (A.) Having sense.

SENSORY, or *Sensorium*, (S.) That part of the brain in which we receive the idea of all impressions made by sensible objects.

SE/NSUAL, (A.) 1. Addicted to sensual pleasures, 2. Carnal, fleshly, 3. Affecting the senses,

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SENSUALITY, (S.) The gratification of the senses. *L.*
SENSUALIZE, (V.) To render sensual.
SENTIENCE, (S.) 1. As many words as are necessary to express one single sentiment, 2. Judgment or condemnation.
SENTENCE, (V.) To pass sentence upon, to condemn.
SENTE'NTIOUS, (A.) A full or short unconnected sentence.
SENTIMENT, (S.) A thought, or expression, 2. Opinion, judgment. *F.*
SUN'TINEL or Sentry, (S.) A soldier upon guard.
SENTINEL Perdue, A sentinell placed in a dangerous post.
SE'NTRY, (A.) Belonging to a sentry. As a **SENTRY-BOX.**
SE'PARABLE, (A.) Capable of being separated.
SE'PARATE, (V.) To part or divide.
SE'PARATE, (A.) Distinct. *L.*
SEPARA'TION, (S.) The act of separating.
SEPARATIST, (S.) One who separates himself from the established church.
SEPTA'NGULAR, (A.) Having seven angles.
SEPTE'MBER, (S.) The ninth month in the year, so called from its being the seventh from March. *L.*
SEPTE'NNIAL, (A.) Returning every seven years. *L.*
SEPTE'NTRIONAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to the north. *L.*
SE'PTICAL, or Sepsick, (A.) Having the power to promote putrefaction.
SEPTUAGE'SIMA, (S.) The third Sunday before Lent, so called from its being about seventy days before Easter. *L.*
SE'PTUAGINT, (S.) A Greek translation of the Old Testament out of the Hebrew, for the use of the Alexandrian Jews.
SEPU'LCHRAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to a
SEPU'LCHRE, (S.) A tomb or grave.
SEPU'LTURE, (S.) 1. The act of burying, 2. Interment, burial.
SE'QUEL, (S.) A series or succession, 2. A conclusion or consequence. *L.*
SE'QUENCE, (S.) A following in order.
SEQUE'STER, (V.) 1. To sever or divide, 2. To withdraw or retire from, 3. In Civil Law, a widow is said to sequester, when she disclaims all right to

the effects of her deceased husband, 4. In Common Law, to separate a thing in dispute from the possession of the contending parties. *L.*
SEQUESTRA'TION, (S.) 1. In the time of the Civil Wars, a seizing upon the estates of delinquents for the use of the commonwealth, 2. In Civil Law, the disposing of the goods and chattles of a deceased person, whose estate no man will meddle with, 3. In Common Law, separating a thing in dispute from the possession of both parties, 4. Collecting the fruit of a vacant benefice, for the use of the next incumbent, 5. The deprivation of the profits of a possession.
SEQUES'TRATOR, (S.) The person who sequesters.
SERA'GLIO, (S.) The palace in which the Grand Signior and other Eastern princes keep their concubines. *I.*
SE'RAPH, (S.) A Turkish gold coin, worth five shillings sterling.
SE'RAPH, or Séraphim, (S.) A spirit of the highest order of angels. *H.*
SERA'PHICK, (A.) Fiery, ardent, like the transports of a seraph.
SERA'SKIER, or Seraquíer, (S.) A general among the Turks.
SERENA'DE, (S.) Night musick under a lady's window.
SERE'NE, (A.) 1. Clear, calm, 2. Composed, tranquil.
Moß SERENE, A title of honour given to several princes, and to some republics.
SERE'NITY, (S.) 1. Clearness, calmness, 2. Tranquility, 3. A title of honour given to the chief magistrate of commonwealths.
SERGE, (S.) A thick woollen stuff.
SE'ERGEANT, (S.) 1. A lawyer of the highest degree below a judge, 2. An inferior officer of foot or dragoons, 3. A title given to some of the king's servants, **A SERJEANT SURGEON.**
SARGEANT at Arms, An officer who attends the House of Lords, to take offenders into custody.
SARGEANTS at Mace, Officers who attend the business of corporations, and arrest for debt.
SE'RIES, (S.) An order to train.
SE'RIOUS, (A.) 1. Sober, grave, 2. Of weight or importance, 3. In earnest. *L.*
SE'RMON

SE'RMON, (S.) A discourse delivered from the pulpit. *L.*

SE'ROUS, (A.) Watery, or belonging to serum. *L.*

SE'RPENT, (S.) 1. A snake, 2. A northern constellation, 3. A musical instrument, 4. A kind of liquib. *L.*

SE'RPENTINE, (A.) Winding about like a serpent.

SE'RPIGINOUS, (A.) Diseased with a kind of tetter.

SE'RRATED, (A.) Jagged like the teeth of a saw.

SE'RVANT, (S.) 1. One who serves or waits upon another, 2. A word of civility.

SERVE, (V.) 1. To attend or wait upon, 2. To do service, or acts of kindness, 3. To suffice, or be sufficient for, 4. To be in stead, or in the room of, 5. On Shipboard, to twist yarn, &c. round a rope to prevent its galling, 6. To act in war.

SE'RVICE, (S.) 1. The condition of a servant, 2. A friendly action, or whatever is of advantage to another, 3. A course of dishes served up at a table, 4. Divine service, or the worship of God, 5. The fruit of the service tree, 6. Military duty.

SE'RVICEABLE, (A.) Useful profitable, beneficial. *F.*

SE'RVILE, (A.) 1. Of, or belonging to a servant, 2. Slavish, mercenary, 3. Mean, abject, fawning.

SERV'ILITY, (S.) 1. Slavery, 2. Meanness, 3. Of an abject temper or behaviour. *L.*

SE'RVITOR, or Sérvitour, (S.) A scholar at Oxford, who waits upon another for his maintenance.

SE'RVITUDE, (S.) 1. Bondage, slavery, 2. The condition of a servant or slave.

SE'RUM, (S.) 1. Whey, 2. In Physick, a thin watery humour in the blood. *L.*

SESQUIA'LTHERAL Proportion (S.) In Geometry, so much and half as much more.

SE'SSION, (S.) 1. A setting, or meeting in council, 3. In Law, the sitting of justices in court upon commissions.

Session of Parliament, The time from their first sitting till they are either prorogued or dissolved.

SET, (V.) 1. To put or place, 2. To enchain or fix, 3. To plant, 4. To replace a bone, 5. To rub a razor on a hone, 6.

To make, as to *set a price*, 7. To go down as the sun, 8. To put bread, &c. into an oven, 9. To fix a bell topsy turvy, 10. To lie in wait, 11. To fix immoveably, 12. To regulate, to adjust, 13. To set to music, 14. To value, to rate, 15. To stake at play, 16. To embarrass, to perplex, 17. To *set about*, To apply to, to begin, 18. To *set against*, To place in a state of enmity, 19. To *set apart*, To neglect for a season, 20. To *set aside*, To omit for the present, to reject, to annul, 21. To *set by*, To regard, to esteem, to omit for the present, 22. To *set down*, To write down, To let a person out of a coach or other vehicle, 23. To *set forth*, To publish, to make appear, to display, to explain, 24. To *set forward*, To begin to go, to advance, 25. To *set off*, To recommend, to adorn, to embellish, 26. To *set on*, To animate, to incite, to attack, 27. To *set out*, To publish, to mark by boundaries, to adorn, to equip, to show, to display, to begin a journey, to begin the world, 28. To *set up*, To erect, to build, to exalt, to place in view, to raise with the voice, to advance, to begin a trade publicly, to profess publicly, to raise a sufficient fortune, 29. To *set to*, To apply himself to.

SET, (S.) A complete suit, or assortment.

SETA'CEOUS, (A.) A bristly.

SE'TON, (S.) A kind of issue or rowel in the neck, made by running a needle through the skin, and keeping the wound open with the skein of silk.

SETTE'E, (S.) A long seat with a back to it.

SETTE'E-BED, (S.) When the bed and bedsteads folded up make a sort of a settee.

SE'TTER, (S.) 1. A setting dog, 2. A bailiff's follower, &c.

SE'TTING, (S.) 1. Putting, bread, pies, &c. into an oven, 2. Watching a person, &c. to know when and where he goes in and out, 3. In Gardening, planting, 4. At Dice, laying a certain sum upon the main, 5. In Astronomy, the descent of a planet below the horizon.

SETTING Dog, (S.) A dog trained up for setting partridges, pheasants, &c.

SE'TTLE, (S.) A town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 200 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are Tuesday before Palm-sunday, Good-friday, and

S E

and every other Friday till Whitsunday, April 26, Aug. 18 to 21, and first Tuesday after October 27.

SE'TTLE, (V.) 1. To fix, regulate, or establish, 2. To calm or pacify, 3. To fall to the bottom, 4. To fix one's abode, or opinion, 5. To make a settlement, 6. To grow still, to rest, 7. To choose a method of life.

SE'TTLE, (S.) A wooden bench with a back to it.

SE'TTLEBED, (S.) One that turns up and forms a seat.

SETTLEMENT, (S.) 1. A fixed place of abode, 2. Settled revenue, 3. A rent or estate settled upon a person, 4. An agreement or bargain.

SE'VEN, (S.) The number VII. or 7, S.

SE'VENFOLD, (A.) Seven times as much.

SE'VENOKE, (S.) A town in Kent, 20 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are July 10, and Oct. 12.

SEVENTEEN, (S.) The number XVII. or 17. S.

SE'VENTY, (S.) The number LXX. or 70. S.

SE'VER, (V.) To separate. L.

SE'VERAL, (A.) 1. Divers, sundry, 2. Particular, as *our several interests*.

SE'VERALLY, (P.) Separately.

SEVE'RE, (A.) 1. Stern, austere, 2. Hard, rigorous, exact.

SEVE'RITY, (S.) 1. Sternness, austerity, 2. Rigour, harshness.

SEW, (V.) To work with a needle.

SE'WER, (S.) 1. An officer who places the meat upon the table of a king or nobleman, 2. A passage to carry off water or filth.

Commissioners of SEWERS, Persons appointed by act of parliament, to see that canals, drains, and common sewers are kept in good order.

SE'WET, (S.) The kidney fat of beasts.

SEX, (S.) 1. The distinction of male and female, 2. Womankind.

SEXA'GENARY, (A.) belonging to the number sixty. L.

SEXA'GESSIMA, (S.) The second Sunday before Lent, so called from its being about sixty days before Easter.

SEXA'NGLED, (A.) Having six angles.

SEXE'NNIAL, (A.) 1. Of six years continuance, 2. Done every sixth year. L.

SE'XTAIN, (S.) A stanza of six lines.

S H

SE'XTANT, (S.) 1. The sixth part of a circle, 2. An instrument used as a quadrant.

SEX'TILE, (S.) The distance of 60 degrees between two planets.

SE'XTON, (S.) A church officer.

SE'XTUPLE, (A.) Sixfold. L.

SHA'B'BY, (A.) Meanly dressed, paltry.

SHA'CKLES, (S.) 1. Fetters, 2. Handcuffs.

SHAD, (S.) A fish.

SHADE, (S.) 1. A shadow or shelter, 2. The different shadows in painting, 3. A thin capuchin, worn by ladies in summer, 4. Darknets, 5. Coolnets, 6. A spirit, a ghost.

SHADES of Silk, &c. Several parcels, each of which grows regularly darker than the other.

SHADE, (V.) 1. To shelter from the sun beams, 2. To make shades in painting, embroidery, &c.

SHA'DOW, (S.) A degree of darkness caused by a body's intercepting the light.

SHA'DOW, (V.) 1. To darken, 2. To protect, 3. To mark with various degree of colours.

SHA'DOWY, (A.) Producing a shadow, unsubstantial.

SHA'DY, (A.) Affording shelter from the heat of the sun.

SHAFT, (S.) 1. An arrow, 2. The body of a pillar, 3. Among Miners, a hole like a well, to let air into a mine.

SHA'FTSBURY, (S.) A town in Dorsetshire, 103 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Saturday before Palm-sunday, June 24, and November 22.

SHAG, (S.) 1. A stuff in imitation of velvet, 2. A sea fowl.

SHA'GGED, or Shágg, (A.) Having long rough hair.

SHAGREE'N, (S.) 1. A kind of rough grained leather, 2. A silk with small knots on the surface.

SHAKE, (V.) 1. To cause, to move, 2. To agitate, or give a hasty and violent motion, 3. To quake or shiver, 4. In Music, to trill, 5. To weaken.

SHA'LLOP, (S.) A small light vessel.

SHA'LLow, (A.) Not deep.

SHA'LLow, (S.) A flat or bank covered with but little water.

SHALOO'N, (S.) A thin woollen stuff, chiefly used for lining mens cloaths,

SHALO'T

SHALO'T, (S.) A small fort of onion.
SHAM, (S.) A pretence, a sham, or imposture.
SHAM, (A.) False, pretended.
SHA'MADE. See **CHAMADE**.
SHA'MBLES, (S.) A place filled with butchers shops.
SHA'MBLING, (A.) moving awkwardly.
SHAME, (S.) 1. An uneasiness at having done, or seeing others do what appears unseemly, 2. Disgrace, dishonour.
SHA'MEFACED, (A.) Bashful, timorous.
SHA'MEFUL, (A.) Scandalous, disgraceful.
SHA'MELESS, (A.) Impudent, audacious, wanting modesty.
SHA'MOY, (S.) 1. A wild goat, 2. Its skin dress'd. *F.*
SHANK, (S.) 1. The leg of a man, 2. The fore leg of a horse from the knee to the pastern joint, 3. The stalk of a plant, 4. The stem of a tobacco pipe, 5. The funnel of a chimney, 6. The beam, or longest part of an anchor.
SHA'NKER, (S.) A pocky sore or bōtch.
SHAPE, (S.) Form, proportion.
SHAPE, (V.) 1. To form, 2. To steer, or direct, 3. To mould.
SHA'PELESS, (A.) Unformed without the proper proportions.
SHARD, (S.) A broken tile, or on earthen pan.
SHARE, (S.) A part or portion.
Plough SHARE, (S.) A broad pointed iron, which cuts and turns up the soil.
SHARE, (V.) 1. To divide into shares, 2. To partake of.
SHA'REBONE, (S.) The bone under the *Pubes*, or at the bottom of the belly.
SHA'REWORT, (S.) The name of an herb.
SHARK, (S.) A greedy, large, and voracious sea fish.
SHARP, (A.) 1. Keen, or cutting well, 2. Shrill, 3. Piercing, as, as the sight, 4. Quick, lively, ingenious, 5. Acrimonious, 6. Sour, 7. Keen, or hungry, 8. Severe, rigorous, 9. Biting as in words, 10. Fierce, fiery.
SHARP, (S.) In Musick, a mark importing that the note before which it is placed must be half a note shriller than it otherwise would be.
SHARP, (V.) To trick or cheat.
SHA'RP-SET, (A.) Eager, hungry.
SHA'RPEN, (V.) To make sharp.

SHA'RPER, (S.) A cheat, a petty thief.
SHA'TTER, (V.) 1. To shake or break to pieces, 2. To endamage by a sudden shock.
SHA'TTERBRAINED, or *Shatterbrained*, a giddy headed, hairbrained.
SHAVE, (V.) To scrape of the hair with a razor, 2. To oppress by Extortion.
SHA'VEE, (S.) 1. A barber, 2. One attentive to his interest.
SHA'VINGS, (S.) 1. Thin pieces pared from boards, horn, &c. 2. The rough edges cut off from books.
SHEAF, (S.) A bundle of wheat tied up in the straw, 2. A bundle of arrows.
SHEAR, (V.) To cut the wool from sheep, &c.
SHEA'RER, (S.) One who shears sheep.
SHEA'RMAN, (S.) One who shears cloth.
SHEARS, (S.) A large pair of scissors.
SHEATH, (S.) 1. A case for a knife, &c. 2. A scabbard for a sword.
SHEATHE, (V.) To put a sword into the scabbard.
SHEATHE a Ship, To case the bottom with thin boards.
SHED, (S.) A shelter made of boards.
SHED, (V.) To spill or pour out.
SHEEP, (S.) An animal well known.
SHEE'PISH, (A.) Silly, simple, bashful.
SHEE'PCOAT, or *Sheepfold*, (S.) A moveable inclosure to put sheep in, to prevent their going astray in the night.
SHEEPSHEARING, (S.) The time of shearing sheep, the feast made at that time.
SHEEPSEGE, (S.) Made diffident, amorous look.
SHEER, (A.) 1. Thin, clear, open, as *sheer muslins*, &c. 2. Gone quite off, or away, 3. Unmingled, pure.
SHEER, (V.) A ship is said to *sheer*, when she is not steered steadily.
To SHEER off, To steer away.
SHEERNESS, (S.) A strong fortified town in Kent, about 37 miles from London.
SHEET, (S.) 1. A large piece of linnen to lay on a bed, 2. A piece of paper uncut, and as large as it was made. *S.*
SHEETANCHOR, (S.) The largest anchor in a ship.
SHEET of Water, In a Garden, a spread fall of water, which by passing over a level represents something like a sheet.
SHE'FFIELD, (S.) A town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, famous for the great quantity

corn set up together, 4. In Turnery, sixty soap dishes, trays, &c. 5. A rough dog.

SHOCK, (V.) 1. To shake by violence, 2. To offend or disgust.

SHOCKING, (A.) Amazing, dreadful.

SHOE, (S.) 1. A covering for the foot, 2.

An iron to prevent the hoof of an horse from being worn and hurt by travelling.

SHOE, (V.) To nail shoes to the hoof.

SHOEBOY, (S.) A boy that cleans shoes.

SHOEINGHORN, (S.) A horn to facilitate the getting on of shoes.

SHOE/MAKER, (S.) One whose trade is to make shoes.

SHOETYE, (S.) A string to tie the shoes instead of buckles.

SHOOT, (V.) 1. To grow, 2. To dart, or cast forth, 3. To run or fly swiftly, 4. To fire a gun, 5. To wound with shot, 6. To throb like an aching pain, 7. To stand out, as a cape or head land, 8. to make freight with a plane, 9. To empty, as corn out of a sack, &c.

SHOOT, (S.) 1. The letting of a gun or pistol, 2. Young branch of a tree.

SHOP, (S.) 1. An office for selling wares, 2. A work room.

SHOPBOARD, (S.) A bench or table on which work is done.

SHOPBOOK, (S.) A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

SHOPMAN, (S.) A man who serves in a tradesman's shop.

SHO/PKEEPER, (S.) One who keeps a shop.

SHO/PLIFTER, (S.) One who steals while he only pretends to cheapen wares.

SHORE, (S.) 1. The land on the sea side, 2. A prop, a buttress. See *Sawza*.

SHORE up, (V.) To prop.

SHO'REHAM, (S.) A seaport town in Suffex, 55 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fair is July 25.

SHO'RLING, (S.) The skin of a sheep whose wool has been cut off.

SHORN, (A.) Sheared or clipped off.

SHORT, (A.) 1. Of small length, 2. Blunt, snappish, 3. Brittle.

SHO'RTEN, (V.) 1. To make shorter, 2. To grow shorter, 3. To lop.

SHORTHAND, (S.) A method of writing in compendious characters.

SHORTSIGHTED, (A.) 1. Near sighted, 2. A little discernment.

SHORTWAISTED, (A.) Having the

space between the armpit and the hip short.

SHORTWINDED, (A.) A breathing quick.

SHOTFREE, (A.) Not required to pay a reckoning.

SHOT, (S.) 1. All sorts of bullets, 2. A reckoning, 3. The act of shooting.

SHO'TTEN, (A.) 1. Spawned, 2. Turned to curds and whey.

SHOVE, (V.) To push or thrust,

SHO'VEL, (S.) A kind of broad spade.

SHO'VELBOARD, (S.) A long Table on which they slide round pieces of brass, as near as they can to the farther end.

SHO'VELLER, (S.) A bird also called a pelican.

SHOULDER, (V.) 1. To jostle with the shoulder, 2. To lay on the shoulder.

SHOULDER, (S.) The upper part of the arm where it is joined to the body.

SHOULDERBELT, (S.) A Belt which comes cross the shoulder.

SHO'ULDERKNOT, (S.) A knot of strings fastened to the shoulder of some officers in the army, and footmen.

SHOULDER of an Arrow, The broad part of the head.

SHOULDER of a Bastion, In Fortification, that part where the face and flank meet.

SHOULDERING Piece, In Carpentry, a bracket.

SHOUT, (S.) A loud acclamation, an hurra.

SHOW, (S.) 1. A publick fight, something exposed to view for money, 2. An object attracting notice, 3. A splendid appearance, pomp, 4. External appearance, 5. Plausibility.

SHOW, (V.) 1. To expose to fight, to exhibit to view, 2. To give proof of, to make appear, 3. To publish or make known, 4. To instruct, to teach, 5. To point the way, to direct.

SHO'WER, (S.) The falling of rain, hail, snow, &c.

SHO'WER, (V.) To rain fast and in large drops.

SHO'WRY, (A.) 1. With frequent showers, 2. Inclined to produce showers.

SHO'WY, (A.) Gaudy, pompous.

SHRED, (S.) A waste piece of cloth, silk, &c.

SHRED, (V.) To cut small.

SHREW, (S.) A scold, or a bawling contentious woman.

SHREWD, (A.) Arch, smart, subtle, mischievous.

SHREWSBURY, (S.) The principal town in Shropshire, 157 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Its fairs are Saturday next after March 15, Wednesday after Easter week, Wednesday before Whitsunday, July 3, Aug. 12. Oct. 2. and Dec. 12.

SHRIEK, (S.) A shrill inarticulate cry, occasioned by fright or surprise, a scream.

SHRILL, (A.) Sharp, applied to found.

SHRIMP, (S.) 1. A small sea fish, 2. A little wrinkled old man, a dwarf.

SHRINE, (S.) The case that contains the body or relics of a saint.

SHRINK, (V.) 1. To contract or lessen, 2. To fall back or withdraw as from danger.

SHRIVE, (V.) 1. To confess to a priest, 2. To hear such confession.

SHRIVELED, (A.) Wrinkled.

SHRO'PSHIRE, or Sálöp, (S.) An inland county, 34 miles long, 25 broad, and 134 miles in compass; it abounds in pits of coal, and mines of lead, iron, &c. It has 170 parishes, 15 market towns, and sends 12 members to parliament.

SHROUD, (S.) A covering for the dead.

SHRO'VETIDE, (S.) The time in which our ancestors went to shrive, or confess.

SHROVETuesday, (S.) The day before Lent.

SHROWD, (V.) To cover or shelter.

SHROWDS, In a Ship, The great ropes fastened over the heads of the masts, and below to the ship's sides.

SHRUB, (S.) Brandy or rum mixed with the juice of oranges or lemons and sugar.

SHRUBS, (S.) A kind of trees, whose stems have not the solidity of wood, or timber.

SHRUG, (V.) To draw up the shoulders, commonly by way of contempt or pity.

SHRUNK, (A.) Contracted.

SHU'DDER, (V.) To shiver, or tremble.

SHUFFLE, (V.) 1. To move the feet, scarcely taking them from the ground, 2. To mix the cards, 3. To quibble, or prevaricate, to play mean tricks.

SHUN, (V.) To avoid, to endeavour to escape.

SHUT, (V.) 1. To enclose, 2. To stop up.

SHUTTERS, (S.) Boards joined together, to shut up windows.

SHUTTLE, (S.) In Weaving, a kind of little wooden box, shaped like a boat.

SHY, (A.) 1. Coy, bashful, 2. Reserved, wary, 3. Suspicious, jealous.

SI'BYLINE, (A.) Belonging to the

SI'BYLS, (S.) Certain heathen prophetesses, who it is said were inspired by Jupiter; but their works are now generally allowed to have been wrote by some Christian.

SPOCCITY, (S.) Dryness. *L.*

SICK, (A.) 1. Ill, indisposed, 2. Having an inclination to vomit, 3. disgusted.

SICKEN, (V.) To fall sick, to languish.

SICKLE, (S.) A cutting instrument of a semicircular form, for reaping corn.

SICKLY, (A.) Unhealthy, languid.

SICKNESS, (S.) 1. Illness, disease, indisposition, 2. Faintness, a being inclined to vomit.

SIDE, (S.) 1. The edge of any thing that is long, 2. Any place, or external part of a body, 3. The flank, 4. Half of an animal body, 5. Party, 6. Part or behalf.

SIDEBOARD, (S.) The side table on which conveniences are placed for those that eat at the other table.

SIDEBOX, (S.) Inclosed seats on the side of a Theatre.

SIDELONG, (A.) Not in front, not direct.

SIDELAYS, (S.) In Hunting, dogs let slip at a deer as he passes.

SIDELING, (A.) Moving sideways.

SIDER, See CIDER.

SIDERATION, (S.) 1. The blasting of trees, 2. A being suddenly deprived of the use of one's limbs, 3. In Surgery, a mortification. *L.*

SIDE'RIAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to the stars.

SIDESADDLE, (S.) A Woman's saddle for a horse.

SIDESMAN, (S.) 1. An assistant to a churchwarden, 2. In Carving, a bone on the sides of the ramp of a fowl.

SIDEWAYS, (P.) Along the side, by the side.

SIDMOUTH, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 158 miles from London. Its fairs are Easter Tuesday, and Monday after St. Giles's day Sept. 1.

SIEGE, (S.) The encamping of an army round a place, with a design to take it either by famine, or by main force. *F.*

SIEVE, (S.) 1. A device for separating the finer parts of a thing from the grosser.

SIFT, (V.) 1. To separate the finer part of

- of a powder from the groffer by a sieve, 2. To endeavour by artful questions to discover a secret.
- SIGH**, (V.) To fetch breath deeply, an involuntary expression of the trouble of the mind, to lament, to mourn.
- SIGHT**, (S.) 1. The sense of seeing, 2. A shew or spectacle, 3. Appearance.
- SIGHTLESS**, (A.) Without sight
- SIGHTLY**, (A.) Pleading to the sight.
- SIGIL**, (S.) A pretended charm to cure diseases, and avert cross accidents. *L.*
- SIGN**, (V.) To ratify by hand or seal.
- SIGN**, (S.) 1. A motion made with the hand or features of the face to intimate ones desires, 2. A mark or token, 3. A device hung out at a publick house or shop, 4. In Algebra, a mark used as a contraction, 5. A wonder, a miracle.
- SIGNAL**, (S.) A sign or token. *L.*
- SIGNAL**, (A.) Remarkable, eminent.
- SIGNALIZE**, (V.) To render remarkable by a singular and notable action.
- SIGNATURE**, (S.) 1. A mark, sign or character, 2. A person's hand set to a writing, 3. Among Naturalists, the resemblance of a vegetable or mineral to any part of a man's body. *L.*
- SIGNET**, (S.) A seal set in a ring.
- Privy SIGNET*, (S.) A seal with which the king seals his private letters, &c.
- Clerk of the SIGNET*, An officer who constantly attends the principal secretary of state, who has the custody of the privy signet.
- SIGNIFICANCE**, or **Significancy**, (S.) 1. Consequence, importance, 2. A being
- SIGNIFICANT**, (A.) Expressive, emphatical, important.
- SIGNIFICATION**, (S.) Sense or meaning. *L.*
- SIGNIFY**, (V.) 1. To preface, 2. To mean or imply, 3. To notify or declare, 4. To be of some consequence. *L.*
- SIGNPOST**, (S.) 1. Whatever a sign hangs upon, 2. A sign.
- SILENCE**, (S.) Stillness, cessation of noise or speaking, secrecy.
- SILENCE**, (V.) 1. To make silent, 2. To put to a nonplus, 3. To suspend a clergyman.
- SILENT** (A.) 1. That holds his peace, 2. Still, peaceful, not talkative.
- SILIQUEOUS**, (A.) Having pods which contains seeds.
- SILK**, (S.) 1. A fine soft thread spun by
- filkworms, 2. Any thing made of silk.
- SILKEN**, or **Silk**, (A.) Made of soft silk.
- SILKMERCER**, (S.) A dealer in silk.
- SILKWEAVER**, (S.) A weaver of silk.
- SILKWORM**, (S.) The worms that spins silks.
- SILKY**, (A.) 1. Made of silk, 2. Soft, pliant.
- SILL**, (S.) The threshold of a door.
- SILLABUB**, (S.) A summer liquor made of new milk, cyder or wine, and sugar.
- SILLON**, (S.) In Fortification, an elevation made in the middle of a moat, to fortify it, when too broad.
- SILLY**, (A.) Simple, foolish, artless.
- SILVER**, (S.) 1. A metal next in value to gold, 2. Money made of silver.
- SILVERED**, (A.) Done over with silver.
- SILVERSMITH**, (S.) One who makes silver vessels, or that works in silver.
- SIMILAR**, (A.) Alike. *L.*
- SIMILARITY**, (S.) Likeness.
- SIMILE**, (S.) A comparison, or continued metaphor.
- SIMILITUDE**, (S.) Likeness, resemblance. *L.*
- SIMITAR**, or **Scimitar**, (S.) A broad crooked sword used by the Turks.
- SIMMER**, (V.) To boil gently.
- SIMNEL**, (S.) A sort of cake.
- SIMONIACAL**, (A.) Of, or belonging to
- SIMONY**, (S.) The buying and selling church livings, or other spiritual things.
- SIMPER**, (V.) 1. To smile, as if very much pleased, 2. To smile foolishly.
- SIMPLE**, (A.) 1. Plain, innocent, without disguise, 2. Unmixed, uncompounded, 3. Weak, silly. *L.*
- SIMPLER**, (S.) One who gathers, or has skill in
- SIMPLES**, (S.) Medicinal herbs and drugs.
- SIMPLETON**, (S.) A silly or simple person, a foolish fellow.
- SIMPLICITY**, (S.) 1. Plainness, innocence, an undisguised heart or countenance, 2. Weakness, silliness.
- SIMPLING**, (S.) Gathering medicinal herbs in the fields or gardens.
- SIMPLY**, (P.) 1. Merely, 2. Without mixture, 3. Sillily, foolishly.
- SIN**, (V.) To act inconsistently with our duty either as men, or as christians, &c.
- SINCE**, (P.) 1. From, or after that time, 2. Seeing that.
- SINCERE**, (A.) Honest, true, ingenuous, unhurt, pure.
- SINCERELY**,

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SINCE'RELY, (P.) With sincerity. *L.*
SINCE'RITY, (S.) Honesty, undisguised truth, freedom from hypocrisy.
SINE, (S.) In Geometry, a right line drawn from one side of an arch perpendicular upon the diameter.
SIN'E/CURE, (S.) 1. A church benefice without cure of souls, 2. A lucrative office without employment.
SIN'EW, (S.) The strong tendinous part of a muscle.
SIN'EWY, (S.) Nervous, strong, with large sinews,
SINFUL, (A.) Wicked.
SING, (V.) 1. To make music with the voice, 2. To relate actions in verse.
SINGE, (V.) To sear or burn lightly.
SIN'GLE, (A.) 1. Alone, 2. Unmarried.
SINGLE, (V.) 1. To choose out one from among others, 2. To take alone, 3. To separate.
SIN'GLENESS, (S.) Simplicity.
SIN'GULAR, (A.) 1. One particular person or thing, 2. Extraordinary, remarkable, 3. Special, particular, 4. Odd, affecting singularity. *L.*
SINGULA'RITY, (S.) 1. The being but one, 2. Uncommonness, 3. Peculiarity in dress or behaviour, 4. A curiosity.
SIN'GULARIZE, (V.) To distinguish.
SIN'ISTER, (A.) Indirect, unfair, unlucky.
SIN'K, (S.) 1. A drain to carry off water, &c. 2. A place to wash dishes in.
SINK, (V.) 1. To fall to the bottom, 2. To go lower, 3. To dig a pit, 4. To bend under a burthen, 5. To blot or let in the ink, 6. To faint, 7. To keep back part of a sum of money, 8. To decay, 9. To bring low.
SIN'LESS, (A.) Free from sin.
SIN'NER, (S.) A transgressor.
SINOPER, (S.) A red mineral, otherwise called ruddle.
SIN'US, (S.) 1. In Geography, a gulf, or bay, 2. The clefts between the strata of earth in mines, 3. In Surgery, a cavity, in which pus is collected.
SIP, (V.) To drink or sup a little at a time.
SIP'HON, (S.) A tube for drawing liquors out of one vessel into another, without raising the drops. *G.*
SIP'PET, (S.) A thin piece of bread sopt in any agreeable liquor,

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SIR, (S.) A title of honour; when placed before a christian name, it is a proper title for a baronet and a knight.
SIRE, (S.) Sir, or father, a title sometimes given to crowned heads, *F.*
SIRENS, (S.) Fabulous creatures, by some called mermaids; others contend, that they were partly virgins, and partly fowls. *G.*
SIRIUS, (S.) The dog star. *L.*
SIRNAME, (S.) The name of the sire or father, a family name.
SIR'RAH, (S.) A term of contempt, and sometimes of familiarity.
SIS'TER, (S.) A female born of the same father and mother, or one of them. *L. S.*
SIS'TERHOOD, (S.) A society of nuns.
SIT, (V.) 1. To rest upon a seat, 2. To be assembled, 3. To continue upon eggs, as a hen, 4. To be placed, to be painted.
SITE, (S.) Situation.
SITFAST, (S.) A hard knob on a horse's back proceeded from a hurt by the saddle.
SITTING, (S.) 1. The posture of sitting on a seat, 2. The time in which a person sits for his picture, 3. The time during which an assembly sits, 4. The meeting of an assembly, 5. The time a person sits without rising.
SIXPENCE, (S.) A silver coin, which is half a shilling.
SITHE. See **SUTH**.
SITUATE, or **SITUATED**, (A.) Seated, placed.
SITUATION, (S.) 1. The manner or place in which a thing is situated or seated, 2. State or condition.
SIX, (S.) The number VI. or 6.
SIXTEE'N, (S.) The number XVI. or 16.
SIX'FOLD, (S.) Six times as much.
SIXTY, (S.) The number LX. or 60.
SIZE, (S.) 1. Bulk, 2. Leather dissolved in water by boiling till it becomes glutinous; a gelly, 3. Figurative bulk.
SIZ'INESS, (S.) Glutinous, viscosity.
SIZY, (A.) Viscous, glutinous.
SIZ'ER, (S.) A scholar of the lowest degree at the university of Cambridge.
SKAIN, or **Skein**, (S.) 1. A sort of Irish dagger, 2. A small quantity of yarn, thread, or silk, wound upon a reel, and tied together.
SKATCH, or **Skotch**, (V.) To stop the wheel

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wheel of a cart or waggon, by putting something under it.

SKATE, (S.) A sea fish.

SKATE/LETON, (S.) The bones of an animal, fastened by art, in their natural order.

SKA'LLET, (S.) A small vessel with feet for boiling. F.

SKEPTICK SKEPTICAL, *Skepticism*, are commonly wrote with an *Sc*, but not so properly as with an *Sk* on account of the pronunciation.

SKETCH, (S.) A rude draught.

SKETCH, (V.) To draw the out lines of a thing.

SKEW, (A.) On one side. T.

SKEWER, (S.) A slender wooden or iron pin, the first used by butchers, and the last by cooks.

SKIFF, (S.) A small ship boat. F.

SKILFUL, (A.) Knowing.

SKILL, (S.) Knowledge.

SKILLET. See **SKILLET**.

SKIM, (V.) 1. To take off the top of any liquid, 2. To throw, 3. To run or fly swiftly, 4. To brush the surface lightly.

SKIMMER, (S.) A kitchen utensil. F.

SKIMMINGTON, (S.) A mock procession performed in ridicule of a woman who has beaten her husband.

SKIN, (S.) 1. The hide of an animal, 2. The rind of fruit.

SKIN, (V.) 1. To flea an animal, 2. To skin over, as a wound.

SKINNER, (S.) A dealer in skins.

SKINNY, (A.) 1. Having much skin, 2. Lean.

SKIP, (V.) To leap or jump.

SKIPJACK, (S.) An upstart.

SKIPKENNEL, (S.) A servant that wears a livery, spoken in contempt.

SKIPPER, (S.) The master of a ship.

SKIPTON, (S.) A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 181 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are March 23, Palm Sunday eve, Easter eve, 1st Tuesday after Easter, 2d Tuesday after ditto, 3d Tuesday after ditto, Whitfuneve, Aug. 5. Nov. 20 and 22.

SKIRMSH, (S.) A short irregular engagement with an enemy.

SKIRTS, (S.) 1. The parts of a garment below the waist, 2. The borders of a country, 3. The midriff of an animal,

SKIT, (S.) 1. A whim or fancy, 2. A jeer or banter.

SKI'TTISH, (A.) Wanton, frolicsome.

SKREAM, (S.) A sudden loud inarticulate cry, occasioned by a fright, or violent pain.

SKREEN. See **SCREEN**.

SKY, (S.) The azure vault which surrounds the earth.

SKY Colour, (S.) A fine lightish blue.

SKY Lark, (S.) A bird that mounts and sings very high in the air.

SKY Light, A window on the eaves of a house.

SKYROCKET, (S.) A rocket that flies high.

SLAB, (S.) 1. A puddle, 2. The outside board sawn from a piece of timber, 3. A thin piece of marble, for a fire hearth, &c.

SLABBER, (V.) 1. To drivel, to let spittle fall out of the mouth, 2. To spill drops of liquor in pouring it out or otherwise.

SLA'BBY, (A.) Plabby, dirty.

SLACK, (S.) Coal dust, or coal broken into very small bits.

SLACK, (A.) 1. Loose, not tight, 2. Backward, slow.

SLA'CKEN, (V.) 1. To loosen, 2. To grow slack, 3. To abate or grow remiss.

SLAG, (S.) The dross of metal.

SLAKE, (V.) 1. To quench a fire, 2. To appease one's thirst, 3. To reduce lime to a powder by throwing water on it.

SLAPDASH, *Interj.* All at once.

SLAM, (S.) 1. A Substance often produced by two much or two little calcining allum, 2. The winning all the tricks at cards.

SLA'NDER, (V.) To backbite or defame.

SLA'NDEROUS, (A.) 1. Reproachful, defamatory, 2. Falsely abusive.

SLA'NTING, (A.) Oblique or sloping.

SLAP, (S.) A blow with the open hand, a sudden blow.

SLASH, (V.) 1. To cut with a knife or broad sword, 2. To strike at random with a sword.

SLATE, (S.) A grey fossil which splits readily and serves to cover houses.

SLATE, (V.) To cover a roof with slates.

SLA'TTERN, (S.) A woman negligent, careless, and loose in her dress.

SLAVE, (S.) A servant who is the property

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party of a master and absolutely at his command.

SLAVE, (V.) To toil like a slave.

SLA'VER, (V.) To let the spittle run out of the mouth.

SLA'VERY, (S.) 1. Bondage, perpetual servitude, 2. The work or dependance of a slave.

SLAUGHTER, (V.) To slay or kill.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE, (S.) The place where butchers kill their cattle.

SLAVISH, (A.) Servile, mean, base, dependant.

SLAY, (S.) A part of a weaver's loom, with which the threads are kept regular, and the stuff made of an equal width.

SLAY, (V.) To kill or butcher.

SLEAFORD, (S.) A town in Lincolnshire, 12 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Plow Monday, Easter Monday, Whitsun Monday, Aug. 12. and Oct. 10.

SLEA'ZY, (A.) Thin, slight, and ill wrought, as fine stuffs are.

SLEEGE, (S.) 1. A carriage without wheels, to carry goods upon, or a malefactor to execution, 2. A genteel vehicle without wheels, in which the nobility of Russia &c. are drawn upon the ice, 3. A smith's great hammer.

SLEEK; (A.) Smooth and glossy.

SLEEP, (S.) A repose, in which the senses are locked up, and all the mental powers suspended, unless in dreams.

SLEE/PLESS, (A.) Without sleep.

SLEEPY, (A.) Drowsy, inclined to sleep.

SLEE'PY Dis'ase, (S.) The lethargy.

SLEET, (S.) A misty snow not formed into flakes.

SLEEVE, (S.) 1. That part of a garment that surrounds the arm, 2. A fish.

SLEE/VELESS, (A.) 1. Without sleeves, 2. Foolish, impertinent.

SLEIGHT, (S.) Dexterity. See SLIGHT.

SLE'NDER, (A.) Thin, small, slight.

SLICE, (S.) 1. A thin broad piece cut off, 2. A kitchen utensil, to take up fried meat, or poached eggs.

SLIDDER, (V.) To slide.

SLIDE, (V.) 1. To glide smoothly along, 2. To glide along the ice without change of feet, 3. To pass along unobserved, 4. To pass without difficulty, 5. To slip.

SLIDE, (S.) A frozen place to slide on.

SLIGHT, (S.) 1. Dexterity, or an art in

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doing a thing which renders it easy, 2. Neglect, contempt.

SLIGHT, (A.) 1. Thin, flimsy, 2. Of small consequence, 3. Not cogent, weak.

SLIGHT, (V.) 1. To neglect or disregard, 2. To hurry a thing over.

SLIGHTINGLY, (P.) In a cold indifferent, or disrespectful manner.

SLIGHTLY, (P.) 1. Carelessly, negligently, 2. Superficially.

SLIM, (A.) Thin, slender.

SLIME, (S.) 1. Slippery soft mud, 2. Any clammy sticky matter.

SLIMY, (A.) Slippery, ropy.

SLINESS, (S.) A designed artifice.

SLING, (S.) 1. An instrument for throwing stones, 2. An utensil used for carrying casks, boxes, &c. between two men, 3. A loose bandage to support a broken arm, &c.

SLINK, (S.) A cast calf, &c. D.

SLINK, (V.) 1. To bring forth a calf, &c. before the time, 2. To steal or sneak away, &c.

SLIP, (S.) 1. A sliding with one's foot, 2. A fault or mistake, 3. A twig tore off from a tree, 4. A long narrow piece of silk, stuff, 5. A false step.

SLIP, (V.) To slide, 2. To commit a mistake, 3. To steal away, 4. To let loose, 5. To let slip, or not embrace. S.

SLIP'PERS, (S.) A kind of loose shoes to be worn within doors.

SLIP'PERY, (A.) 1. Difficult to stand upon, 2. That slips out of one's hand, 3. Hard to keep.

SLIPSHOD, (A.) Having shoes on, down at the heels.

SLIPSLOP, (S.) An odd liquid mixture.

SLIT, (V.) 1. To cut according to the grain, as wood, whalebone, &c. 2. To rend or tear, 3. To cleave.

SLI'VER, (S.) 1. A long piece of combed wool, 2. A piece split off.

SLO'BBER, or Slabber, (S.) Slaver.

SLOE, (S.) A small blackish wild plumb.

SLOE-WORM, (S.) The blind worm, a small serpent.

SLOOP, (S.) A kind of ship with only one mast.

SLOP, (V.) 1. To spill, 2. To throw any liquid upon.

SLOP, (S.) An odd mixture of things.

SLOPE, (S.) 1. A slanting or shelving, 2. A thing cut with a slant.

SLOPPY,

SLO'PPY, (A.) Wet, dirty, flashy.
SLOPS, (S.) 1. Physical potions, 2. Sea-
 mens trousers and jackets.
SLOP Shop, (S.) A shop in which cloaths
 for seamen are sold.
SLOTH, (S.) Idleness, laziness.
SLO'THFUL, (A.) Idle, lazy.
SLOUCH, (A.) A lubberly fellow.
SLO'UCHED, *As a peaked Hat*. A Hat
 not cocked up.
SLO'VEN, (S.) One who is negligent and
 dirty in his dress or person.
SLO'VENLY, (A.) Dirty, careless in
 dress, negligent of neatness.
SLOUGH, (S.) 1. A place deep in mud,
 2. A place in which a wild boar lies in
 the day time, 3. The cast skin of a snake,
 4. The porous substance in the inside of
 the horns of oxen, &c. 5. A damp in a
 coal mine, 6. The part that separates
 from a foul sore.
SLOW, (A.) Distant, tedious in motion,
 tardy, sluggish, dull.
SLU'BBER over, (V.) To do a thing in
 a dirty, careless manner.
SLUDGE, (S.) Dirt and water mixed.
SLUICE, (S.) A frame of wood in a river,
 &c. to let out the water into another
 channel, a floodgate.
SLUG, (S.) 1. A dew snail, 2. A battered
 leaden bullet, 3. A ship that sails heavily
 4. A sleepy, lazy wretch.
SLU'GGARD, (S.) One who spends great
 part of his time in sleep, a drone.
SLU'GGISH, (A.) Heavy, slothful,
 dull.
SLU'MBER, (V.) To doze, or sleep un-
 soundly, to be between sleeping and
 waking.
SLUNK, (A.) 1. Cast, as a calf, 2.
 Sneaked away.
SLUR, (S.) A soil or daub, 2. A mark
 of ignominy.
SLUT, (S.) A dirty, flatterly woman.
SLU'TTISH, (A.) Nasty, dirty.
SLY, (A.) Cunning, crafty.
SMACK, (S.) 1. A small sea vessel, 2.
 A taste or relish, 3. A tincture or smat-
 tering, 4. The noise made by the lips in
 taking an eager hearty kiss.
SMALL, (A.) 1. Little, 2. Thin, slender,
 3. Not strong.
SMALL Arms, Muskets.
SMALL Coal, (S.) A small sort of charcoal
 used to light fires.

SMALL Craft, 1. Small vessels, as smacks,
 hoyes, &c. 2. In Filching, lines, nets,
 hooks, &c.
SMALL Pox, an epidemical distemper, at-
 tended with eruptions.
SMALLAGE, (S.) An herb.
SMALT, (S.) A blue powder used by
 painters, made of zaffre, salt, and
 potash.
SMA'RDEN, (S.) A town in Kent, 25
 miles from London, with a market on
 Monday.
SMART, (S.) 1. A brisk, lively, gay
 young fellow, 2. A pungent pain.
SMART, (A.) 1. Sharp, violent, 2.
 Quick, brisk, 3. Whitty, biting.
SMATCH, or Smattering, (S.) A small
 taste, or superficial knowledge of a thing.
SMAT'TERER, (S.) One who has a
 superficial knowledge of things.
SMEAR, (V.) To daub over.
SMELL, (S.) Scent, odour.
SMELL, (V.) 1. To receive and distin-
 guish by the nostrils the odours emitted
 from several bodies, 2. To have or cast a
 smell.
SMELT, (S.) A small fish.
SMELT, (V.) To separate metal from
 the ore.
SME'LTING House, (S.) A house in which
 there are large furnaces for smelting lead,
 &c. *L. S.*
SMERK, (V.) To smile a little wantonly.
SM'CKET, (S.) A shift.
SMILE, (V.) To look pleasantly, to seem
 almost inclined to laugh.
SMITE, (V.) To strike, hit, or beat.
SMITH, (S.) Any artificer that works
 both with a forge and hammer.
SMI'THY, (S.) 1. A smith's shop, 2.
 The trough in which a blacksmith cools
 his irons.
SMI'TTEN, (A.) Struck.
SMOCK, (S.) A Shift.
SMO'CKFACED, (A.) Of an effeminate
 countenance.
SMOKE, (S.) A black exhalation that
 ascends from fire. *S.*
SMOKE, (V.) 1. To cast forth smoke,
 2. To trouble with smoke, 3. To hang
 or dry in the smoke, 4. To take smoke
 into the mouth, as to *smoke tobacco*, 5. To
 cast forth a humid vapour, 6. To find
 out or discover.
SMO'KY, (A.) 1. Sending forth smoke,
 2. Filled with smoke, 3. Tasting of it.
SMOOTH

S N

SMOOTH, (A.) 1. Level, even, sleek, not rough, 2. Mild, pleasant, 3. Soft; insinuating.

SMOOTH, (V.) 1. To make smooth, or even, 2. To soften, 3. To coax or wheedle, 4. To make easy.

SMOTHER, (S.) A thick smoke.

SMOTHER, (V.) To suffocate or stifle.

SMUG, (A.) Spruce, neat, nice.

SMUGGLE, (V.) 1. To run goods, 2. To hug and kiss.

SMUGGLER, (S.) One who runs goods.

SMUT, (S.) 1. Soot, 2. A distemper in corn, 3. Obscene discourse.

SMUTTY, (A.) 1. Daubed with smut, 2. Obscene.

SNACK, (S.) A part or share.

SNAFFLE, (S.) A particular kind of bit for a horse's bridle.

SNAG, (S.) A tooth that stands out from the rest.

SNAIL, (S.) A reptile well known.

SNAKE, (S.) A serpent, a reptile resembling an eel.

SNAP, (V.) 1. To break in sunder, 2. To make a smart noise by breaking, burbling, or by striking the fingers together, &c. 3. To devour suddenly, or *snap up*, 4. To answer in a hasty morose manner.

SNAFFISH, (A.) In a fury, hasty and morose manner, peevish.

SNA'PDRAGON, (S.) 1. A flower, 2. A basin of burning brandy with raisins at the bottom, which are to be snatched out of the flame.

SNATSACK, (S.) A Soldier's bag.

SNARE, (S.) 1. A gin or trap, 2. A crafty wile.

SNARL, (V.) To growl like a dog, to be intangled, like a skein of silk.

SNATH, (V.) To catch suddenly, rudely, or by force.

SNATHE, or Snaith, (S.) A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 175 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are first Friday in April, August 10, and first Friday in September.

SNEAK, (V.) To creep about like one ashamed of what he is doing.

SNEAKING, (S.) 1. Creeping up and down, as if ashamed to shew his head, 2. Mean spirited, ungenerous, niggardly.

SNEAP, (S.) A reprimand.

SNEER, (S.) A biting jest, attended with a concealed or covert laugh, a look of contemptuous ridicule.

S N

SNEEZE, (S.) An action occasioned by a convulsive motion of the muscles of the breast, &c. from an irritation of the nostrils.

SNE'TSHAM, or Snétisham, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 100 miles from London, with a market on Friday.

SNICK and SNXX, (S.) A Dutch fight with knives.

SNIF, (V.) To draw breath audibly up the nose.

SNIGGER, (V.) To laugh, as if half afraid of being heard, to laugh sily.

SNI'GGLE, (V.) A particular method of fishing for eels.

SNIP, (V.) To cut with a pair of shears or scissors at once.

SNIP, (S.) A small bit cut off at once closing a pair of shears or scissors.

SNIPE, (S.) A fine eatable wild fowl.

SNITE, (S.) A wild fowl.

SNITE, (V.) To blow the nose.

SNI'VEL, (S.) Snot. S.

SNI'PSNAP, (S.) A tart dialogue.

SNI'VEL, (V.) To cry like a child.

SNIPPET, (S.) A bit.

SNI'VELLING, (A.) Crying with a snotty nose.

SNORE, (V.) To make a noise through the nostrils in sleeping.

SNORT, (V.) To make a noise through the nose like a horse.

SNOT, (S.) A mucous excrement discharged at the nose.

SNOUT, (S.) The nose of a hog, &c.

SNOW, (S.) A cloud frozen and fallen down in flakes.

SNOW, (V.) To descend in congealed white flakes.

SNOW-BALL, (S.) A ball made with snow.

SNO'WDROP, (S.) An early flower.

SNO'WY, (A.) 1. White as snow, 2. Weather in which the snow falls.

SNUB, (V.) To check or reprove with ill nature and bitterness.

SNUFF, (S.) 1. Powder of tobacco taken up the nose, 2. The burnt wick of a lighted candle.

SNUFF, (V.) 1. To smell, by drawing the breath up the nostrils, 2. To take-off the snuff of a candle.

Take SNUFF, (V.) 1. To take snuff up the nose, 2. To take exceptions, or be offended.

SNUFF-BOX, (S.) A box to carry snuff in.

SNUF,

SNUFFERS, (S.) An utensil made for snuffing candles.

SNUFFLE, (V.) 1. To make a noise in the nose, 2. To speak through the nose.

SNUG, (A.) 1. Close concealed, 2. Safe, agreeable, comfortable.

SNUGGLE, (V.) To run the nose into the bosom, as a child into its nurse's.

SOAK, (V.) 1. To steep, 2. To drink up.

SOAP, (A.) Composition for washing.

SOAPBOILER, (S.) One whose business is to make soap.

SOAR, (V.) 1. To fly high with little motion of the wings, to tower, to mount, 2. To tower with the mind.

SOB, (S.) A convulsive catching of the breath in crying.

SODDER, (A.) 1. Grave, sedate, 2. Not drunk, temperate, 3. Dispassionate.

SOBERETY, (S.) 1. A grave carriage, 2. Temperance, 3. Calmness.

SOCAGE, (S.) Lands held by services in husbandry to be performed for the lord of the fee. *F.*

SOCAGER, or **Sockman**, (S.) A tenant that holds lands, &c. by socage.

SOCIABLE, (A.) 1. Fit for company or conversation, 2. Delighting in company, 3. Friendly. *F.*

SOCIAL, (A.) Belonging to or promoting society, and friendly gaiety.

SOCIETY, (S.) 1. Civil intercourse, company and conversation, 2. A company of several persons joined together for some common interest, or to assist each other in the management of some particular business, partnership.

SOCIETY. See **ROYAL**.

SOCIINIANS, (S.) Those who follow the opinions of Faustus Socinus, who taught that Christ had no existence before his being born of Mary, but that the father had given him a sovereign power over men and angels, and that original sin, predestination and reprobation were mere chimeras.

SOCIINIANISM, (S.) The doctrines of the Socinians.

SOCK, (S.) 1. A kind of sandal worn by the ancient Roman women, 2. Something put at the bottom of the feet to keep them warm and dry.

SOCKET, (S.) 1. Part of a candlestick, 2. A piece of metal at the bottom of a pike, halbert, &c.

SO'CLE, (S.) In Architecture, a flat square member under the bases of pedestals.

SOD, (S.) A piece of green turf.

SODALITY, (S.) A society or fraternity.

SODDEN, (A.) 1. Soaked, 2. Stewed or boiled.

SOD'ER, or **Sóder**, (S.) Any thing used to fasten metal.

SODOMITE, (S.) One guilty of sodomy.

SODOMITICAL, (S.) Of, or belonging to

SODOMY, (S.) The unnatural coupling of one man with another; so called, because committed by the inhabitants of Sodom.

SO'FA, (S.) A sort of bench or couch much used in Asia, to sit or lie upon, it is raised round a hall or chamber, about a foot and a half from the ground, and is covered with rich carpets.

SO'FIT, (S.) In Architecture, the caves of the capital of a column; also any cieling, formed of cross beams, or flying cornices, the square compartments or panels whereof are enriched.

SOFT, (A.) 1. Yielding to the touch, 2. Mild, 3. Slow, melting, as *soft music*, 4. Effeminate, 5. Silly, simple.

SOFTEN, (V.) 1. To make soft, 2. To grow soft, 3. To make easy.

SOFTISH, (P.) Somewhat soft.

SOFTLY, (A.) 1. Low, not loud, 2. Slowly, 3. Hold there.

SOHO, *interj.* (A.) Form of calling from a distant place.

SOIL, (S.) 1. Ground, with respect to its quality or situation, 2. A dirty spot, 3. Ordure. *F.*

SOJOURN, (V.) To stay or dwell a while in a place.

SOL, (S.) 1. The sun, 2. With the Chémists, gold, 3. A French penny worth about a half penny English.

SO'LACE, (V.) 1. To afford comfort, 2. To recreate, or divert.

SO'LAR, (A.) Of, or belonging to the sun. *L.*

SOLAR Month, In Astronomy, the time the sun takes up in moving through the twelfth part of the ecliptic.

SOLAR System, The order and disposition of the celestial bodies which move round the sun as the center of their motion.

SOLAR Year, The time the sun takes up in moving through the whole ecliptic.

SOLDAN

SOLDAN. See **SULTAN.**
SOLDER. See **SONDER.**
SO'LDIER, (S.) One who serves the king in his wars.
SO'LDIERY, (S.) The whole body of soldiers collectively.
SOLE, (S.) 1. A flat fish, 2. The bottom of a foot, shoe or boot. *L.*
SOLE, (A.) Only, or alone.
SO'LE/CISM, (S.) An incongruity in speech.
SO'LEMN, (A.) 1. Awful, grave, venerable, 2. Reverential, 3. Performed with formality and decorum. *L.*
SOLE'MNITY, (S.) 1. A being solemn, 2. The orderly pomp of a procession, or of celebrating a feast. *L.*
SO'LEMNIZE, (V.) To celebrate. *L.*
SOLICIT, (V.) 1. To importune, to importune, 2. To implore, to ask, 3. To try to obtain.
SOLICITATION, (S.) Importunity, invitation.
SOLICITOR, (S.) 1. One who importunes another, 2. In Law, one who is employed to take care of a suit depending, 3. In Chancery, one who does the business which is done by an attorney in other courts.
SOLICITOUS, (A.) Anxious, careful, concerned full of care and fear about the event of any business depending.
SOLICITUDE, (S.) Anxiety, carefulness.
SOLICITRESS, (S.) A woman, who solicite.
SO'LID, (S.) 1. With Geometricians, a body that has length, breadth, and thickness, whose bounds and limits are a superficies, 2. In Physicks, a body whose minute parts are connected together, so as not to slip from each other upon a very small impression. *L.*
SO'LID, (A.) 1. Hard, firm, not hollow, 2. Substantial, not vain or frivolous, 3. Sound, not weakly.
SOLIDITY, (S.) 1. Hardness, firmness, compactness, &c. 2. Soundness of judgment, depth of learning, 3. Certainty.
SOLIFI'DIANS, (S.) A sect who maintain that faith only without works is necessary to salvation. *L.*
SOLILOQUY, (S.) A discourse which a man holds with himself. *L.*
SOLITARINESS, (S.) A being.

SO'LITAIRE, (S.) 1. A recluse, a hermit, 2. An ornament for the neck.
SO'LITARY, (A.) 1. Lonesome, unfrequented, 2. Alone, privately retired, 3. That loves to be alone. *L.*
SO'LITUDE, (S.) 1. A desert, or other lonely place, 2. Retirement, recess. *L.*
SO'LO, (S.) In Musick, a composition in which there is but one single upper instrument. *L.*
SO'LO, (P.) In Musick, singly, alone. *L.*
SO'LSICE, (S.) The time when the sun being got farthest from the equator, seems for some days to be at a stand, which happens twice a year; the æstival or summer solstice, when the sun enters the tropic of Cancer, which is on the 21st of June; and the hyemal or winter solstice, when the sun enters the tropic of Capricorn, which is on the 21st of December. *L.*
SOLSTITIAL, (A.) Belonging to the solstice.
SO'LVALE, (A.) That may be resolved, or answered.
SO'LUBLE, (A.) That may be dissolved.
SOLVE, (V.) To resolve, explain, or answer. *L.*
SOLVENT, (A.) Able to pay.
SO'LVENT, (S.) In Chemistry, any menstruum that will dissolve bodies. *L.*
SOLUTION, (S.) 1. The explanation of a difficult question, 2. Rendering a solid body fluid.
SO'LUTIVE, (A.) Of a dissolving, laxative or loosening quality.
SOMA'TOLOGY, (S.) The doctrine of bodies.
SO'MEBODY, (S.) 1. One not nobody, 2. A person of consideration.
SO'MEHOW, (A.) One, way or other.
SO'METHING, (S.) 1. A thing undetermined, 2. More or less, 3. Part.
SO'METHING, (A.) In some degree.
SOMETIMES, (A.) Now and then, at one time or other.
SO'MEWHAT, (S.) The same as something.
SO'MEWHERE, (A.) In one place or other.
SO'MERSETSHIRE, (S.) A county famous for the mineral springs at Bath, is 55 miles in length, and about 40 in breadth; it contains three cities, Bath, Wells and Bristol, 30 market-towns,

385 parishes, and sends 18 members to parliament.

SOMERTON, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 129 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are Tuesday in Passion week, Tuesday three weeks after ditto, Tuesday six weeks after ditto, and Tuesday nine weeks after ditto.

SOMMER, (S.) A large beam in a building, into which the joists of a floor are fastened.

SOMNIFEROUS, or **Somnifick**, (A.) Bringing sleep.

SOMNUS, (S.) The god of sleep.

SON, (S.) A male child considered in the relation he stands in to his parents.

SONATA, (S.) A musical composition wholly performed by instruments, a tune.

SONG, (S.) 1. Verses to be sung, 2. A poem, poetry, 3. Notes of birds, 4. An old song, A trifle.

SONGSTER, (S.) A singer of songs.

SON-IN-LAW, (S.) One married to one's daughter.

SONNET, (S.) A short poem or song. *I.*

SONOROUS, (A.) Sounding, or making a loud noise. *L.*

SOON, (A.) Before a long time be past, early, readily.

SOOP, or **Soup**, (S.) A kind of strong broth. *F.*

SOOT, (S.) Smoke condensed.

SOOTERKIN, (S.) An animal falsely pretended to be produced by Dutch women who sit over stoves.

SOOTH, (V.) 1. To flatter, 2. To soften or mollify a troubled mind, by arguments or tender speeches, 3. To please.

SOOTHSAYER, (S.) A diviner.

SOOTHSAYING, (S.) Fortelling future events.

SOOTY, (S.) 1. Full of soot, 2. Smear'd with soot, 3. Of the smell, taste or colour of soot, 4. Black, dark, dusky.

SOP, (S.) 1. A slice of bread soaked in any liquor, 2. Any thing given to pacify.

SOPE, See **SOAP**.

SOPEBOILER, (S.) A maker of sope.

SOPH, (S.) A young student at Cambridge.

SOPHI, (S.) A name given to the last family of the Persian emperors.

SOPHISM, (S.) A subtil but fallacious argument. *G.*

SOPHIST, or **Sophister**, (S.) 1. A subtil

evilling disputer, 2. A young student at Cambridge.

SOPHISTICAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to a sophism.

SOPHISTICATE, (V.) To adulterate.

SOPHISTRY, (S.) Making use of artful fallacious arguments. *G.*

SOPORIFEROUS, (A.) Causing sleep.

SORBONIST, (S.) A member of the university of the Sorbon in France.

SORCERER, (S.) A magician, an inchanter.

SORCERESS, (S.) A woman supposed to practise

SORCERY, (S.) Magick, enchantment.

SORDID, (A.) Base, pitiful, mean spirited, dirty, filthy, covetous.

SORDINE, (S.) A small pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet.

SORE, (S.) A wound, ulcer, &c.

SORE, (A.) Painful on being touched.

SORELY, (P.) Sadly, wofully.

SOREL, (S.) A male fallow deer of three years old.

SORREL, (S.) 1. A reddish colour in horses, 2. A salad herb.

SORRILY, (A.) Meanly, poorly, despicably.

SORROW, (S.) Grief.

SORROWFUL, (A.) Full of sorrow.

SORRY, (A.) 1. Concerned, troubled, 3. Paltry, worthless.

SORT, (S.) 1. A kind or species, 2. Way or manner,

SORT, (V.) To dispose things in their proper classes. *I.*

SORTMENT, (S.) A set of several things of the same sort.

SOT, (S.) A drunkard, a blockhead.

SOVEREIGN, (S.) A monarch or prince that has the supreme command.

SOVEREIGN, (A.) 1. Chief, supreme, 2. Absolute. *F.*

SOVEREIGNTY, (S.) The supreme command, the highest place.

SOUGHT, (A.) Searched after.

SOUL, (S.) 1. The principle of life in all living things, 2. Mind or spirit, the immortal part of man, 3. A human being.

SOUND, (S.) 1. The object of hearing, 2. A streight or inlet of the sea between two capes, as the straits of the Baltick,

3. A scuttle fish, 4. A probe.

SOUND, (A.) 1. Entire whole, 2. Not rotten,

rotten, or decayed, 3. Healthful, 4. Judicious, solid, 5. Deep or profound, as a *sound sleep*.

SOUND, (V.) 1. To yield a sound, 2. To blow a trumpet, horn, &c. 3. To try the depth of the sea, 4. To pump or sift one.

SO'UNDLY, [(A.) 1. Healthily, heartily, 2. Lustily, stoutly, strongly, 3. Fast, closely.

SOU'NDNESS, (S.) 1. Health, heartiness, 2. Truth, rectitude, an incorrupt state, 3. Strength, solidity.

SOUP. See *SOOP*.

SOUR, (A.) 1. Sharp or acid, 2. Crabbed in looks or temper. *T*.

SOURCE, (S.) 1. The spring head of a river, 2. Original or cause. *F*.

SOUSE, (S.) 1. A Pickle made of water and salt, 2. Any flesh kept in it after boiling, but more particularly the head and feet of a hog.

SOUSE, (V.) 1. To boil and steep in pickle, 2. To plunge into water, 3. To fall as a bird on its prey.

SOUSE, (A.) With sudden violence.

SOUTH, (S.) 1. One of the four cardinal points, and that to which your face is turned when you look forward, and stand with your left side towards the rising sun, 2. The southern regions.

SOU'THAM, (S.) A town in Warwickshire, 76 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fair is July 10.

SOU'THAMPTON, (S.) A town in Hampshire, 73 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Its fairs are April 25, and Trinity Monday.

SOU'THERLY, (A.) Towards the south.

SOU'THERN, (A.) Lying south.

SOU'THERNWOOD, (S.) A fragrant plant.

SOU'THING, (A.) Being in the south, going towards the south.

SOUTHMOU'LTON, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 177 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Saturday after February 13, Saturday before May 1, Wednesday before June 22, Wednesday before August 26, Saturday before October 10, and Saturday before December 12.

SOUTHPE'THERTON, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 132 miles from London, a market on Thursday. Its fair is July 5.

SOU'THWARK, (S.) The chief town in Surry, subject to London, to which it is joined by London bridge.

SOU'THWELL, (S.) A town in Nottinghamshire, 114 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fair is Whitsun-Munday.

SOU'THWOULD, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 106 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are Trinity Monday, and St. Bartholomew, August 24.

SOW, (S.) 1. A female hog, 2. A large tub with two ears, 3. A great lump of melted iron or lead.

SOW, (V.) To strew seed on the ground in order for it to grow.

SPACE, (S.) 1. Distance either of time or place, 2. In Philosophy, distance considered every way, whether there be in it any solid matter or not, 3. In Geometry, the area of any figure. *L*.

SPA'CIOUS, (A.) Ample, large, wide.

SPADE, (S.) 1. A kind of iron shovel for digging, 2. One of the four figures with which cards are marked.

SPA'DILLE, (S.) The ace of spades at ombre.

SPA'GIRICK, (A.) Belonging to the

SPAGIRICK Art, Chemistry. *L*.

SPA'GIRIST, (S.) A chemist. *L*.

SPA'HI, (S.) A Turkish horseman, completely armed.

SPA'LDING, (S.) A town in Lincolnshire, 98 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are April 27, June 29, August 30, September 25, and December 17.

SPAN, (S.) 1. A measure from the end of the thumb to the tip of the middle finger, 2. A measure of nine inches.

SPA'NGLED, (A.) Set off with

SPA'NGLES, (S.) Small round thin pieces of gold, silver, or tinsel.

SPA'NIEL, (S.) One of the species of dogs.

SPA'NISH, (A.) Of, or belonging to Spain.

SPANK, (S.) A smart slap with the palm of the hand.

SPA'NKER, (S.) A small coin.

SPAR, (S.) 1. A stone found in lead mines, 2. A bar of wood, 3. Mulcovy glass.

SPA'RABLES, (S.) Small headless nails.

SPARE

SPARE, (A.) 1. Frugal, 2. Slim, thin, 3. Not in use.

SPARE, (V.) 1. To save, favour, forbear or prevent, 2. To make shift without, 3. To give something.

SPA'RERIB, (S.) The ribs of a bacon hog with most of the meat cut off. A pork sparerib is part of the ribs near the neck.

SPA'RHAWK, (S.) A species of hawks with short wings.

SPARK, (S.) 1. An atom of fire, 2. A brisk lively youth, 3. A sweetheart, 4. A small diamond.

SPA'RKISH, (A.) Smart, genteelly dressed.

SPA'RKLE, (V.) 1. To cast forth sparks, 2. To send up small bubbles, as fine ale, bottled cyder, &c. 3. To glitter or shine.

SPA'RRING, (S.) A cock's striking with his heels or spurs.

SPA'RRROW, (S.) A small chirping bird.

SPA'RRROWHAWK, (S.) A kind of small hawk.

SPASMO'DICK, (A.) Troubled with the cramp, convulsive.

SPASM, (S.) The cramp, a convulsive motion and contraction of the muscles.

SPAT, (S.) 1. A kind of mineral stone, 2. The spawn of oysters.

SPATIOUS. See SPACIOUS.

SPA'TTER, (V.) To dash or sprinkle water or dirt upon.

SPA'TERDASHES, (S.) A sort of leather or linnen stockings that button on the leg.

SPA'TULA, (S.) A surgeon's instrument for spreading plaisters.

SPA'VIN, or Bony spavin, (S.) A bony excrescence on the fore part of the hock of a horse's leg. A BLOOD SPAVIN, is a swelling and dilatation of the vein, that runs on the inside of the hock.

SPAW, (S.) A mineral spring.

SPAWL, (V.) To spit about.

SPAWN, (S.) The small eggs of fish, frogs, &c.

SPA'WNER, (S.) The female fish.

SPAY, (V.) To castrate a female. *L.*

SPEAK, (V.) 1. To utter words, 2. To discourse.

SPE'AKER, (S.) 1. One that speaks, 2. The prolocutor of the house of commons.

SPE'AKING Trumpet, (S.) A trumpet by

which the voice may be propagated to a great distance.

SPEAR, (S.) A lance.

SPEA'RMINT, (S.) An herb.

SPE'CIAL, (A.) 1. Singular, 2. Excellent. *L.*

SPECIA'LITY, (S.) A law term for a bond bill, or any deed under hand and seal.

SPE'CIE, (S.) Current money. *F.*

SPE'CIES, (S.) 1. Sort or kind, 2. In Algebra, the marks or characters made use of to express the quantities sought or known, 3. In Opticks, the images of bodies, painted by the rays of light on the retina of the eye, 4. In Physick, the simple ingredients of which compound medicines are made.

SPECI'FICK, or Specificial, (A.) That which distinguishes a thing from any other of a different species. *L.*

SPECI'FICK, (S.) In Pharmacy, a remedy whose virtue and effect is peculiarly adapted to some certain disease.

SPE'CIFY, (V.) To particularize, to mention in express terms. *L.*

SPE'CIMEN, (S.) 1. A trial or essay beforehand, 2. A pattern, a sample.

SPE'CIIOUS, (A.) Plausible, showy.

SPECK, (S.) A small spot.

SPE'CKLED, (A.) Spotted.

SPE'CTACLE, (S.) 1. A publick show, 2. An object or sight, in this sense generally applied to those that are disagreeable. *F.*

SPECTACLES, (S.) Glasses to help the sight.

SPECTA'TOR, (S.) A beholder. *L.*

SPE'CTRE, (S.) A phantom or apparition, a ghost.

SPECULA'TION, (S.) 1. Contemplation, 2. Theory opposed to practice.

SPE'CULATIVE, (A.) Contemplative, studious.

SPE'CULUM, (S.) A polished surface, capable of reflecting the rays of the sun.

SPEECH, (S.) 1. The faculty of speaking, 2. Tongue or language, 3. An harangue. *S.*

SPEE'CHLESS, (A.) 1. That cannot speak, 2. Without speaking.

SPEED, (S.) Haste, dispatch.

SPEED, (V.) 1. To succeed, 2. To prosper, 3. To assist, to help forward.

SPEE'DY, (A.) Hasty, quick.

SPELL,

SPELL, (S.) 1. A charm, or enchantment, 2. A turn of work.

SPELL, (V.) 1. To name the letters of a syllable or word, 2. To write exactly with regard to placing the letters.

SPE/LTER, (S.) A mineral also called zink.

SPEND, (V.) 1. To lay out, 2. To waste or dissipate, 3. To fatigue.

SPE/NDTHRIFT, (S.) A prodigal.

SPERM, (S.) The seeds of animals. G.

SPERMA/TIC, (A.) Of or belonging to sperm.

SPEW, (V.) To vomit.

SPHA/CELUS, (S.) A mortification.

SPHERE, (S.) 1. A globe, 2. The regular course in which a planet moves, and from which it cannot deviate, 3. Figuratively, a person's situation in life, and the extent of his powers and abilities. G.

Armillary SPHERE, An instrument consisting of rings of metal, so contrived as to explain the motions of the heavens, and the true situation of the earth.

SPHE/RICAL, or **Sphérick**, (S.) Belonging to, or round like a sphere.

SPHEROID, (S.) A solid figure approaching to the figure of a sphere, but not exactly round. G.

SPHEROIDICAL, (A.) Belonging to a spheroid.

SPH/NCTER, (S.) A name common to several muscles that contract or draw an aperture closer. G.

SPHINX, (S.) A fabulous monster, near Thebes, said to have the face of a woman, the body of a dog, wings like a bird, and claws like a lion; which put forth riddles, and killed those who could not expound them.

SPICE, (S.) 1. An aromatic drug, as nutmegs, mace, pepper, ginger, &c. 2. The beginning or remains of a distemper.

SPIC/ERY, (S.) A place in which spices are kept.

SPICK and SPAN, Quite new.

SPIC/RY, (A.) Mixed with, or having some of the properties of spice.

SPID/ER, (S.) A well known insect.

SPID/ERWORT, (S.) An herb.

SPI/GGOT, (S.) A stopple for a tap.

SPIKE, (S.) 1. A large iron nail, 2. An ear of corn.

SPI/KENARD, (S.) A fragrant Indian plant. L.

SPILL, (S.) 1. A small shiver of wood, 2. Small quantity of money.

SPILL, (V.) To let any fluid accidentally run out of a vessel. S.

SPI/LSBY, (S.) A town in Lincolnshire, 122 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are Monday before Whitsun Monday, Monday after ditto, Monday fortnight after Whitsunday, if it falls in May, if not there is no fair.

SPIN, (V.) 1. To make yarn, 2. To turn swiftly round like a top. S.

SPIN out, (V.) 1. To use delays, or draw out to a great length, 2. To issue out in a small but swift stream.

SPI/NAGE, (S.) An herb well known.

SPI/NDL, (S.) 1. Part of a spinning wheel, 2. The end of an axis upon which a wheel turns, 3. In a Ship, the main body of the capstern.

SPINDLESHANKED, (A.) Having small legs.

SPINE, (S.) 1. The back bone, 2. The upper part of the shank bone.

SPINE/T, (S.) A sort of small harpsicord.

SPIN/FFEROUS, (A.) Prickly bearing thorns. L.

SPINK, (S.) A chaffinch.

SPINSTER, (S.) 1. One who spins, 2. In Law, a title given to all unmarried women from the viscount's daughter down to the meanest person.

SPI/RAL, (A.) Turning round like a screw, winding, curve.

SPIRE, (S.) A steeple that tapers by degrees and ends in a point at the top. I.

SPIRIT, (S.) 1. A substance essentially distinct from matter, of which God himself, all the orders of angels, and the souls of men consist, 2. Life, ardour, 3. Courage, 4. Genius, 5. Temper, 6. The subtillest matter extracted from a mixed body, 7. Breath.

Animal SPIRITS, A thin subtle fluid, separated from the blood, and conveyed by the nerves to every part of the body. L.

SPI/RIT, (V.) To animate or encourage.

SPIRIT away, (V.) To entice away.

SPI/RITUOUS, (A.) Having a strong spirit, produced by distillation.

SPI/RITUAL, (A.) 1. Consisting of spirit, 2. Pious, religious, devout, 3. Ecclesiastical, in opposition to temporal.

SPIRITUALITIES, (S.) The profits a bishop receives from his spiritual livings distinct from his settled revenues, as for visitations, ordaining of priests, &c.

SPIRITUALITY, (S.) Devotion. *L.*

SPIRITUALIZE, (V.) To explain a passage after a spiritual manner, or to give it a mystical sense.

SPIRT, (V.) 1. To cast liquor with force out of the mouth, 2. To spring out in a sudden stream, to stream out by intervals.

SPIRY, (A.) Wreathed, curbed, like a spire.

SPISSATED, (A.) Thickened. *L.*

SPISSITUDE, or **Spissity**, (S.) Thickness. *L.*

SPIT, (V.) 1. To throw spittle out of the mouth, 2. To fasten on a spit, 3. To thrust through.

SPIT, (S.) An utensil to roast meat with. *S.*

SPITCHCOCK, (V.) To cut an eel in pieces and broil them.

SPITE, (S.) Spleen, malice, grudge. *L. S.*

SPYTEFUL, (A.) Malicious, ill natured.

SPITTAL, (S.) A corruption of hospital.

SPITTER, (S.) A red male deer near two years old.

SPITTLE, (S.) Saliva, a moisture arising in the mouth.

SPLANCHNOLOGY, (S.) A description of the bowels.

SPLASH, (V.) To dash water, mud, &c. upon.

SPLA'SHY, (A.) Wet, dirty.

SPLA'YFOOTED, (A.) The toes turning too much outward.

SPLEEN, (S.) 1. The milt, 2. A disorder in that part that inclines a person to melancholy, 3. Hatred, grudge. *G.*

SPLENDID, (A.) 1. Bright, 2. Noble, stately, magnificent, 3. Showy.

SPLE'NDOUR, (S.) 1. Brightness, 2. Magnificence, pomp.

SPLE'NETIC, (A.) 1. Troubled with the spleen, 2. Humorsome, peevish, quarrelsome.

SPLENT, (S.) A hard swelling on the shank bone of a horse.

SPLENTS, (S.) 1. Pieces of a broken bone, 2. Flat pieces of wood used in binding up broken limbs.

SPICE, (V.) 1. To fasten two ropes together by untwisting them, and working one into another, 2. To piece masts, yards,

&c. when broken, by cutting them *stop-*ping and fastening them together.

SPLINTER, (S.) A small shiver of wood, bone, &c.

SPLIT, (V.) 1. To cleave, cut or force asunder, 2. To be broken by a rock.

SPLUTTER, (S.) Bustle, tumult.

SPOIL, (V.) 1. To decay, 2. To mar or damage, 3. To rob or plunder.

SPOIL, (S.) Plunder.

SPOKES, (S.) The several staves of a wheel which reach from the center to the rim.

SPOKESMAN, (S.) 1. A speaker, 2. One that speaks for another.

SPO'NDEE, (S.) A foot in poetry consisting of two long syllables. *G.*

SPO'NSAL, (A.) belonging to a spouse, or marriage. *L.*

SPONSOR, (S.) A godfather. *L.*

SPONTANEOUS, (A.) 1. Acting of its own accord, 2. Voluntary, free. *L.*

SPOON, (S.) A well known utensil. *B.*

SPOONFUL, (S.) What a spoon will hold.

SPOONMEAT, (S.) Food that may be eaten with a spoon.

SPORT, (S.) Pastime, recreation, diversion, play, fowling, fishing, hunting.

SPO'RTIVE, or **Sportful**, (A.) Merry diverting, full of play, wanton.

SPO'RTSMAN, (S.) one who uses the diversions of the field.

SPOT, (S.) 1. A speck or mark, 2. A blot, stain or blemish, 3. A place, as *he was upon the spot*.

SPOT, (V.) 1. To speckle, 2. To blemish.

SPO'TLESS, (A.) Without spot,

SPOU'SAL, (S.) Betrothing or espousal.

SPOUSE, (S.) 1. A bridegroom or husband, 2. A bride or wife.

SPOUT, (S.) A pipe or trough to carry off water.

SPOUT out, (V.) 1. To throw out, 2. To gush out.

SPRAIN, (S.) The extension of the ligaments without dislocation.

SPRAT, (S.) A small sea-fish.

SPRAWL, (V.) To lie kicking on the ground, to tumble with agitation.

SPRAY, (S.) 1. A sprig or bough, 2. A watery mist caused by the waves of the sea dashing against the rocks, &c.

SPREAD, (V.) 1. To stretch out, 2. To scatter abroad, 3. To publish, to divulge.

SPRIG, (S.) 1. A small bough filled with many

- many little branches, 2. A long slender nail without a head, 3. A sort of chryſtal.
- SPRIGHT**, (S.) An apparition, a phantom.
- SPRIGHTLY**, (A.) Brisk, lively, airy.
- SPRING**, (S.) 1. A ſource or fountain, 2. One of the four ſeaſons, 3. A piece of tempered ſteel uſed in ſeveral machines, and that returns to its own form when left at liberty, 4. A leap, 5. Original.
- SPRING Arbour**, In a watch, a ſtud about which the ſpring is wound.
- SPRING Box**, In a watch, the caſe that encloſes the ſpring.
- SPRING Tides**, The tides at the new and full moon, which run ſtronger and flow higher than ordinary.
- SPRING**, (V.) 1. To proceed from or run from its ſource, 2. To ſhoot up, 3. To fly out, 4. To raiſe a partridge, pheafant, &c. 5. To ſet fire to, as *to ſpring a mine*, 6. To bound, to leap.
- SPRINGAL**, (S.) A youth.
- SPRINGE**, (S.) A ſnare of twiſted wire to catch birds or ſmall beaſts, a gin.
- SPRINGY**, (A.) Elſtick, capable of flying ſtreight upon being bent. S.
- SPRI/NKLE**, (V.) 1. To ſhake drops of water upon, 2. To ſrow over with ſalt, 3. To ſcatter in drops.
- SPRIT**, (V.) To ſhoot, to ſprout.
- SPRITE**, (S.) A ſpirit, a gholt.
- SPRIT Sail**, (S.) The ſail that belongs to the boltſprit.
- SPROUT**, (S.) 1. A young colewort, 2. A ſucker, young tree, &c. or any thing juſt ſpringing above the ground.
- SPRUCE**, (A.) Neat in dreſs, trim.
- SPRUCE BEER**, (S.) A phyſical beer brought from Hamburgh.
- SPUD**, (S.) A ſhort knife.
- SPUME**, (S.) Foam, froth or ſcum. L.
- SPUNGE**, (S.) 1. A ſea vegetable growing upon rocks, 2. With Gunners, a rammer with a piece of lambſkin about the end of it, for ſcouring great guns after they have been diſcharged. L.
- SPUNGE**, (V.) To waſh over with a ſponge, 2. To eat and drink at another's coſt without invitation.
- SPUNGINGHOUSE**, (S.) The houſe to which bailiffs carry debtors when they are arreſted.
- SPUNGY**, (A.) Soft and porous like a ſponge.
- SPUNK**, (S.) Rotten wood, touch wood.
- SPUR**, (S.) An inſtrument faſtened to the heel to prick the ſides of a horſe, 2. A kind of claw on the back of the leg of a cock, 3. An inſtigatien.
- SPURGALLED**, (S.) Hurt with a ſpur.
- SPURGE**, (S.) A plant.
- SPURIOUS**, (A.) 1. Counterfeit, 2. Baſe born, not legitimate.
- SPURN**, (V.) 1. To kick or push forwards with the foot, 2. To treat with contempt.
- SPURT**, (S.) A ſtart or ſudden fit.
- SPURT**, or **SPIRT**, (V.) To burſt out, as liquor out of a bottle.
- SPUTATION**, (S.) The act of ſpitting.
- SPUTTER**, (V.) 1. To emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops, 2. To fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe, 3. To ſpeak haſtily, and indifſtinctly, 4. To throw out with noiſe.
- SPY**, (S.) One who clandestinely ſearches into the ſtate of places or affairs, in order to ſend intelligence to an enemy.
- SPY**, (V.) To ſee or perceive.
- SQUAB**, (S.) 1. A ſoft ſtuffed cuſhion, ſtool or couch, 2. A perſon ſhort, thick and fat, 3. A rabbit, ſo young as not fit to be eaten, a bird not feathered.
- SQUA/BBLE**, (S.) A hot wrangling diſpute, a petty quarrel.
- SQUABPYE**, (S.) A weſt country pye, made with apples, onions and fleſh meat.
- SQUA'DRON**, (S.) 1. A body of horſe from one to two hundred, 2. An uncertain number of ſhips of war.
- SQUA'LID**, (A.) Bloated, ill favoured, and loathſome, foul, naſty.
- SQUALL**, (S.) 1. A ſudden gult of wind or ſhower of rain, 2. A ſudden cry as if hurt, a ſcream.
- SQUAMOUS**, (A.) Scaly, having ſcales.
- SQUA'NDER**, (V.) 1. To laſh or ſpend extravagantly, 2. To ſcatter to diſperſe.
- SQUARE**, (S.) A figure that has four ſides and four right angles, 2. An inſtrument uſed by Maſons, Carpenters, &c. for ſquaring their work, 3. A pane of glaſs, 4. A large open place with four rows of houſes fronting it, 5. Equality.
- Hollow SQUARE**, A body of troops drawn up with an empty ſpace in the middle.
- SQUARE Number**, (S.) In Arithmetick, the product of any number multiplied into itſelf.

SQUARE Root, The side of a square number, as 4 is the square root of 16.

SQUASH, (S.) 1. Any thing soft and easily to be crushed, 2. A very young peafcod, 3. A soft shock of bodies.

SQUASH, (V.) To mash, or suddenly squeeze a soft wet body flat.

SQUAT, (V.) To crouch down on the hams.

SQUAT, (A.) 1. Short and thick, 2. cowering down.

SQUEAK, (V.) 1. To cry out, or make a shrill noise, 2. To make a discovery through fear.

SQUEAL, (V.) To scream like an infant.

SQUEA'MISH, (A.) Having a weak stomach, nice, easily disgusted.

SQUEEZE, (V.) 1. To press hard, 2. To crush between two bodies, 3. To oppress, to harass by extortion, 4. To force a way through a crowd.

SQUELCH, (S.) A heavy fall.

SQUIB, (S.) 1. A sort of small fire work, 2. A jeer or jest, 3. Any petty fellow.

SQUINT, (V.) To look awry.

SQUIRREL, (S.) A little lively animal well known.

SQUIRT, (V.) 1. To spirt out, 2. To prate.

STAB, (V.) To thrust a dagger, sword, knife, &c. into a person.

STAB, (S.) 1. A wound with a sharp pointed weapon, 2. A dark injury, a fly mischief.

STABILITY, (S.) 1. Firmness, 2. Constancy, 3. Steadiness.

STA'BLE, (A.) 1. Firm, 2. Steady, 3. Fastness, L.

STA'BLE, (S.) A place to keep horses in.

STACK, (S.) 1. A large pile of corn, hay, &c. 2. A pile of wood, 14 feet in length and three in height and breadth, 3. A number of chimneys.

STA'DTHOLDER, (S.) The supreme magistrate of the united provinces.

STAFF, (S.) 1. A long stick to walk with, 2. A prop or support, 3. A club, 4. An Ensign of an office, 5. In Poetry, a stanza.

STA'FFORD, (S.) The county town of Staffordshire, 135 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Tuesday before Shrove Tuesday, May 14, June 29, Oct. 2, and Dec. 4.

STAFFORDSHIRE, (S.) An inland county, 44 miles long from north to

south, 27 broad from east to west, and 140 miles in circumference, containing 18 market towns, and 150 parishes.

STAG, (S.) A red male deer, five years old, the male of the hind.

STAGE, (S.) 1. A place raised with timber and boards, for persons to stand upon to see or be seen, 2. That part of a theatre where the players act, 3. Scene or place where any thing happens, 4. Part of a journey, from a person's setting out to his taking fresh horses, or taking up his lodging at night.

STAGECOACH, (S.) A coach that passes and repasses on certain days for the accommodation of passengers.

STAGEPLAY, (S.) A theatrical entertainment.

STA'GGER, (V.) 1. To reel like a drunken man, 2. To waver in opinion.

STA'GGERS, (S.) A disease in horses, somewhat like the apoplexy in men.

STA'GRITE, (S.) A name given to that famous philosopher Aristotle, from Stagira the place of his birth.

STA'GNANCY, (S.) The being

STA'GNANT, (A.) standing still, speaking of water or blood, F.

STA'GNATE, (V.) To stand still, or want a free course. L.

STAID, (A.) Grave, sober.

STAIN, (V.) 1. To dye colours, 2. To daub or disfigure by a colour that is not easily discharged, 3. To disgrace.

STAINS or Stanes, (S.) A town in Middlesex, 19 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are may 11, and Sept. 19.

STAIRCASE, That part of a Fabrick which contains the stairs.

STAIRS, (S.) Regular steps to ascend by, S.

STAKE, (S.) 1. A thick sharp pointed stick, 2. A pledge laid down on a wager, 3. A small anvil used by smiths, 4. The post to which a beast is tied to be baited, 5. The state of being hazarded, 6. The small piece of wood in a fence.

STALE, (S.) 1. Old urine, 2. An entertainment.

STALE, (A.) Not new or fresh.

STALE, (V.) To make water or piss, applied to cattle.

STALK, (S.) The stem of a plant, &c.

STALK, (V.) To walk in a slow, stiff, and haughty manner.

STA'LKING, Horse (S.) A horse used

by fowlers, to conceal themselves from the game.

STALL, (S.) 1. A seat in a cathedral, &c. 2. A stable, 3. A very little shop, a small booth or standing in a fair or market.

STALL, (V.) 1. To put into a stall or stable, 2. To clog the stomach.

STALLAGE, (S.) Money paid for a stall in a fair or market.

STALLFED, (A.) Not fed with grass, but dry feed.

STALLION, (S.) A stone horse kept for leaping of mares.

STAMFORD, (S.) A town in Lincolnshire, 83 miles from London, with a market on Mondays and Fridays. Its fairs are Tuesday before Feb. 13, Monday before midlent, midlent Monday, Monday before May 12, Monday after Corpus Christi, June 13, Aug. 5, and Nov. 8.

STAMINA, (S.) 1. In Anatomy, the solids of a human body, 2. In Botany, the fine threads growing in the middle of a flower, and surrounding the style or pistil, 3. The first principles of any thing.

STAMINE, (S.) A light sort of French stuff.

STAMMER, (V.) 1. To stutter, 2. To falter in speech.

STAMP, (V.) 1. To impress or print a mark, 2. To pound or bruise, 3. To beat the ground with one's foot.

STAMP, (S.) 1. Any thing cut to make an impression, 2. The impression itself, 3. A blow upon the floor given with the foot, 4. Make, cast, behaviour.

STANCH, (A.) Substantial, solid, sound, firm.

STANCH, (V.) To stop a flux of blood.

STANCHIONS, (S.) Supporters in buildings.

STAND, (S.) 1. A stop or stay, 2. A post or standing place, 3. Suspence, uncertainty, 4. A vigorous action, 5. A frame to set any thing upon. S.

STAND, (V.) 1. To be upon one's feet, 2. To stop, 3. To continue without motion, 4. To be, to keep, to persist, 5. To continue, or not to fall, 6. To hold out, or resist, 7. To insist or stand upon, 8. To offer as a candidate, 9. To stagnate, not to flow, 10. To STAND by, to support, to defend, to look on, 11. To STAND for, to be a candidate for, 12. To STAND off, to keep at a distance, not

to comply, to forbear friendship, 13. To STAND out, not to comply, not to play at any game, to be prominent, 14. To STAND to, to persevere, to remain fixed in a posture, 15. To STAND upon, to be in a state of expectation, to value, to insist.

STANDBEARER, (S.) One who bears a standard or ensign.

STANDING, (S.) 1. A stall in a market or fair, 2. Continuance, long possession of an office.

STANDARD, (S.) 1. The chief ensign of a royal fleet or army, 2. A fixed weight or measure, for all others to be made or tried by, 3. A standing tree.

STANDARD for Gold coin, 22 carats of fine gold, and two carats of copper.

STANDARD for Silver, 11 ounces and 2 pwts. of fine silver, and 18 pwts. of copper melted together, is called sterling.

STANDISH, (S.) An utensil for holding ink, sand, pens, wafers, &c.

STANDON, (S.) A town in Hertfordshire 29 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fair is Oct. 29.

STANDFILES, (S.) Cut pasteboards, through which cardmakers colour court cards.

STANDHOPE, (S.) A town in Durham, 237 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday.

STANDLEY, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 100 miles from London, with a market on Saturday.

STANNARIES, (S.) Tin mines, or the places where this metal is dug and refined.

STANTON, (S.) A town in Lincolnshire, 130 miles from London, with a market on Monday.

STANZA, (S.) In Poetry, a number of verses containing a complete sentence.

STAPLE, (S.) 1. A publick magazine, mart, &c. where the English merchants were by act of parliament to carry their commodities for sale, 2. A kind of socket for the bolt of a lock, &c. T.

STAPLE Commodities, 1. Such as do not soon perish, rot or spoil, 2. Such as are usually vended at the foreign markets.

STAR, (S.) 1. A luminous globe in the heavens, 2. A white spot in a horse's forehead, 3. A mark in printing thus [*].

Falling STARS, Fiery exhalations kindled in the air.

- Star Fort**, In Fortification, a work with several faces, and from five to eight points, with salient and re-entering angles that flank one another on every one of its sides.
- STARBOARD**, (S.) The right hand side of a ship.
- STARCH**, (S.) A fine white substance made of wheat, and used when dissolved for stiffening linnen.
- STARCHED**, (A.) 1. Stiffened with starch, 2. Stiff, formal, precise.
- STARE**, (V.) To look earnestly with the eyes wide open.
- STARGAZER**, (S.) One who observes the stars, an Astrologer.
- STARK**, (A.) 1. Straight, tight, 2. Quite or thoroughly.
- STARLESS**, (A.) Without stars.
- STARLIGHT**, (S.) The lustre of the stars.
- STARLIGHT**, (A.) Lighted by the stars.
- STARLING**, (S.) A singing bird.
- STARRY**, (A.) Full of, or replenished with stars, decorated with stars.
- START**, (V.) 1. To make a sudden motion with the body, 2. To begin to run, 3. To propose a question, 4. To go, or fly suddenly from the subject.
- STARTER**, (S.) One that shrinks from his purpose.
- STARTLE**, (V.) To affright or cause to start, to shrink.
- STARTUP**, (S.) One that comes suddenly into notice.
- STARVE**, (V.) 1. To famish, 2. To be famished, 3. To freeze with cold.
- STATE**, (S.) 1. Condition, circumstances, 2. Pomp, magnificence, 3. A nation, or people under the same government. *L.*
- STATE**, (V.) 1. To relate the circumstances of an affair, 2. To regulate, in order to come to a determination.
- STATES General**, (S.) An assembly of the deputies of the seven united provinces.
- STA'TELINESS**, (S.) 1. Pomp, grandeur, 2. Pride, haughtiness.
- STA'TELY**, (A.) 1. Pompous, noble, majestic, 2. Proud haughty.
- STATER**, (S.) In Pharmacy, a weight containing an ounce and a half.
- STA'TESMAN**, (S.) 1. A politician, 2. a minister of state.
- STATICKS**, (S.) A science which treats of the weight of bodies.
- STA'TION**, (S.) 1. Situation, 2. A road for ships, 3. An employment, office, 4. Rank, condition of life.
- STA'TIONARY**, (A.) Settled in a place.
- STATIONARY Planet**, (S.) One which to an eye placed in the earth, does not appear to have the least motion.
- STATIONER**, (S.) One who sells paper, pens, &c.
- STA'TUARY**, (S.) 1. The art of making statues, 2. One who makes them.
- STATUTE**, (S.) A standing image of stone, wood, &c. *L.*
- Equestrian Statue**, One representing a person on horseback,
- Pedestrian Statue**, One that represents a person on foot.
- STA'TURE**, (S.) Bigness, or height of a person. *L.*
- STATUTABLE**, (A.) According to the statute.
- STA'TUTE**, (S.) 1. A law, ordinance or decree, 2. An act of parliament. *L.*
- Statute Sessions**, Certain petty sessions in every hundred for deciding differences between masters and servants; where young people come and stand in rows in order to be hired.
- STAVE**, (V.) 1. To beat to pieces, 2. To keep off.
- STAVE**, (S.) 1. A board of a barrel, 2. In the church psalms, two verses or eight lines.
- STA'VESACRE**, (S.) An herb.
- STAY**, (V.) 1. To stop, 2. To tarry, 3. To prop or support, 4. To continue in a state.
- STAY**, (S.) 1. A stop or delay, 2. A piece of linnen to fasten on a cap, 3. A prop, or support, 4. A rope in a ship to keep the mast forward.
- STA'YED**, (A.) Grave, sober.
- STAYS**, (S.) 1. The plural of a stay, 2. A garment worn by women as a support to the back.
- STEAD**, (S.) Place or room.
- STEADFAST**. See **STEDFAST**.
- STEA'DY**, (A.) 1. Not liable, to shake or be shaken, 2. Firm, resolute, constant,
- STEAK**, or **Stake**, (S.) A thin slice of beef, pork or mutton.
- STEAL**, (V.) 1. To take away privately what belongs to another, 2. To creep by degrees, 3. To withdraw privately.
- STEALTH**, (P.) Privately, secretly.
- STEAM**, (S.) A vapour arising from hot liquors, &c. *S.*

STE'DFAST, (S.) Firm, constant, immoveable. S.

STEED, (S.) A horse, for state or war.

STEEL, (S.) Iron refined and hardened.

STEEL, (V.) 1. To make hard or firm, 2. To point or edge with steel.

STEE'LYARD, (S.) A ballance for weighing.

STEEN, (S.) A kind of large earthen jar.

STEEP, (A.) Slanting, approaching to a perpendicular. S.

STEEP, (V.) To soak, or infuse in some liquid.

STEE'PLE, (S.) That part of a church in which the bells are hung.

STEER, (S.) A young ox, a bullock.

STEER, (V.) To guide a ship.

STEE'RAGE, (S.) In a ship the place behind the bulk head of the great cabin, where the steerman stands.

STEE'RSMAN, (S.) He who guides the ship, a pilot.

STEM, (S.) 1. The stalk of plants, flowers, &c. 2. The stock of a tree, 3. The fore part of a ship.

STEM, (V.) To stop, to oppose a current.

STENCH, (S.) Stink, a bad smell.

STENTO'RIAN Voice, (S.) A loud roaring voice, like that of Stentor's, which Homer says was louder than that of fifty men.

STENTOROPHO'NICK Tube, (S.) A speaking trumpet.

STEP, (S.) 1. A stair, the round of a ladder, &c. 2. One stride in walking, 3. A manner of walking, 4. Any piece of timber that has the foot of another timber fixed upright upon it, 5. Action.

STE'PFATHER, (S.) A father in law.

STE'PMOTHER, or **Stépdame**, (S.) A mother in law. S.

STEPPINGSTONE, (S.) A stone laid in shallow water or a dirty place to save the foot from wet or dirt.

STERCORACEOUS, (A.) Belonging to dung.

STEREO'GRAPHY, (S.) The art of representing solids on a plane. G.

STEREO'METRY, (S.) The art of measuring solid bodies. G.

STEREO'TOMY, (S.) The art of cutting solids, or making sections thereof, as in profiles of architecture in walls, &c.

STE'RIL, (A.) Barren, unfruitful. L.

STER'ILITY, (S.) Barrenness.

STE'RLING, (S.) 1. A name given to the

lawful silver coin of England. 2. Genuine. See **STANDARD**.

STERN, (S.) 1. The hindermost part of a ship, 2. With Hunters, the tail of a wolf or greyhound.

STERN, (A.) Severe, crabbed, harsh.

STERNU'TATORY, (S.) A medicine to provoke sneezing. L.

STE'VENEDEGE, (S.) A town in Hertfordshire, 32. miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are nine days before Easter, nine days before Whitsunday, St. Swithin, July 15, and the first Friday in September.

STEW, (S.) A place to keep fish alive.

STEW, (V.) To boil gently for a considerable time.

STEWARD, (S.) One who has the care and management of another person's estate. S.

Lord High STEWARD of England, A temporary officer of great dignity, appointed to officiate at a coronation, or at the trial of a nobleman for high treason, &c. which being ended, he breaks his wand, and puts an end to his authority.

STE'WARDSHIP, (S.) The office of a steward.

STEW, (S) Any place where lewd women reside in numbers.

STEY'NING, or **Sténing** (S.) A town in Suffex, 47 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are July 9, Sept. 19, and Oct. 10.

STI'BIUM, (S.) The same with antimony, or rather glass of antimony.

STICK, (S.) 1. A piece of the bough of a tree, 2. A staff, 3. A long round piece of sealing wax, &c. 4. An utensil to hold a candle in, &c. S.

STICK, (V.) 1. To cleave or adhere to 2. To glue or fasten, 3. To thrust a pointed weapon into, 5. To rest upon the memory painfully, 6. To be troublesome by adhering, 7. To stop, to loose motion, 8. To cause difficulties or scruples, 9. To be stopped, to be puzzled, 10. To fasten by thrusting through, 11. To continue close to.

STICKLER, (S.) An obstinate contender about any thing.

To STICK out, To be prominent, not to meddle.

STICKLE, (V.) To contend strenuously for a thing.

STICKY (A.) Of a clammy glutinous nature, adhesive, viscous.

STIFF (A.) 1. Not limber, not pliable, 2. Starched, formal, 3. Rigid, severe, 4. Dull, laboured, heavy, as a *stiff stile*, 5. Strong, as a *stiff gale*. *S.*

STIFFNECKED (A.) Obstinate.

STIFFEN (A.) 1. To make stiff, 2. To grow stiff, 3. To grow hard, 4. To grow obstinate.

STIFLE (V.) 1. To suffocate, 2. To conceal or suppress, 3. To extinguish.

STIFLE *joint* (S.) In a horse, the first joint next the buttock and above the thigh.

STIGMATIZE (V.) 1. To brand with a mark of infamy, 2. To charge a person with being guilty of a wicked, or dishonourable action.

STILE (S.) 1. An entrance for a foot passenger into a field, 2. The iron that casts the shadow in a sun dial, 3. In joinery, an upright piece which goes from the bottom to the top of a piece of wainscot. See **STYLE**.

STILL (S.) A vessel used for distillations.

STILL (A.) 1. Calm, quiet, 2. Without motion. *S.*

STILL (V.) To quiet or compose. *S.*

STILL (P.) Yet, till this time.

STILLBORN (A.) Born dead. *S.*

STILLING (S.) A wooden frame to set vessels on in a cellar.

STILLETT (S.) A dagger or poniard.

STILLNESS (S.) 1. Silence, 2. Calmness.

STILTS (S.) Sticks with leathern loop holes for the feet, used by boys to walk with.

STIMULATE (V.) To stir up or excite.

STIMULATION (S.) A pushing forward, excitement, pungency.

STING (S.) 1. A kind of little spear with which some insects defend themselves, 2. Any thing that gives pain, 3. Point in the last verse of an epigram.

STINGO (S.) Strong, heady beer.

STINGY (A.) Parsimonious, niggardly.

STINK (S.) A noisome, disagreeable smell. *S.*

STINKARD (S.) A mean paltry fellow.

STINKPOT (S.) A composition offensive to the smell.

STINT (V.) To limit, or set bounds to.

STIPEND (S.) An allowance or salary.

STIPENDIARY (S.) 1. One who has a settled stipend, 2. One that pays tribute.

STIPTICK (S.) A medicine to stop bleeding, astringent.

STIPULATE (V.) To settle the terms of a bargain or agreement. *L.*

STIPULATION (S.) 1. an article or agreement to be inserted in a contract, 2. The condition upon which a thing may or may not be done. *L.*

STIR (S.) A noise or bustle.

STIR (V.) 1. To move, 2. To bustle, 3. To incite.

STIR UP (V.) 1. To cause, 2. To excite or quicken, 3. To provoke.

STIRRUPS (S.) 1. Irons fastened to a saddle to put the feet in, 2. A strap of leather used by shoemakers to hold their work fast upon the knee.

STITCH (S.) 1. As much as is taken up by the needle at one time, 2. A sharp pain in the side.

STITCH (V.) To sew.

STITCHWORT (S.) An herb good against a stitch in the side.

STIVE (V.) To stifle with heat, and want of air, to shut up close.

STIVER (S.) A Dutch penny.

STOA'KER, or **Stoker** (S.) One who looks after the fire in a brewhouse.

STOAT (S.) A small stinking animal.

STOCCADO (S.) A stab. *I.*

STOCK (V.) To furnish or supply.

STOCK (S.) 1. The trunk of a tree, 2. Race, family, 3. The wooden work of a gun, pistol, &c. 4. A large piece of wood fastened to an anchor, 5. A plant set in the ground to graft upon, 6. Part of a tally struck in the exchequer, 7. A linen collar worn about the neck, 8. A fund or store of money, goods, &c. 9. Shares in the public funds, 10. The cards not dealt at piquet, 11. A log.

Stock Doves (S.) A kind of pigeons.

Stock Fish (S.) Cod fish salted and dried.

Stock Gilliflower (S.) A fragrant flower of which there are several sorts.

STOCKING (S.) A covering for the leg.

STOCKLOCK (S.) A lock fixed in wood.

STOCKSTILL (A.) Motionless.

STOCKBRIDGE (S.) A town in Hampshire, 69 miles from London. Its fair are Holy Thursday, July 10, and Oct. 7.

STOCKPORT, (S.) A town in Cheshire, 160 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are March 4 and 25, May 1, and Oct. 25.

STOCKS, (S.) A wooden frame to hold fast the legs of an offender.

STOCKTON, (S.) A town in Durham, 220 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fair is July 18.

STOICAL, (A.) Belonging to the stoicks.

STOICISM, (S.) The doctrine of the

STOICKS, (S.) A sect of Athenian philosophers, and the followers of Zeno, remarkable for the purity of their morals, for holding the doctrine of fate, for maintaining that pain was no real evil, and that a wise man is happy even in the midst of torture.

STOLF, (S.) 1. A royal robe, 2. An ornament worn about the neck of a priest.

Stool of the Stool, The first lord of the bedchamber, whose office is to take care of the royal robes.

STOLEN, (A.) Taken away feloniously.

STOMACK, (S.) 1. That part of the body which receives and digests the food, 2. Appetite, hunger, 3. Inclination.

STOMACH, (V.) To resent, to be angry.

STOMACHER, (S.) The fore part of a woman's stays.

STOMACHFUL, (A.) Resentful, dogged, and loth to submit.

STOMACHICKS, (S.) Medicines good for the stomach.

STONE, (S.) A town in Staffordshire, 141 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are Tuesday after midlent, Shrove-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and July 25.

STONE, (S.) 1. A hard substance of various sorts dug from quarries and mines, 2. A gem, jewel, or precious stone, 3. One of the testicles of an animal, 4. A hard substance in the middle of some fruit, 5. A weight of 8 lb. in London, and 12 in Hereford; the stone of wool, and the stone-speaking or a horseman's weight, are 14 lb. The stone of glass, is 5 lb. and that of wax, 8 lb. S.

STONE, (V.) To throw stones at, S.

STONECUTTER, (S.) A hewer of stones.

STONEFRUIT, (S.) A pulpy fruit, with a stone in the middle.

STONE-HORSE, (S.) A horse not castrated

STONE-PIT, (S.) A quarry where stones are dug.

STONE-PITCH, (S.) Hard pitch not tar.

STONY, (S.) 1. Full of stones, 2. Hard and insensible like a stone.

STONY STRATFORD, (S.) A town in Buckinghamshire, 53 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are April 20, Aug. 2. Oct. 10, and Nov. 12.

STOOL, (S.) 1. A seat to sit on, 2. The excrements voided. D.

STOOL-BALL, (S.) A sort of play with a ball thrown against a stool.

STOOP, (V.) 1. To bend forwards, 2. To shoot downwards as a hawk, 3. To cringe or submit, 4. To descend from rank.

STOOP, (S.) A measure of two quarts.

STOP, (S.) 1. A pause or stand, 2. A mark used in writing and printing, 3. An end or conclusion, 4. A fret of a musical instrument, 5. A hindrance of progress.

STOP, (V.) 1. To cease from motion, 2. To detain, or stay, 3. To hinder, 4. To stanch, as *to stop the blood*. B.

STOPCOCK, (S.) A pipe to let out liquor stopped by a turning cock.

STOPPAGE, (S.) Obstruction, hindrance.

STOPPER, (S.) An instrument to stop with.

STOPPLE, (S.) A stopper of a cask, bottle, &c. T.

STORAGE, (S.) 1. Warehouse room, 2. Money paid for warehouse room.

STORAX, (S.) A fragrant gum. L.

STORE, (S.) Plenty, abundance.

Store House, A magazine to put stores in.

STORE, (V.) To furnish with stores.

STORES, (S.) Provisions, ammunition, &c. for a ship, army, citadel, &c.

STORK, (S.) A large bird of passage.

STORM, (S.) A tempest, or violence.

STORM, (V.) 1. To attack a fortified place in a furious manner, 2. To chafe, quarrel and scold, 3. To rage.

STORMY, (A.) Boisterous, tempestuous.

STORTFORD, or bishops Stortford, (S.) A town in Hertfordshire, 29 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are Holy Thursday, Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, and Oct. 10.

STORY, (S.) 1. A history, 2. A tale or fable, 3. A floor up stairs.

STORY-

STORYTELLER, (S.) One who relates tales, a liar.

STOVE, (S.) 1. A room with a fire within the wall, and pipes to convey the heat equally on all sides, 2. A small close fire, 3. An earthen vessel with a fire in it, which the Dutch women place under their petticoats. *B.*

STOUT, (S.) Beer stronger than common.

STOUT, (A.) 1. Lusty, strong, 2. Bold, courageous, 3. Obstinate, resolute.

STOW, or **Stowmarket**, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 73 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are July 10, and Aug. 12.

STOW, (V.) 1. To lay up, 2. To place carefully in a ship's hold.

STOW'WAGE, (S.) 1. Warehouse room, 2. Money paid for it, 3. the goods in a ship's hold. 4. Room for laying up.

STOW on the Woud, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 77 miles from London, with a market on Thursday.

STRA'BISM, (S.) Squinting.

STRADDLE, (V.) To place the legs wide asunder.

STRAGGLE, (V.) 1. To wander from one's company, 2. To rove about.

STRAIGHT, (A.) 1. Right, direct, 2. Not crooked, it is more properly strait.

STRAIGHT, (P.) Presently, quickly.

STRAIN, (S.) 1. A tune or air, 2. A style or manner of speaking or writing, 3. A distortion of the sinews beyond their due tone, 4. A vehement effort, 5. A breed of hories.

STRAIN, (V.) 1. To separate liquors from their sediment, 2. To make a violent effort, to stretch a thing beyond its due tone, 3. To squeeze in an embrace,

STRAIT, (S.) 1. A narrow arm of the sea, affording a passage from one great sea to another, 2. Difficulty, distress.

STRAIT, (A.) Narrow, not crooked, direct.

STRAIT'EN, (V.) 1. To make strait, 2. To make narrower, 3. To distress.

STRATTLACED, (A.) Stiff constrained, without freedom.

STRAT'WAY, (S.) Presently, forthwith.

STRAND, (S.) 1. The bank of the sea, 2. A twist of a rope.

STRANDED, (S.) Run aground.

STRANGE, (A.) 1. Unusual, uncommon, 2. Surprising, 3. Odd, extravagant, 4. Cold, shy, 5. Foreign.

STRANGER, (S.) 1. A foreigner, 2. A person unknown, 3. One who seldom comes, or was never in a place before, 4. In Law, one who is not privy to, nor party in an act. 5. One unacquainted.

STRANGLE, (V.) To kill by stopping the breath, to choke.

STRANGLES, (S.) A swelling between the Jaw-bones of a horse; sometimes it is attended with a running at the nose.

STRANGLING, (S.) Choking, throttling.

STRANGURY, (S.) A disease in which the urine is voided drop by drop, and that with pain, and a continual inclination to make water.

STRAP, (S.) 1. A thong of leather, 2. In a ship, a rope spliced about a block, and made with an eye to fasten it as occasion serves, 3. In Surgery, a sort of filken band to stretch out members in the setting of broken and dislocated bones, &c.

STRAPPA'DO, (S.) A cruel military torture, in which the criminal's hands being tied behind him, he is hoisted up with a rope, and then let fall again almost to the ground, by which means his arms are dislocated by the shock. *I.*

STRATA, (S.) The several beds or layers of different matter, of which the body of the earth is composed. *L.*

STRATAGEM, (S.) A politick and subtil device, especially in war. *G.*

STRATFORD upon Avon, (S.) A town in Warwickshire, 81 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are May 14, Sept. 25, and Thursday se'nnight after Sept. 25.

STRATTON, (S.) A town in Cornwall, 201 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are May 19, Nov. 8, and Dec. 11.

STRAW, (S.) 1. The stalks of corn, 2. In Military Affairs, a word of command to dismiss the soldiers when they have grounded their arms.

STRAWBERRY, (S.) A well known fruit. *S.*

STRAWCOLOURED, (A.) Of a light yellow.

STRAWWORM, (S.) A *Cadix* or *Codex*, a bait for a fish.

STRAY, (S.) Any thing lost by wandering.

STRAY, (V.) To go astray, to rove.

STREAK, (V.) To make lines of a different colour, to stripe.

STREAKED, (A.) Marked with lines of different colours, striped.

STREAM, (S.) 1. A running water, 2. A course or current of water, fire, &c.

STREA'MER, (S.) A narrow flag.

STREET, (S.) A broad lane in a town.

STREET'WALKER, (S.) A common strumpet.

STRENGTH, (S.) Ability, power, capacity of resistance, vigour of any kind.

STRE'NGTHEN, (V.) To make strong.

STRE'NUOUS, (A.) Vigorous, bold.

STRESS, (S.) Force, weight, violence.

STRETCH, (S.) Extent, effort, struggle.

STRETCH, (V.) 1. To extend, draw out, or enlarge, 2. To strain or make an effort, 3. To make tense.

STRE'TCHERS, (S.) The wooden staves which rowers set their feet against.

STREW, (V.) To scatter abroad.

STRE'ATED, (A.) Having small channels like cockle shells.

STR'ICKEN, (A.) 1. Smitten, 2. Advanced in years.

STR'ICKLE, (S.) A piece of wood used in measuring corn, to strike off the over measure.

STRICT, (A.) 1. Exact, 2. Close, rigid, 3. Positive, punctual, 4. Tense.

STR'ICTURE, (S.) 1. Closure by contraction, 2. A slight touch upon a subject.

STRIDE, (V.) To take long steps, to stand with the legs far asunder.

STRIPE, (S.) Contention, dispute, quarrel.

STRIKE, (V.) 1. To hit, or give a blow, 2. To make an impression upon the mind or senses, 3. To sweep off corn with a strickle, 4. To pull down, as *to strike the colours*, 5. Tearing, as a clock, 6. To make a bargain, 7. To mint money, 8. *To strike off*, to take off part of a reckoning or bill, to separate by a blow, 9. *To strike out*, to blot, to efface, to bring to light, to form at once, to rove, 10. *To strike in with*, to conform.

STRIKE, (S.) A bushel.

STR'IKING, (A.) 1. Giving a blow, 2. Remarkable, 3. Affecting the mind in a manner not to be resisted.

STRING, (S.) 1. A small cord, or any thing resembling it, 2. The chord of a musical instrument.

STR'ING, (V.) 1. To put strings upon, 2. To put upon a string.

STR'INGHALT, (S.) A disorder of a horse, which causes him to twitch up his legs higher than usual.

STR'INGY, (A.) Full of small threads.

STRIP, (V.) 1. To pull off, 2. To rob or plunder, 3. To make naked.

STRIP, (S.) A narrow bit of any cloth or stuff.

STRIPE, (S.) 1. A lash with a rod or whip, 2. A streak in silk, cloth, &c. 3. Marks made by a whip.

STR'IPPLING, (S.) A youth.

STRIVE, (V.) 1. To endeavour, 2. To struggle or contend with.

STROAK, or **Stroke**, (S.) 1. A blow, 2. A strait line or dash, 3. A soft whip with the hand, 4. The touch of a pencil.

STROKE, (V.) To draw the hand lightly over.

STROOL, (V.) To ramble about.

STRONG, (S.) 1. Of great strength, 2. Of a pungent taste or smell, 3. Heady, full of spirits, 4. forcible, powerful, 5. Ardent, eager, positive, zealous, 6. Firm, compact, not soon broken.

STROUD, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 94 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are May 12, and August 21.

STRUCK, (A.) 1. Having received a blow, 2. Being affected in a sudden and singular manner, as at the beauty or deformity of an object, or at whatever strongly affects the moral sense.

STRU'CTURE, (S.) 1. A fabric or building, 2. The particular composition or make of any animal or vegetable.

STRU'GGLE, (V.) 1. To wrestle or strive against by meer strength, 2. To kick out the legs, &c. in dying, 3. To make a vigorous effort, 4. To labour in difficulties.

STRU'MOUS, (A.) Belonging to the king's evil.

STRU'MPET, (S.) A common whore.

STRUT, (V.) 1. To walk in a stiff, erect, and affected manner, 2. To swell.

STUB, (S.) A thick short stock, left when the rest is cut off.

STU'BBED, (A.) Short and thick.

STU'BBING, (S.) In Agriculture, clearing land of broom and other shrubs, by pulling them up by the roots.

STU'BBLE, (S.) Short straw left in the ground after reaping.

STU'BBORN, (A.) Inflexible, obstinate, stiff.

STUCK, or Stúceoe (S.) A composition of lime and powdered marble; used in making ornamental figures on walls, cieling, &c.

STUD, (S.) 1. A stock of breeding mares, 2. A kind of shirt button, 3. A small brass, silver, or gold pin, used to ornament snuff boxes, watch cases, &c. S.

STU'DDED, (A.) Imbossed with studs.

STUDENT, (S.) 1. A scholar, especially at a university, 2. One who studies the law at any of the inns of court, &c. L.

STUDIOUS, (A.) 1. Bookish, 2. Of a thoughtful disposition, 3. diligent.

STUDY, (S.) 1. Deep thought, 2. Application of mind to learn, 3. A library, or closet to study in. L.

STUFF, (S.) 1. Thin, woollen cloths, &c. 2. Matter, a general name for any materials. Du.

STUFF, (V.) To cram or fill.

STUFFING, (A.) 1. That which fills any thing, 2. Relishing ingredients put into meat.

STUM, (S.) 1. The flower of fermenting wine, 2. Unfermented Wine.

STUM, (V.) To put ingredients into wine when decayed, to make it brisk.

STUMBLE, (V.) 1. To trip or be ready to fall, 2. To light on by chance.

STUMBLINGBLOCK, (S.) A cause of stumbling.

STUMMED, (A.) Sophisticated, spoken of wine.

STUMP, (S.) What is left remaining after the principal part is broken or cut off. D.

STUMP, (V.) To brag or boast.

STUN, (V.) To render stupid by a blow or noise.

STUNT, (V.) To stop the growth of any thing.

STUPE, (S.) 1. A liquid made for a fermentation, 2. Cloth dipped in it.

STUPEFACTION, (S.) A being made stupid, or without feeling.

STUPENDIOUS, (A.) Wonderful, astonishing, amazing.

STUPID, (A.) Dull, senseless, heavy.

STUPIDITY, (S.) Dullness.

STUPIFY, (V.) To benumb the faculties of the mind, and render them senseless and inactive.

STUPOR, (S.) 1. A being benumbed

with amazement, 2. A numbness in any part of the body.

STURBRIDGE, or Stówerbridge, (S.) A town in Worcestershire, 113 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are March 29, and September 8.

STURDY, (A.) 1. Strong, lusty, 2. Daring, resolute, 3. Stiff, stout.

STURMISTER, (S.) A town in Dorsetshire, 123 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are May 12, and Oct. 24.

STUT or **STUTTER**, (V.) To stammer.

STUTTERER, (S.) A stammerer.

STY, (S.) 1. A place to keep hogs in, 2. A red swelling upon the eyelid.

STY'GIAN, (A.) Belonging to the river Styx, hellish, infernal.

STYLE, (S.) 1. In Dialling, the upper edge of the gnomon, or cock, 2. In Botany, the middle prominent part of a flower, which is usually long and slender, 3. A particular method of reckoning the year, 4. In Writing, &c. that particular flow of language, in which a person expresses his thoughts, 5. In Music and Painting, the manner or air of a composition, or a piece of painting. G.

STYPTICK, (S.) A medicine to stop bleeding. G.

STYX, (S.) According to the Poets, an infernal lake, by which of any of the gods swore, and broke his oath, he lost his divinity for an hundred years.

SUA'SION, (S.) Persuasion, or argument.

SUBA'CID, (A.) A little sour.

SUBA'CRID, (A.) A little sharp.

SUBA'LPINE, (A.) That lives or grows under the mountains called the Alps.

SUBALTERN, (S.) 1. An inferior, 2. Any person or thing that succeeds by turns.

SUBALTERNATE, (A.) Succeeding by turns. L.

SUBALTERN, (S.) Inferior judges or officers.

SUBCUTANEOUS, (A.) Lying under the skin.

SUBDEACON, (S.) In the Romish church, a deacon's servant.

SUBDEAN, (S.) A dignified clergyman next to a dean.

SUBDELEGATE, (S.) A deputy.

SUBDIVIDE, (V.) To divide what has already been divided.

SUBDU'CT, (V.) To substract.

SUBDU'E, (V.) To conquer, or bring into subjection. *L.*

SUBJA'CENT, (A.) Lying under, or at the foot of. *L.*

SUBJECT, (S.) 1. One under the authority of a prince or state, 2. The substance to which qualities adhere, 3. The matter treated of.

SUBJECT, (A.) 1. Bound, obliged to, 2. Apt, or used to be, 3. Liable.

SUBJE'CT, (V.) 1. To subdue, 2. To make liable, 3. To put under.

SUBJECTION, (S.) The state of a subject, or of any one obliged to perform the commands of another.

SUBJOIN, (V.) To add or join to. *L.*

SUBTANE'OUS, (A.) Hasty, sudden.

SUBJUGATE, (V.) To subdue or bring under the yoke. *L.*

SUBJUNCTIVE Mood, (S.) A mood so called, because commonly joined to some other verb. *L.*

SUBLAPSA'RIANS, (S.) Those who hold that God's decree of election was made after Adam's fall. *L.*

SUBLIEUTE'NANT, (S.) An officer in such regiments of fusileers as have no ensigns, having a commission as youngest lieutenant, and pay only as an ensign; but he takes place of all ensigns except those of the guards.

SUBLIMATE, (V.) To raise any volatile or light matter into the head of a subliming vessel. *L.*

Mercury SUBLIMATE, (S.) A corrosive powder made of quicksilver impregnated with acids, and then sublimated.

SUBLIMATION, (S.) In Chemistry, differs not much from distillation, only in the latter the fluid parts are raised, and in sublimation the solid and dry.

SUBLIME, (A.) Lofty, grand. *L.*

SUBLIME, (V.) To raise by fire.

SUBTINGUAL, (A.) Under the tongue.

SUBLIMITY, (S.) Loftiness, elevation.

SUBLUNAR, or Sublunary, (A.) Under the orb of the moon.

SUBMARINE, (A.) Under the sea.

SUBMARSHAL, (S.) The deputy of the chief marshal of the king's house, and keeper of the Marshalsea prison.

SUBMERGE, (V.) To plunge under water, to drown.

SUBMISSION, (S.) 1. Respect, 2. Resignation, 3. Confession of a fault.

SUBMISSIVE, (A.) Humble, respectful and obedient.

SUBMIT, (V.) 1. To humble one's self, 2. To yield or conform, 3. To leave or refer. *L.*

SUBMULTIPLE, (S.) A Number contained in another number a certain number of times exactly. Thus 3. is the submultiple 21. It being contained in it 7 times exactly.

SUBORDINATE, (A.) Inferior. *L.*

SUBORDINATION, (S.) The dependence of persons and things with respect to one another.

SUBORN, (V.) To persuade or hire a person to give false evidence.

SUBPOENA, (S.) A writ to summon witnesses to appear in court.

SUBREADER, (S.) In the inns of court, one who reads the text of the law, which the reader is to discourse upon.

SURREPTITIOUS. See **SURREPTITIOUS**.

SUBSCRIBE, (V.) 1. To sign a writing, 2. To lend assistance to the carrying on of any affair.

SUBSCRIPTION, (S.) 1. Signing a writing, 2. The money subscribed for carrying on any affair, &c.

SUBSEQUENT, (A.) Next following.

SUBSERVE, (V.) To help forwards.

SUBSERVIENCY, (S.) A being.

SUBSERVIENT, (A.) Serviceable, helpful.

SUBSIDE, (V.) To settle to the bottom.

SUBSIDIARY, (A.) Given or sent to the aid of another.

SUBSIDY, (S.) 1. A tax, 2. A supply of money.

SUBSIST, (V.) To continue, to live.

SUBSTANCE, (S.) 1. Continuance, 2. Food, livelihood.

SUBSTANCE, (S.) 1. Essence or being, 2. Matter, 3. Estate, goods, wealth, 4. The most material part.

SUBSTANTIAL, (A.) 1. Strong having much substance, 2. Real, essential, 3. Wealthy, 4. corporeal, material.

SUBSTANTIVE, (S.) In Grammar, the name of a person or thing; or a word by which the being of a thing is expressed without any other consideration. All those words in this book followed by (S.) are substantives,

SUBSTITUTE, (V.) To put in the room of another.

SUBSTITUTE, (S.) One appointed to supply the place of another. *L.*

SUBSTITUTION, (S.) The act of putting one person or thing in the room of another.

SUBTRACT, (V.) To take a lesser number from a greater.

SUBSTYLAR, (A.) A *Substylar Line* is that on which the gnomon of a dial stands.

SUBSULTORY, (A.) Moving by starts.

SUBTEND, (V.) To extend or draw underneath. *L.*

SUBTENSE, (S.) In Geometry, a right line drawn within a circle, and terminated at each end by the circumference.

SUBTERFUGE, (S.) A shift or evasion.

SUBTERRANEAN, or Subterraneous, (A.) Under ground. *L.*

SUBTILE, or Subtle, (A.) 1. Crafty, cunning, 2. Thin, pure, fine.

SUBTILIZATION, (S.) In Chemistry, changing a mixed body into a pure liquid, or into a very fine powder.

SUBTILIZE, (V.) 1. To rarify or render subtle, 2. To refine, upon, or use artful explanations.

SUBTILTY, or Subdety, (S.) 1. Thinness, volatility, 2. Craft, cunning, 3. An artful sophism. *L.*

SUBVERT, (V.) To overturn or destroy.

SUBVERSION, (S.) A turning upside down, ruin, destruction.

SUBURBS, (S.) That part of a city or town which is without the walls.

SUCCEDA/NEOUS, (A.) Coming in the room of another.

SUCCEDA/NEUM, (S.) In Pharmacy, a medicine substituted in the place of another. *L.*

SUCCEEDENT, (A.) Succeeding.

SUCCEED, (V.) 1. To follow, 2. To come in the place of another, 3. To meet with success. *L.*

SUCCE/SS, (S.) 1. Event or issue, 2. A prosperous event, or happy issue.

SUCCE/SSFUL, (A.) Fortunate, prosperous.

SUCCE/SSION, (S.) 1. A regular and orderly series of numbers and things, 2. The succeeding another in an inheritance.

SUCCE/SSIVE, (A.) That follows in regular order,

SUCCE/SSLESS, (A.) Unlucky, unfortunate.

SUCCE/SSOR, (S.) One who succeeds another.

SUCCINCT, (A.) 1. Short, brief, 2. Having the cloaths tucked up.

SUCCOUR, (S.) Help, relief.

SUCCOUS, (A.) Juicy.

SUCCULENT, (A.) Full of juice. *L.*

SUCCUMB, (V.) To sink under. *L.*

SUCK, (V.) 1. To draw in with the mouth, 2. To draw milk from a nipple.

SUCKER, (S.) 1. The piston of a pump, 2. A young shoot growing from the root of a tree, 3. A round bit of leather which boys wet and stick to stones, in order to raise them up, 4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.

SUCKLE, (V.) To give suck. *S.*

SUCKLING, (S.) 1. The act of giving suck, 2. A lamb that sucks the dam.

SUCKTION, (S.) The act of sucking.

SUDATORY, (S.) A bagnio or sweating house.

SUDBURY, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 54 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are March 12, and July 10.

SUDDEN, (A.) 1. Hasty, quick, 2. Unlooked for.

SUDORIFICKS, (S.) Medicines that promote sweat.

SUDS, (S.) Soapy water in which cloaths are washed.

SUE, (V.) 1. To prosecute at law, 2. To solicit, or petition for.

SUET, (S.) The kidney fat of beasts.

SUFFER, (V.) 1. To permit or give leave, 2. To endure or bear with, 3. To lie under any pain or inconvenience, 4. To undergo the penalty of the law. *F.*

SUFFERANCE, (S.) 1. Leave or permission, 2. Forbearance, 3. Misery.

SUFFERER, (S.) One who bears loss, pain, or punishment.

SUFFICE, (V.) 1. To be enough, or sufficient, 2. To satisfy.

SUFFICIENCY, (S.) 1. Capacity, 2. Ability, 3. Qualification for a purpose.

SUFFOCATE, (V.) To stifle or smother. *L.*

SUFFOCATION, (S.) A stifling.

SUFFOLK, (S.) A maritime county, 45 miles long, 20 broad, and about 140 in circumference, containing 29 market towns,

Towns, 575 parishes, and sending 16 members to parliament.

SU'FFRAGAN, (S.) A bishop subordinate to an archbishop.

SU'FFRAGE, (S.) 1. Approbation, 2. A voice or vote at an election.

SUFFUMIGATION, (S.) In Physic, a steam arising from a decoction of herbs, roots, or seeds, conveyed into the body from a clofestoof; steams raised by fire.

SUFFUSION, (S.) 1. A pouring abroad, 2. A spreading upon, 3. A disease in the eye called the pin and web.

SUGAR, (S.) The essential salt of the sugar cane.

SUGGEST, (V.) To prompt or put into a person's mind, to insinuate.

SUGGESTION, (S.) An insinuation, or thought put into the mind.

SU'ICIDE, (S.) Self murderer. *L.*

SUIT, (S.) 1. A process at law, 2. A request or petition, 3. In dress, a coat, waistcoat and breeches, 4. A set, a number of things correspondent one to another, 5. Courtship, 6. Cards of the same sort, and colour.

SUITABLE, (A.) Convenient, agreeable, fitting, according with.

SU'ITOR, (S.) 1. One who sues for a place or office, 2. One who courts a woman.

SU'ILLEN, (A.) 1. Gloomy, dark, cloudy, dismal, 2. Heavy, dull, sorrowful, 3. Intractable, obstinate, 4. Mischievous, malignant.

SU'ILY, (V.) To soil, to dirty, to tarnish.

SU'LPHUR, (S.) Brimstone. *L.*

SULPHU'REOUS, (A.) Belonging to, or containing sulphur.

SULTAN, (S.) The grand seignor.

SULTANA, (S.) 1. The grand seignor's wife, 2. A large Turkish ship of war.

SULTANIN, (S.) A Turkish gold coin, worth about 8 s. sterling.

SU'LTRY, (A.) Close, hot, stifling; speaking of the weather.

SUM, (S.) 1. A certain quantity of money, 2. The substance of a discourse, 3. In Arithmetick, the number arising from the addition of two or more numbers together.

SU'MACH, (S.) A shrub that bears a black berry, used by curriers in staining leather.

SU'MLESS, (A.) Not to be computed.

SU'MMARY, (S.) An epitome, or abridgement. *L.*

SU'MMARY, (A.) Short, concise.

SU'MMER, (S.) 1. One of the four seasons of the year, 2. In Architecture, the first stone laid over columns and pilasters, in beginning to make a cross vault.

SU'MMERHOUSE, (S.) An Apartment in the garden, used in the summer season.

SU'MMERSET, (A.) A tumbler's trick in which the heels are thrown over the head.

SUMMER Tree, In Carpentry, the main beam, into which the joists are fixed.

SU'MMIT, (S.) The top or highest point of a thing.

SU'MMON, (V.) 1. To cite a person to appear before a court of justice, 2. In War, to demand the surrender of a place.

SU'MMONER, or Sumner, (S.) A petty officer, who cites persons to appear before an ecclesiastical court.

SU'MPTER Horse, (S.) One loaded with necessaries for a journey.

SU'MPTUARY, (A.) Of, or belonging to expences,

SUMPTUARY Laws, Laws made to restrain an excess in apparel, &c.

SU'MPTUOUS, (A.) Grand, costly, magnificent.

SUN, (S.) That glorious planet from which we receive heat and light.

SUN, (V.) To expose to the sun.

SU'NBEAMS, (S.) The rays of the sun.

SU'NBURN'D, (A.) Scorched or tan'd by the sun.

SU'NDAY, (S.) The first day in the week, so called from its being set apart by our Saxon ancestors, for worshipping the idol of the sun.

SU'NDER, (V.) To separate or divide.

SU'NDEW, (S.) A plant, otherwise called moon, grass and redwort.

SU'NDRY, (A.) Various, different.

SU'NFLOWER, (S.) A plant which bears a large yellow flower, that spreads like the rays of the sun.

SU'NRISE or SUNRISING, (S.) The morning when the sun first appears above the horizon.

SU'NSET, (S.) The evening when she descends below the horizon.

SUNSHINE, (S.) The lustre and warmth of the sun.

SUP,

S U

SUP, (S.) A small quantity of liquor, and less than a draught.
 SUP, (V.) 1. To drink a small quantity at a time, 2. To eat a supper. *F.*
 SUPPERABLE, (V.) That may be overcome. *L.*
 SUPPERABOUND, (V.) To have more than enough. *L.*
 SUPPERABUNDANCE, (S.) A great superfluity.
 SUPPERADD, (V.) To add over and above. *L.*
 SUPPERANNUATED, (A.) Worn out with years.
 SUPPERB, (A.) 1. Proud, 2. Grand, noble, magnificent, speaking of works of art.
 SUPPERCARGO, (S.) A person appointed to oversee the cargo in a ship, and to see that it is disposed of to the best advantage.
 SUPPERCESTIAL, (A.) Above the heavens. *L.*
 SUPPERCILIOUS, (A.) 1. Of an haughty, stiff and affected carriage, 2. A look of distance and insolent contempt. *L.*
 SUPPERMINENCE, (S.) 1. A superior excellence, 2. A more distinguished rank. *L.*
 SUPPERMINENT, (A.) Excelling, or above others.
 SUPPEREROGATION, (S.) A doing more than is required. *L.*
 SUPPEREXCELENCY, (S.) Extraordinary or uncommon excellency.
 SUPPERFICIAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to a superficies, 2. Slight, imperfect, 3. Shallow, having never dived beneath the surface in any branch of knowledge. *L.*
 SUPERFICIAL Content, The measure or content of the outside of a body.
 SUPERFICIALS, (S.) The outside or surface. *L.*
 SUPERFINE, (A.) Very fine; all cloths of a particular degree of fineness, are called by this name.
 SUPERFLUITY, (S.) Whatever thing is
 SUPERFLUOUS, (A.) More than is necessary.
 SUPERINDUCE (V.) To endeavour to convince by abundance of different arguments, when a fewer number were sufficient.
 SUPERINTE'ND, (V.) To oversee, or have the chief management of an affair.
 SUPERINTE'NDANCY, (S.) The employment, office, or dignity of a

S U

SUPERINTE'NDANT, (S.) 1. A chief overseer, 2. In some Lutheran churches, much the same as a bishop, only his power is more restrained.
 SUPERIORITY, (S.) A being
 SUPERIOUR, or Superior (S.) Above others, either in natural or acquired endowments, or in rank and situation.
 SUPERLATIVE, (A.) 1. Very great, extraordinary, 2. With Grammarians, the highest degree of comparison, as the *finest, most excellent, &c.*
 SUPERLATIVELY, (A.) In the highest degree.
 SUPERNATURAL, (A.) 1. Above the ordinary course of nature, 2, above the powers of human nature.
 SUPERNUMERARY, (A.) Above the limited number. *L.*
 SUPERPURGATION, (A.) An over violent purging. *L.*
 SUPERSCRIBE, (V.) 1. To write, either over or on the outside, 2. To direct a letter.
 SUPERSCRIPTION, (S.) What is written on the outside of a letter.
 SUPERSEDE, (V.) 1. To put off, or stop an affair or proceeding, 2. To countermand, 3. To deprive of a commission.
 SUPERSEDEAS, (S.) A writ to stop the doing of what otherwise ought to be done.
 SUPERSTITION, (S.) 1. A fear arising from false conceptions of the deity, 2. A religious veneration, fondness for, or dread of things trifling and insignificant.
 SUPERSTITIOUS, (A.) Weak, bigoted, or filled with groundless fears.
 SUPERSTRUCTURE, (S.) A building raised upon a foundation.
 SUPERVENE, (V.) To come suddenly, or unlooked for.
 SUPERVENTION (S.) A coming upon suddenly. *L.*
 SUPERVISE, (V.) To oversee, or superintend. *L.*
 SUPERVISOR, (S.) An overseer, or spectator.
 SUPINE, (A.) Indolent, slothful, negligent. *L.*
 SUPPER, (S.) The last meal of the day.
 SUPPERLESS, (A.) Without a supper.
 SUPPLANT, (V.) To get any favour for advantage by first turning another out.
 SUPPLE, (V.) To render soft, pliant or limber.

SUPPLE,

SUPPLE, (A.) 1. Pliant, limber, 2. Humble, cringing, complaisant.
SUPPLEMENT, (S.) An addition, to supply what is wanting.
SUPPLEMENTARY, or **Supplemental**, (A.) Of, or belonging to a supplement.
SUPPLIANT, or **Supplicant**, (S.) A petitioner. *L.*
SUPPLICATE, (V.) To pray, or humbly to intreat, to implore.
SUPPLICATION, (S.) A submissive and humble prayer.
SUPPLY, To furnish or provide.
SUPPLY, (S.) Aid, relief.
SUPPO'RT, (V.) 1. To prop or bear up, 2. To maintain.
SUPPO'RT, (S.) That which bears any thing up, maintenance.
SUPPO'RTABLE, (A.) That may be supported, or endured.
SUPPORTER, (S.) 1. A foot or basis, 2. In Heraldry, one of those creatures that stand on each side the shield of a coat of arms as if to bear it up, 3. A prop.
SUPPO'SABLE, (A.) That may be supposed.
SUPPO'SE, (V.) 1. To imagine or think, 2. To take a thing for granted.
SUPPOSITION, (S.) 1. An imagination, 2. A thing taken for granted, 3. An uncertain allegation.
SUPPOSITIOUS, (A.) False, counterfeit, not genuine.
SUPPO'SITORY, (S.) A solid medicine put up by the fundament to loosen the belly.
SUPPRE'SS, (V.) To keep under, 2. To abolish, or put a stop to, 3. To conceal, or pass over in silence.
SUPPRE'SSION, (S.) 1. Extinction or abolishing, 2. A smothering or concealing, 3. A stoppage.
SUPPURATE, (V.) To run or void matter, as a sore. *L.*
SUPPURATION, (S.) The ripening of sores.
SUPPURATIVE, (A.) That brings to a suppuration.
SUPPUTATION, (S.) A calculation. *L.*
SUPPUTE, (V.) To reckon, or calculate.
SUPPRAMUNDANE, (S.) Above the world. *L.*
SUPREMACY, (S.) A supreme power.
SUPREME, (S.) That almighty being

whose dominion is unbounded, and whose power is without control.
SUPREME, (A.) Head, chief, highest of all.
SURANTLER, (S.) The upper antler of a deer's head.
SURCEASE, (V.) To desist, or give over.
SURCHARGE, (V.) To overcharge, or over load. *F.*
SURCINGLE, (S.) 1. The girth with which clergymen tie their gowns, 2. An upper girth or harness for horses. *L.*
SURD Root, (S.) In Mathematicks, a root that cannot be perfectly extracted out of a number. *L.*
SURE, (A.) 1. Certain, 2. Safe, secure, 3. Trusty, faithful. *L.*
SUREFOOTED, (A.) not given to stumble.
SURRETISHIP, (S.) The situation of one bound for another.
SURRETY, (S.) 1. Safety, security, 2. Bail, hostage.
SURFACE, (S.) The superficies, or outside of a body. *F.*
SURFEIT, (S.) An indisposition caused by overcharging the stomach.
SURFEIT, (V.) 1. To overcharge the stomach, 2. To satiate or cloy. *F.*
SURGE, (S.) A swelling wave of the sea.
SURGEON, (S.) One who is skilled in, or practises
SUR'GERY, (S.) 1. The art of healing wounds, sores, &c. 2. A room in which surgeons keep their instruments and medicines. *G.*
SURGY, (A.) A rising in billows.
SUR'RLY, (A.) Morose, ill-natured. *S.*
SURMISE, (V.) To imagine, or conjecture. *F.*
SURMOUNT, (V.) 1. To overcome, 2. To surpass or excell. *F.*
SURNAME, (S.) A family name, a name added to the christian name.
SURPASS, (V.) To exceed, or go beyond. *F.*
SURPLICE, (S.) The white linnen garment worn by clergymen. *F.*
SURPLUS, (S.) That which is over and above. *L.*
SURPRI'SAL, or **Surprise**, (S.) 1. A sudden assault, 2. Astonishment. *F.*
SURPRISE, (V.) 1. To come upon un-awares, 2. To astonish. *F.*
SURRENDER, (S.) A resigning or giving up.

SURRENDER,

SURRE'NDER, (V.) 1. To give up a thing, 2. To yield, or deliver one's self up, 3. To lay down an office. *F.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS, (A.) Done or got by stealth or surprise.

SU'RREY, (S.) An inland county, 34 miles long, 22 broad, and 112 miles in circumference, containing 9 market towns, 140 parishes, and sending 14 members to parliament.

SU'RROGATE, (S.) A person appointed to act for another, especially in behalf of a bishop in the ecclesiastical courts. *L.*

SURROU'ND, (V.) To encompass.

SURRO'YAL, (S.) The broad top of a stag's horn, with the branches shooting out of it. *F.*

SURSO'LID, (S.) In Algebra, the fourth power of any number or quantity.

SURTOU'T, (S.) A kind of great coat.

SURVEY, (V.) 1. To look upon on all sides, 2. To oversee, or superintend, 3. To measure land. *F.*

SURVEYER, or Surveyor, (S.) 1. An overseer, or superintendant, 2. One who measures land.

SURVEYOR of the Mint, (S.) An officer whose business is to see the bullion cast out, and that it is not altered after it is given to the melter.

SURVEYOR of the Navy, (S.) An officer whose business it is to know—the state of the naval stores, and see the wants supplied, to survey the hulls, masts and yards of ships, &c.

SURVEYOR of the Ordnance, (S.) An officer who surveys all the king's ordnance stores and provisions of war, &c.

SURVIVE, (V.) To out live another.

SURVIVOR, (S.) The longest liver.

SURVIVOURSHIP, (S.) The state of a survivor.

SUSCE'PTIBLE, (A.) Apt to take an impression. *L.*

SUSCITATE, (V.) To raise up or quicken. *L.*

SUSCITATION, (S.) A raising up or quickening.

SUSPECT, (V.) To mistrust. *L.*

SUSPENCE, (S.) Doubt or uncertainty.

SUSPEN'D, (V.) 1. To hang up or upon, 2. To be held in doubt or suspense, 3. To defer, delay, or put off, 4. To deprive for a time.

SUSPENDED, (A.) 1. Hung up, 2. Delayed, 3. Put out of office, &c. for a time.

SUSPE'NSION, (S.) A being suspended.

SUSPENSION of Arms, (S.) In War, a short truce agreed on by the contending parties, while they bury their dead, wait the success of a negotiation, &c.

SUSPE'NSORY, (S.) 1. A kind of truss or bandage, 2. A rope hung over a bed for the ease of a sick person in turning himself.

SUSPICION, (S.) Jealousy, distrust.

SUSPICIOUS, (A.) 1. Jealous, distrustful, 2. That gives cause for suspicion. *L.*

SUSPIRATION, (S.) A sigh.

SUSSEX, (S.) A maritime county, 64 miles long, about 20 broad, and about 160 in circumference, containing 16 market towns, 312 parishes, and sending 20 members to parliament.

SUSTAIN, (V.) 1. To uphold or support, 2. To suffer or endure, 3. To maintain.

SUSTENANCE, (S.) Food, nourishment.

SUTTLE Weight, (S.) The weight of commodities after the deduction of the allowance for tare.

SUTTLE, (S.) One who follows an army to sell provisions, liquor, &c. to the soldiers.

SUTTON CO'LEFIELD, (S.) A town in Warwickshire, 106 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are Trinity Monday, and Nov. 8.

SU'TURE, (S.) 1. A joining of the bones in the head, 2. The joining the lips of a wound together with a needle and silk.

SWA'BBER, (S.) One who washes and cleans the decks of a ship.

SWA'DDLE, (V.) 1. To swathe, 2. To beat.

SWAFFHAM, (S.) Swátham, or Swásham, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 94 miles from London, with a market on Saturday.

SWAG, (V.) To swing by its own weight.

SWAGGER, (V.) 1. To boast, or vaunt, 2. To bully or hector, in a haughty manner.

SWAIN, (S.) 1. A countryman, 2. A shepherd, neatherd, a pastoral youth.

SWALLOW, (S.) 1. A bird of passage, 2. A flying sea fish, 3. The throat.

SWALLOW Tail, (S.) 1. In Fortification, an outwork narrower towards the place than towards the country, 2. With Carpenters, a particular way of joining two pieces of timber, or wood.

SWALLOW, (V.) 1. To let down the throat,

throat, 2. To receive without examination.

SWAMP, (S.) A bog or marshy place.

SWAN, (S.) A fine large water fowl. S.

SWANSKIN, (S.) A kind of fine thick flannel, so called from its extraordinary whiteness.

SWANSEY, (S.) A seaport town in Glamorganshire, South Wales; it is 202 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are July 13, Aug. 26, Oct. 19, and the two following Saturdays.

SWAP, or Swop, (V.) To make an exchange.

WARD, (S.) 1. Green turf, 2. The rind of bacon.

SWARM, (S.) A multitude of bees, wasps, or any winged insects.

SWARM, (V.) 1. To settle in a large cluster, as bees when they change their hive, 2. To abound, 3. To climb up a tree, rope or pole, by clinging with the hands and feet.

SWARTHY, (A.) Brown, tawny.

SWATHE, (V.) To bind up with a roller.

SWAY, (S.) Command, power, rule.

SWAY, (V.) 1. To hold or wield, 2. To weigh down, 3. To govern.

SWEAR, (V.) 1. To take an oath before a magistrate, 2. To give or tender an oath, 3. To sport with the Almighty and defy his vengeance by uttering idle oaths and impious execrations. B.

SWEAT, (S.) Moisture perspired through the pores of the skin. S.

SWEATING Sickness, (S.) A dreadful and fatal disease which began at Shrewsbury in the year 1551, and spread thro' the whole kingdom.

SWEATY, (A.) Wet or moist with sweat.

SWEEP, (V.) 1. To cleanse with a broom, brush, &c. 2. To take off a table, &c. by sliding the hand, or any thing else along it.

SWEEP, (S.) A circular or oval motion made by the hand, a pair of compasses, &c.

SWEET, (S.) 1. Untainted, 2. That has the taste of honey or sugar, 3. Odoriferous, 4. Agreeable to the eye, 5. Soft and melodious, 6. Of a mild, placid and engaging temper, or has those dispositions visible in the countenance.

SWEETBREAD, (S.) The pancreas.

SWEETEN, (V.) 1. To make sweet, 2. To soften or alleviate.

SWEETHEART, (S.) A lover.

SWEETING, (S.) A sort of apple.

SWEETMEATS, (S.) Delicacies made of fruits preserved with sugar.

SWELL, (V.) 1. To rise up as a tumour,

2. To heave up as the sea, in a storm,

3. To increase or grow bigger, 4. To puff up, 5. To look big, to be arrogant.

SWELLING, (S.) A morbid tumour, 2. A prominence.

SWELTER, (V.) To be incommoded with heat.

SWELTRY, (A.) Suffocating with heat.

SWERVE, (V.) To deviate or wander from.

SWIFT, (A.) Quick, fleet.

SWIFT, (S.) A bird like a swallow.

SWIG, (V.) To drink large draughts.

SWILL, (S.) Hog wash.

SWILL, (V.) To suck down liquor like a hog.

SWIM, (V.) To float or move along upon or in the water, 2. To be dizzy.

SWIM, (S.) The bladder of fishes.

SWIMMINGLY, (A.) Smoothly, properly, without obstruction.

SWINDON, (S.) A town in Wiltshire, 74 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are Monday before April 5, second Monday after May 11, and second Monday in October.

SWINE, (S.) Hogs. S.

SWINEHERD, (S.) A feeder of swine.

SWING, (V.) To vibrate, or move to and fro while hanging.

SWING, (S.) Unrestrained liberty.

SWING Wheel, (S.) In a clock, the same as the crown wheel in a watch; the office of both being to drive the pendulum.

SWINGE, (V.) To chastise severely. S.

SWINGEING, (A.) Huge, a childish word for exceeding great.

SWINGING, (A.) Vibrating to and fro.

SWINISH, (A.) Filthy, nasty, greedy, like a swine.

SWITCH, (S.) A small wand that may be used as a whip.

SWIVEL, (S.) A ring of metal that turns about either way.

SWOLN, (A.) Swelled.

SWOON,

SWOON, (V.) To faint away.
SWOOP, (V.) In Falconry, to fly down hastily.
SWOP. See **SWAP**.
SWORD, (S.) A well known weapon.
SWORD Bearer (S.) An officer who carries a sword before a magistrate.
SWORDFISH, (S.) A fish so called from its having a horn like the blade of a sword at the end of the upper jaw.
SWORDSMAN, (S.) One skilled in the management of the sword.
SWORDKNOT, (S.) A ribband tied to the hilt of the sword.
SY'COMORE, (S.) A kind of maple with leaves somewhat resembling those of the fig-tree. *G.*
SY'COPHANT, (S.) One who endeavours to secure the favour of a patron by cringing and flattery. *G.*
SYDER. See **CIDER**.
SY'LLABLE, (S.) An articulate sound formed of one or more letters. *G.*
SY'LLOGISM, (S.) A logical way of arguing, formed of three propositions, called the major, minor and consequence. *G.*
SYLLOGI'STICAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to a syllogism.
SYLPHS. (S.) Imaginary beings, supposed to be superior to men and below the rank of angels.
SY'LVAN, (A.) Of, or belonging to woods and groves.
SYLVANUS, (S.) The fabulous god of the woods.
SY'MBOL, (S.) 1. A sign or token, as two hands joined together are a symbol of union, 2. With Medalists, certain marks, peculiar to certain persons, as a trident is the symbol of Neptune, and a peacock of Juno, 4. In Algebra, the letters, signs or marks, by which any thing is expressed.
SYMBOLICAL, (A.) Mystical, of or belonging to a symbol.
SY'MMETRY, (S.) A regular and due proportion between each part and the whole.
SYMPATHE'TICAL, (A.) Partaking of or feeling sympathy.
SYMPATHE'TICK, (A.) Of or belonging to sympathy.
SY'MPATHIZE, (V.) To share in the pleasure, joy, pain or sorrow of another.
SY'MPATHY, (S.) 1. A fellow feeling, by which the strings of one heart, if I

may so express myself, vibrate to the pain or pleasure of another, 2. The natural agreement of things, 3. With Physicians, an indisposition of one part of the body caused by the disease of another. *G.*
SYMPHO'NIOUS, (A.) Of, or belonging to
SY'MPHONY, (S.) 1. Harmony, 2. A sweet and melodious air played by instruments alone, and generally placed before a more solemn piece of music. *G.*
SY'MPTOM, (S.) 1. A sign, mark or token, 2. Among Physicians, an effect accompanying or preceding a disease, which discovers what the disease is, or what will be the issue of it.
SYMPTOMA'TICAL, or Symptomá-tick, (A.) Belonging to, or attended with symptoms.
SY'NAGOGUE, (S.) 1. A religious assembly among the Jews, 2. The place where they meet. *G.*
SYNCHRO'NISM, (S.) The happening of remarkable transactions at one and the same time. *G.*
SY'NCOPE, (S.) Among Physicians, a fainting or swooning. *G.*
SY'NDICK, (S.) 1. A person deputed to act for a community, 2. In Switzerland, a magistrate, with much the same power as an alderman in England. *G.*
SYNE'CDOCHE, (S.) A figure in rhetoric, by which a part is put for the whole, and the whole for a part. *G.*
SY'NOD, (S.) A general meeting of the clergy, to consult about religious affairs. *G.*
SYNO'DICAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to, or done in a synod, 2. In Astronomy, the time from one conjunction of the sun and moon to another
SYNO'DICK, or Synódical *Month*, (S.) The interval of time between two conjunctions of the sun and moon.
SYNO'NYMOUS, (A.) Having the same meaning. *G.*
SYNO'PSIS, (S.) A compendium, or epitome, a general view.
SY'NTAX, (S.) 1. The order of construction in connecting the words of a language into sentences, 2. A system.
SYPHON, (S.) A tube a pipe.
SY'RINGE, (S.) A squirt for the ejection of liquids.
SY'RTES, (S.) Two quicksands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Africa.
S Y
SY'RUP,

SY'RUP, (S.) A thick and sweet liquor, made of the juice of herbs, flowers, &c. boiled up with sugar, &c.
SY'STEM, (S.) A set of regular and connected principles or opinions.
SYSTEMA'TICAL, (A.) Belonging to, or reduced into a system.
SY'STOLE, (S.) A contraction drawing or pressing together, the contraction of the heart and arteries.

T.

THE nineteenth letter in the English alphabet, is used as an abbreviation, 1. Of *Theologus*, Theology, or Divinity, as T. D. *Theologiae Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity; S. T. P. *Sanctae Theologiae Professor*, Professor of Divinity; 2. In Music Books, T. stands for the Italian word *Tutti*, all, or all together, 3. T. is the brand of a person convicted of felony and burnt in the hand.

TA'BBY, (S.) A thick wheeled silk.

TA'BBY, (A.) White with waves of black.

TA'BER, (S.) A small drum to be beat with one hand, while the person plays on a pipe with the other. F.

TA'BERNACLE, (S.) 1. A tent among the Jews, in which the ark of the covenant was kept, 2. A wooden chapel for divine service, 3. A vessel in which the popish pyx is put on the altar.

Fest of the TABERNACLES, A feast observed by the Jews for seven days, during which time they lived in tents or tabernacles, in commemoration of their fathers dwelling in tents when they came out of Egypt.

TA'BID, (A.) Dry, lean, consumptive.

TA'BLA'TURE, (S.) 1. A music book, 2. In Anatomy, a parting of the skull bones, 3. Painting on walls.

TA'BLE, (S.) 1. A piece of household furniture, 2. A kind of board on which the ancients wrote their laws, 3. A calculation of the value of goods, motions of the planets, &c. 4. The contents of a book, 5. In Architecture, a smooth simple member of various forms, but generally that of a long square, 6. A picture.

TABLE Diamond, With Jewellers, one whose upper surface is quite flat, and the sides only cut in angles.

TABLE line, (S.) A line in the palm of the hand.

TABLE, (V.) To board.

TABLE beer, (S.) Beer used at meals.

TABLE-BO'OK, (S.) A book to write in with a pencil, often with ivory leaves.

TABLE-CLOTH, (S.) Linnen spread on the table.

TABLE-TALK, (S.) Conversation at meals.

TACHYGRAPHY, (S.) The art of writing short-hand.

T'ABLES, (S.) A game so called.

TABOR, or **Tabret**. See **TABER**.

TA'BULAR, (A.) Of, or belonging to a table.

TA'CIT, (A.) Silent, or implied, tho' not expressed. L.

TACITURNITY, (S.) Silence.

TACK, (S.) A small nail.

TACK, (V.) 1. To fasten with tacks, 2. To sew slightly.

TACK about, 1. To bring the ship's head another way, 2. To change or take other measures.

TA'CKLE, or **Tackling**, (S.) The ropes, blocks, &c. of a ship.

TA'CTICAL, (A.) Belonging to the art of war.

TA'CTICKS, (S.) The art of disposing an army in order of battle. G.

TA'CTILE, (A.) That may be touched.

TA'DCASTER, (S.) A town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 183 miles from London, with a market on Thursday.

TA'DPOLE, (S.) A young frog before it is perfectly formed.

TA'FFETY, (S.) A slight silk.

TAG, (S.) The point of a lace. I.

TAIL, (S.) 1. A well known part of a beast, bird, or fish.

Dragon's TAIL, In Astronomy, the descending node of a planet.

TA'FLOR, (S.) A maker of men's cloaths.

TAINCT, (S.) A small red spider that in the summer time infests cattle.

TAINT, (V.) 1. To corrupt, 2. To infect.

TAI'NTED, (A.) 1. Corrupted, 2. Having an ill smell. F.

TAKE, (V.) 1. To receive, 2. To seize or lay hold on, 3. To catch, as *to take fire*, 4. To swallow, as *to take physic*, 5. To put up the nose, 6. To succeed, 7. To fill, as *to take up a space*, 8. To believe as *I take that to be right*, 9. To follow, as *to take bad courses*, 10. *To TAKE away*, to deprive of, to remove, 11. *To TAKE care*, to be careful, to be solicitous for, to superintend, 12. *To TAKE down*, to reduce, to suppress, to swallow,

13. *To TAKE from*, to derogate, to detract, to deprive of, 14. *To TAKE heed*, to be cautious, to beware, 15. *To TAKE in*, to comprehend, to win, to receive, to admit, to inclose, to cheat, 16. *To TAKE in hand*, to undertake, 17. *To TAKE oath*, to swear, 18. *To TAKE off*, to swallow, to copy, 19. *To TAKE part*, to share, 20. *To TAKE place*, to prevail, to have effect, 21. *To TAKE on*, to grieve, 22. *To TAKE to*, to apply to, to have recourse, 23. *To TAKE up*, to borrow money, to seize, to arrest, to reprimand, to begin where the former left off, to reform, 24. *To TAKE up with*, to be contented with, 25. *To TAKE upon*, to assume, to admit being imputed to, 26. *To be TAKEN with*, to be enamoured with.

TAKING, (S.) Distress.

TA'LAPOINS, (S.) The priests of Siam, who go bare footed, eat but once a day, and are remarkable for their exemplary lives.

TA'LBOT, (S.) A large dog of a quick scent.

TALE, (S.) 1. A fictitious story or fable, 2. A report told to a person's prejudice, 3. A number or reckoning.

TALE Bearer, A spreader of tales.

TA'LENT, (S.) 1. Capacity, genius, 2. A quantity of gold or silver, the gold talent of the Jews being worth 5475*l.* and that of silver 342*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* sterling.

TA'LISMAN, (S.) Certain figures or characters of some planet or celestial sign, engraved upon a sympathetic stone or metal corresponding to the star, which was ridiculously supposed to receive its influences, and to be endowed with the power of performing the strangest works of enchantment.

TALK, (S.) 1. Discourse, 2. A white transparent mineral, 3. Report, rumour.

TA'LKATIVE, (A.) Full of talk.

TALL, (A.) High, lofty.

TA'LLAGE, (S.) A duty paid upon goods, exported and imported.

TA'LLOW, (S.) The fat of beasts melted.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER, (S.) One who makes tallow candles.

TALLOW Tree, A tree in China, that yields an oily substance of which candles are made.

TA'LLY, (To fit, to suit, to confirm,

TA'LLY, (S.) A thin piece of wood to score an account upon by notches. *F.*

TA'LLYMAN, (S.) One who sells cloaths on credit, to be paid by weekly payments.

TA'LMUD, (S.) Two books of the decrees and constitutions of the Jewish rabbies, stuffed with the most prophane, ridiculous and absurd doctrines. *H.*

TALMU'DICAL, (A.) Of or belonging to the Talmud.

TA'LONS, (S.) The claws of a bird of prey. *F.*

TA'LUS, (S.) In Fortification, the slope given to a wall, that it may stand the firmer. *L.*

TA'MARIND, (S.) An acid fruit brought from the West Indies.

TA'MARISK, (S.) A shrub with a red bark and leaves.

TAMBOUR, (S.) 1. A fine sieve, 2. In Architecture, a member in the corinthian and composite capitals resembling a drum, 3. A box of timber work, forming an inside porch to some churches to keep out the wind by folding doors, 4. In Masonry, a round stone or course of stones, several whereof form a section of the shaft of a column, not so high as the diameter. *F.*

TAME, (A.) Gentle, not wild. *S.*

TA'MEABLE, (A.) That may be tamed.

TA'MELY, (A.) 1. Quietly, submissively, 2. Cowardly, without resistance,

TA'MMY, (S.) A sort of worsted stuff.

TA'MPER, (V.) 1. To practise upon, by endeavouring to draw over, to answer one's purpose, 2. To make use of many different medicines.

TA'MWORTH, (S.) A town partly in Warwickshire and partly in Staffordshire, 107 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. It fairs are April 12, and Sept. 12.

TAN, (S.) The bark of oak.

TAN, (V.) 1. To harden the hides of beasts into leather, 2. To make or become brown with the heat of the sun.

TANG, (S.) 1. A foreign and rank taste in any thing, 2. Relish, 3. Sound.

TA'NGENT, (S.) A right line drawn without a circle, perpendicular to a secant, that is, a line drawn from the centre through the circumference. *L.*

TANGENT, of a conic Section, or other Algebraic Curve, A right line cutting the axis,

TA'NGIBLE, (A.) Which may be touched.

TA'NGLE, (S.) A sea weed.

TA'NGLE, (V.) To implicate or knit together, to embroil.

TANK, (S.) A large cistern to keep water in.

T A

TA'NKARD, (S.) A drinking vessel with a hinged cover.

TA'NNER, (S.) One who tans hides, and makes them into leather.

TA'NSY, (S.) 1. A fragrant garden herb, 2. A pudding, in which the herb is an ingredient.

TA'NTALIZE, (V.) 1. To make a person eager to possess any thing, and then not suffer him to enjoy it.

TA'NTALUS, (S.) A king, who according to the poets, was punished in hell, by standing up to the chin in a pleasant river with a tree of fair fruit hanging over his head, and yet was always tormented with hunger and thirst, for when he either strove to drink or take an apple, they both retired; so that he could neither eat the one nor drink the other.

TANTAMOUNT, (P.) Equal to. *F.*

TANTIVVY, (A.) Fast, full speed.

TAP, (S.) 1. A spigot and faucet, 2. A surgeon's instrument to draw the water out of a dropical person, 3. A little blow.

TAPE, (S.) A narrow linnen binding.

TA'PER, (S.) 1. A long wax light, 2. A candle. *S.*

TA'PER, (A.) Going gradually smaller.

TA'PISTRY, (S.) Cloth or silk wove in pictures, for hanging rooms.

TAPSTER, (S.) One who draws drink in an alchouse.

TAR, (S.) 1. A liquid substance extracted from the trunks of old pines, 2. A sailor.

TARA'NTULA, (S.) A venomous spider, the effects of whose bite, it is said, are cured by music, which makes the patient dance, till by a profuse sweat the poison is expelled.

TA'RDY, (A.) 1. Slack or slow, 2 Dull, heavy, 3. Negligent, 4. In a fault.

TARE, (S.) The weight of the cask, chest, bag, &c. in which goods are packed up. *I.*

TARE of Flax, That part which is dressed the finest.

TARES, (S.) Vetches, a kind of pulse.

TA'ROET, (S.) A shield; those of the Highlanders are made of wood covered with leather, and encreasing in thickness from the edge to the middle; many of them are stuck full of brass nails.

T A

TA'RGUM, (S.) A paraphrase on the Pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF, (S.) 1. The rates agreed upon between princes and states, to be laid upon their respective commodities when landed in each others dominions, 2. A table to shew the amount of various quantities of goods, &c. *F.*

TA'RNISH, (V.) To lose the lustre or gloss. *F.*

TARPA'WLING, or Tarpauling, (S.) 1. A tarred canvas, 2. A downright seaman.

TA'RRAGON, (S.) The herb dragon-wort.

TA'RRASS, (S.) A sort of strong mortar. *F.*

TARRIANCE, (S.) Stay, continuance.

TARRY, (V.) 1. To stay, or loiter, 2. To continue, or abide.

TART, (S.) A small fruit pie. *F.*

TART, (A.) Sharp, sower, keen, severe.

TARTANE, (S.) A large ship used in the Mediterranean.

TARTAR, (S.) 1. A native of Tartary, 2. A sort of salt arising from the wine that hardens into a crust on the inside of vessels.

TARTA'REAN, (A.) Of, or belonging to

TARTARUS, (S.) The poetical hell.

TASK, (S.) A determinate portion of work, required of a person, business.

TA'SSEL, (S.) 1. A male hawk, 2. A piece of fringe rolled up together, and fastened on the top by an ornamental knot, 3. Ribbons, &c. tied up together, and hanging down in many ends, 4. A comb formed of prickly burs, used in laying the nap of cloth.

TASTE, (S.) 1. One of the five senses, 2. Savour, relish, 3. A nice and delicate sense or perception of the mind, by which we judge of beauty, harmony, and proportion, 4. A specimen to be tasted.

TA'STLESS, (A.) Insipid, without taste.

TA'TUS, (S.) An American wild beast covered with scales like armour.

TA'TTER, (S.) A rag.

TA'TTERDEMALLION, (S.) A ragged fellow.

TA'TTLE, or Tattling, (S.) Prattle.

TATTOO, (S.) A beat of drum, by which soldiers receive information that they are to repair to their quarters or tents.

TAU'DRY

TAUDRY, or Tawdry, (A.) Showy, ridiculouslly gay.

TA'VERN, (S.) A house where wine is sold.

TAUGHT, (A.) 1. A sea term for tight, stiff, or fast, 2. Instructed.

TA'VISTOCK, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 201 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Jan. 17, May 6, Sept. 9, Oct. 10, and Dec. 11.

TAUNT, (S.) 1. A scoff or biding jest, 2. A reproachful answer.

TAU'NTON, (S.) 1. A town in Somersetshire that carries on a considerable manufacture of woollen goods, particularly of the lighter sort, such as sagathies duroys, &c. It is 148 miles from London, has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are June 17, and July 7, (three days.)

TAURUS, (S.) The bull, the second sign of the zodiac, represented by this character [♉] *L.*

TAUTOLOGY, (S.) A repeating the same thing over again. *G.*

TAW, (V.) To dress white alum leather

TAW, (S.) A marble to play with.

TAWDRY. See **TAUDRY**.

TA'WNY, (A.) Of a yellow swarthy complexion.

TAX, (S.) A Tribute or duty.

TAX, (V.) 1. To lay a tax upon, 2. To charge a person with a thing. *F.*

TAXA'TION, (S.) A laying of taxes.

TEA, (S.) 1. The leaf of an Indian shrub, 2. The liquor made by pouring boiling water upon tea, sage, &c.

TEACH, (V.) To instruct.

TEA'CHABLE, (A.) Capable of being taught, docile.

TEA'CHER, (S.) 1. A minister, 2. A schoolmaster.

TEAGUE, (S.) A mean Irishman.

TEAL, (S.) A kind of wild fowl.

TEAM, (S.) 1. A number of horses or oxen set to draw a waggon, &c. 2. A flock of ducks.

TEAR, (V.) To rend or pull in pieces.

TEARS, (S.) Watry drops issuing from the eyes.

TEA'SLES, (S.) Thistles with which fullers smooth the nap of cloth.

TEAT, (S.) The nipple of a beast.

TEASE, (V.) 1. To pull out wool, 2. To vex, or weary by continually repeating a request. *B.*

TE'CHNICAL. (A.) Belonging to an art or science. *G.*

TECHNICAL Word, A term of art. *G.*

TECTO'NIC, (A.) Of, or belonging to building.

TE DE'UM, (S.) An hymn of thanksgiving, frequently sung in the church, but more especially upon a signal victory. *L.*

TE'DIOUS, (A.) 1. Slow, 2. Long, tiresome, troublesome.

TEEM, (V.) 1. To pour out, 2. To bring forth young, 3. To be pregnant.

TEE'MING, (A.) Fruitful.

TEE'MLESS, (A.) Unfruitful.

TEENS, (S.) Numbers ending in teen, as thirteen, fourteen.

TEETH, (S.) The plural of tooth.

TE'GUMENT, (S.) A skin or covering.

TEIL Tree, (S.) The same as the Linden tree.

TEINT, or Tint, (S.) Colour, tincture.

TELESCOPE, (S.) An optical instrument for viewing objects at a great distance. *G.*

TELESCO'PICAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to a telescope.

TELL, (V.) 1. To relate, 2. To count, or number.

TELL-TALE, (S.) One who gives a malicious information.

TE'LLERS, (S.) Officers who receive and pay money at the bank.

TELLERS of the Exchequer, Four officers who receive all money due to the crown.

TE'LLUS, (S.) The goddesses of the earth.

TEME'RITY, (S.) Rashness. *L.*

TE'MPER, (S.) 1. Constitution of body, 2. Disposition of mind, with regard to the mild or the vindictive passions, 3. Moderation, patience, self command. *L.*

TE'MPER, (V.) 1. To mix or mingle, 2. To moderate or qualify, 3. To soothe.

TE'MPERAMENT, (S.) 1. Constitution or habit of body, 2. A proportionable mixture of any thing. *L.*

TE'MPERANCE, (S.) Moderation, sobriety. *L.*

TE'MPERATE, (A.) Moderate.

TE'MPERATURE, (S.) The condition the air is in with respect to heat, cold, moisture, or dryness.

TE'MPEST, (S.) 1. A violent storm of wind, thunder, lightning, or rain, 2. Any tumult.

T E

TEMPE'STUOUS, (A.) Boisterous, stormy.

TE'MPLAR, (S.) A student in the

TE'MPLE, (S.) 1. A college of students in law in London; formerly the residence of the knights Templars in England. See *KNIGHTS Templars*, 2. A place in which sacrifices were anciently performed, 3. A Church.

TEMPLES, (S.) Part of the face between the ears and the eyes.

TE'MPORAL, (A.) 1. Continuing only for a time, 2. Secular, in opposition to spiritual, 3. In Anatomy, belonging to the temples of the head.

TEMPORA'LITIES, (S.) The temporal estates of the church, or churchmen.

TE'MPORARY, (A.) Lasting but a time.

TE'MPORISER, (S.) A time server, one who changes his principles, (if such a one can be said to have any) according as the times vary.

TE'MPORIZE, (V.) To comply with the times. *L.*

TEMPT, (V.) To solicit or entice, to try.

TEMPTA'TION, (S.) An allurements or enticement which requires resolution and fortitude to withstand.

TE'MULENT, (A.) Drunk.

TEN, (S.) The number X, or 10. *S.*

TE'NABLE, (A.) That may be held, kept or defended. *F.*

TENA'CIOUS, (A.) Resolved to hold fast an opinion, or privilege, cohesive.

TENA'VILLE, (S.) In Fortification, an outwork longer than broad, whose sides are parallel. *F.*

TE'NANT, (S.) 1. That holds any land or tenement for a certain rent paid to the landlord, 2. One that holds by homage.

TE'NANTABLE, (A.) In good repair, fit to be inhabited by a tenant. *L.*

TE'NBURY, (S.) A town in Worcestershire, 129 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are April 26, July 18, and Sept. 26.

TE'NBY, (S.) A sea port town in Pembrokeshire, S. Wales, 208 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are Whitsunday, May 4, July 20, Oct. 20, and Dec. 4.

TENCH, (S.) A fresh water fish.

T E

TEND, (V.) 1. To incline, to drive or aim at, 2. To take care of, or wait upon.

TE'NDENCY, (S.) Aim, drift or design.

TE'NDER, (A.) 1. Soft, not hard, 2. Good-natured, or inclined to pity, 3. Scrupulous, 4. Apt to take cold. *F.*

TE'NDER, (S.) 1. An offer, 2. A small vessel that attends a man of war. *F.*

TENDER-HEARTED, (A.) Of a soft compassionate disposition.

TE'NDERNESS, (S.) 1. A being tender, 2. Soreness, 3. Susceptibility of the softer passions, 4. Cautious care.

TENDON, (S.) Sinews annexed to the muscles and bones. *L.*

TE'NDRILS, (S.) The clasps or small curling rings which shoot out from vines, or other climbing plants.

TENEBROUS, (A.) Dark, gloomy. *L.*

TE'NEMENT, (S.) A house, habitation, &c. that one person holds of another.

TENE'SMUS, (S.) With Physicians, a continual desire to go to stool, with an inability of voiding any thing, except bloody slimy matter. *L.*

TE'NET, (S.) An opinion or doctrine.

TE'NNIS, (S.) A play with a ball and racket.

TE'NON, (S.) In Carpentry, the part of a rafter, &c. that is put into a mortoise hole. *F.*

TE'NOR, (S.) 1. The intent or purport of a writing, 2. Constant way or conduct, 3. In Music, the part next the base. *L.*

TENSE, (S.) A term in grammar for the time of action. *L.*

TENSE, (A.) Stretched, stiff.

TE'NSION, (S.) A stretching out.

TE'NSIVE, (A.) Of, or belonging to extension.

TENT, (S.) 1. An apartment made of canvas or other cloth, supported in the middle by poles, and the sides staked close to the ground, 2. A role of lint, put into a wound, 3. With Lapidaries, what is put under a table diamond, when set in a ring, &c. 4. A thick rich Spanish wine of a deep red, 5. A frame for working embroidery.

TE'NTERDEN, or Tênderden, (S.) A town in Kent, 60 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fair is May 5.

TE'NTERS, (S.) Frames stuck full of small

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small hooks, used by clothiers to stretch cloth upon.

TE'NTHLY, (P.) In the tenth place.

TENU'ITY, (S.) 1. Slenderness, 2. Thinness, fineness, subtilty.

TE'NUOUS, (A.) 1. Thin, fine, subtile, 2. Small, slender.

TE'NURE, (S.) The title or manner in which lands and tenements are held of the principal landlord.

TE'PID, (A.) Lukewarm. *L.*

TERCE, (S.) A wine vessel containing 42 gallons. *F.*

TERGIVERSA'TION, (S.) Chicanery, shuffling, a subterfuge.

TERM, (S.) 1. A word or expression, 2. A set time, 3. A bound or limit,

4. In Architecture, a kind of statue or column, adorned on the top with a man's woman's, or satyr's head, and the lower part ending as a sheath or scabbard, 5.

In Geometry, it is used sometimes for a point, and sometimes for a solid, 6. In Law,

a fixed and limited time, when the courts of justice are open for all law suits, of

which there are four. *L.*

Hilary TERM, begins Jan. 13. (except it be Sunday) and ends Feb. 12.

Easter TERM, begins the Wednesday fortnight after Easter Day, and ends the Monday after ascension day.

Trinity TERM, begins the Friday after Trinity Sunday, and ends the Wednesday fortnight after.

Michaelmas TERM, begins Oct. 23, (except it be Sunday) and ends Nov. 23.

TERMS, (S.) 1. Articles or conditions, 2. The state of an affair, 3. With Physicians, women's monthly courses.

TE'RMAGANT, (S.) A shrew or scold.

TE'RMINABLE, (A.) That may be terminated.

TE'RMINATE, (V.) 1. To bound or limit, 2. To end.

TERMINA'TION, (S.) 1. The end, 2. The last syllable or syllables in a word.

TERPSI'CHORE, (S.) One of the nine muses, to whom is attributed the invention of dancing and balls; she is represented with a cheerful countenance, and her head adorned with a cornet formed of feathers of several colours.

TE'RRACE, or Terrass, (S.) A walk raised above the other parts of a garden,

2. In Architecture, the flat roof of a building, 3. A long balcony.

TERRA'QUEOUS, (A.) Belonging to the earth and sea. *L.*

TERRE'STRIAL, or Terréne, (A.) Belonging to, or living on the earth. *L.*

TE'RRIBLE, (A.) Frightful, dreadful.

TE'RRIER, (S.) 1. A kind of hunting dog, 2. A register of lands.

TERR'IFIC, (S.) Hideous, producing fear. *L.*

TE'RRIFY, (V.) To fill with terror.

TE'RRING, (S.) A town in Sussex, 53 miles from London. Its fairs are April 5, and Oct. 2.

TE'RRITORY, (S.) The land within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction of a state, city, &c.

TE'RROR, or Térrour, (S.) Horror, afflict.

TERSE, (A.) 1. Smooth, 2. Cleanly written neat.

TERTIAN *Ague or Fever*, (S.) One that intermits and returns again every third day. *L.*

TE'SSELATE, (V.) To inlay with various colours.

TEST, (S.) 1. A proof or trial, 2. An instrument for refining silver, 3. A furnace for melting iron, 4. Judgment.

TESTA'CEOUS, (A.) Having a shell, 2. made of shells, 3. Of the nature of shells. *L.*

TESTAMENT, (S.) 1. A last will, 2. The sacred scriptures, called the Old and New Testament.

TESTAMENTARY, (A.) Belonging to a testament.

TESTA'TOR, (S.) He that makes, or has made a will or testament. *L.*

TESTA'TRIX, (S.) She who makes, or has made a testament. *L.*

TE'STER, (S.) 1. The upper part of a bed, 2. A sixpence.

TE'STES, or Tésticles (S.) The seminal organs in man or beast. *L.*

TESTI'CLAR, (A.) Belonging to the testicles.

TESTIFICA'TION, (S.) A bearing witness.

TESTIFICA'TOR, (S.) He that bears witness. *L.*

TE'STIFY, (V.) 1. To certify, 2. To bear witness. *L.*

TESTIMO'NIAL, (S.) A certificate, or attestation.

TESTIMONY, (S.) 1. A witness or evidence, 2. Whatever is said by the witnesses, 3. A quotation from an author, 4. A proof or demonstration.

TESTINESS,

TE'STINESS, (S.) Peevishness.

TE'STO, (S.) In Music, the text or words of a song. *I.*

TE'STY, (A.) Peevish, touchy, apt to take offence, morose.

TE'TBURY, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 94 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are Ash Wednesday, and July 22.

TETE A TETE, (S.) Close consultation, cheek by jowl.

TE'THER, (S.) A rope with one end fastened to the ground, and the other to a horse's leg.

TETRAE'DRON, (S.) One of the five regular bodies contained under four equal and equilateral triangles. *G.*

TE'TRAGON, (S.) A square. *G.*

TE'TRARCH, (S.) The governor of the fourth part of a country.

TETRA'RCHATE, or **Tétrarchy**, (S.) 1. The province under the jurisdiction of a tetrarch, 2. The time during which a tetrarch enjoyed his office. *G.*

TE'TTER, (S.) A humour accompanied with redness and itching, A ringworm.

TETTERBE'RRIES, (S.) The berries of the white briony.

TEUTO'NICK, (A.) Belonging to the Teutons, an ancient people of Germany.

TE'WKS'BURY, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 97 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday and Saturdays. Its fairs are March 7, May 14, June 22, September 4, and October 10.

TEXT, (S.) 1. The words of an author without any exposition, 2. A particular passage chosen by a preacher to be the subject of his sermon, 3. With Penmen, a large full hand.

TE'XTURE, (S.) 1. The arrangement of several slender threads interwoven among each other, as in stuffs, the webs of spiders, &c. 2. In a natural body, that peculiar disposition of its constituent parts which make it have such a form, nature or qualities, 3. The order or frame of a discourse, 4. A web.

THACK Tile, (S.) A sort of tile made to cover the sides of houses.

THA'LIA, (S.) One of the nine muses, to whom the poets ascribe the invention of husbandry and geometry; she also presided over comedy, and is represented

crowned with ivy, and holding a mask in her hand.

THAME, or **Tame**, (S.) A town in Oxfordshire, 45 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday.

THANK, (V.) To give thanks.

THA'NKFUL, (A.) Grateful.

THA'NKLESS, (A.) 1. Ungrateful, 2. Not deserving thanks.

THANKS, (S.) An acknowledgment of a favour received.

THANKSGI'VING, (S.) A giving thanks.

THATCH, (S.) Straw for covering houses, to keep out the weather.

THA'TCHER, (S.) A workman who covers houses, barns, &c. with thatch.

THAW, (V.) To melt as snow or ice after a frost.

THA'XSTED, or **Thäcksted**, (S.) A town in Essex, 42 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are May 27, and August 10.

THE'ATRE, or **Théater**, (S.) 1. A play-house, 2. The principal scene of action.

THEA'TRICAL, (A.) Belonging to the theatre, stage, or manner of acting.

THEFT, (S.) The act of stealing. *S.*

THE'FTBOTE, (S.) A law term for receiving stolen goods.

THEME, (S.) 1. A subject to be written, or spoke upon, 2. An original word.

THE'MIS, (S.) According to the poets, the goddess Justice.

THE'NCEFORTH, (P.) From that time.

THENCEFO'WARD, (P.) From that time forward.

THEO'CRACY, (S.) A government in which God himself is king, as in that of the Jews before they were governed by Saul. *G.*

THEOCRA'TICAL, (A.) Belonging to theocracy.

THEO'DOLITE, (S.) A mathematical instrument used in surveying, taking heights, and distances.

THEO'LOGER, or **Theológian**, (S.) A divine, or one skilled in theology.

THEOLO'GICAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to theology.

THEO'LOGIST, or **Théologue**, (S.) A divine or student in theology.

THEO'LOGY, (S.) Divinity. *G.*

THEO'RBO, (S.) A kind of large lute for playing a thorough base. *I.*

THE'OREM, (S.) A speculative proposition,

tion, demonstrating the truth of any science.

THEORE'TICK, or **Theorétical**, (A.) Of, or belonging to.

THEORIST, (S.) One given to speculation.

THE'ORY, (S.) Speculative knowledge, in opposition to practical. *G.*

THERAPEU'TICK, (A.) Curative, teaching to cure diseases.

THER'ACA, (S.) Venice Treacle.

THEREFORE, (P.) For that reason.

THEREABOUT, (P.) 1. About that number, 2. About that place.

THERMO'METER, (S.) A glass for measuring the degrees of heat and cold. *G.*

THE'SIS, (S.) A position or subject to be disputed upon. *G.*

THE'TFORD, (S.) A town partly in Norfolk and partly in Suffolk; it is 80 miles from London, and has a market on Saturday. Its fairs are May 14, August 2, and September 25.

THE'URGY, (S.) Magic operating by divine, or celestial means. *G.*

THICK, (A.) 1. Gross, 2. That has a dimension in depth as well as in length and breadth, 3. Close together, 4. Made thick, as a fluid mixed with mud, dregs, flower, 5. Somewhat deaf, as *thick of hearing*, 6. Frequent.

THI'CKEN, (V.) 1. To make thick, 2. To grow thick.

THI'CKET, (S.) A place set with trees or bushes.

THI'CKSET, (A.) Close planted.

THI'CK-SKULLED, (A.) Dull, stupid.

THIEF, (S.) One who steals.

THIEF-TAKER, (S.) One whose business is to take thieves.

THIEVE, (V.) To steal without offering personal violence.

THIE'VERY, (S.) Stealing.

THIE'VISH, (A.) Addicted to thieving.

THIGH, (S.) A limb of the body, extending from the groin to the knee.

THILL, (S.) The shafts of a waggon.

THI'MBLE, (S.) A cap of silver, brass, &c. worn on a woman's finger.

THIN, (A.) 1. Having little depth, 2. Not of a thick consistence, 3. Small, slender, 4. Pure, subtle, 5. Lean, spare.

THING, (S.) Any material being, especially such as are inanimate. *S.*

THINK, (V.) 1. To have ideas, 2. To muse upon, 3. To imagine, believe or judge.

Free THI'NKER, (S.) One who thinks freely; an honourable title, frequently assumed by the most thoughtless and inconsiderate.

THI'NKING, (S.) A general name for any operation of the mind.

THI'RDBOROUGH, (S.) An under constable.

THIRST, (S.) Dryness of the throat, a violent longing for liquor, &c. *S.*

THI'RSTY, (A.) Troubled with thirst.

THI'RTEEN, (S.) The number of XIII. or 13. *S.*

THI'RTY, (S.) The number XXX. or 30. *S.*

THI'STLE, (S.) A prickly weed. *S.* *Knights of the THISTLE*, A Scots order of knights who bear this motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, i. e. None that provokes me passes unpunished.

THI'THERWARD, (P.) Towards that place.

THO'MISM, (S.) The doctrines taught by that famous school divine Thomas Aquinas, whom the church of Rome calls the Angelic Doctor.

THO'MISTS, (S.) Those that follow the opinions of Thomas Aquinas, especially in relation to grace and predestination.

THONG, (S.) A narrow slip of leather.

THOR, (S.) One of the Saxon gods, from whom the fifth day of the week was called Thursday.

THORA'CICK, (A.) Belonging to the breast.

THO'RAX, (S.) The inward Part of the breast, or breast itself.

THORN, (S.) 1. A small tree, of very solid wood, but covered with prickles, 2. A prickle. *S.*

THO'RNBAC, (S.) A sea fish.

THO'RNBURY, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 126 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Monday August 15, and Monday before St. Thomas's Day, December 21.

THO'RN, (A.) Overrun with thorns.

THO'ROUGH, (P.) Quite through.

THO'ROUGH East, (S.) In Music, that which goes quite through the composition.

THO'ROUGHFARE, (S.) A passage from one street to another.

THO'ROUGHLY, (P.) Perfectly, to the purpose.

THO'.

- THO'ROUHPACED**, (A.) Compleat in what is undertaken.
- THO'ROUGHSITCH**, (A.) Compleatly, intirely.
- THO'RPSTON**, or *Thrápston*, (S.) A town in Northamptonshire, 65 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fair is August 5.
- THOUGHT**, (S.) The act of thinking, sentiment, fancy, opinion, judgment.
- THOU'GHTFUL**, (A.) Contemplative, full of thought, anxious, solicitous.
- THOU'GHTLESS**, (A.) Careless, without thought, gay, dull.
- THOUSAND**, (S.) Ten hundred, wrote 1000, M, or CIO. S.
- THRALL**, or *Thraldom*, (S.) A state of slavery, bondage.
- THRASO'NICAL**, (A.) Ostentatious.
- THRAVE**, (S.) Twenty-four.
- THREAD**, (V.) To put a thread through the eye of a needle.
- THREAD**, (S.) Fine linnen yarn, doubled and twisted together. S.
- THREA'DBARE**, (A.) 1. Worn till the threads which compose the stuff are seen, 2. Worn out, trite,
- THREAT**, (S.) A menace.
- THREA'TEN**, (V.) To menace.
- THRENO'DIA**, or *Thrénodey*, (S.) A funeral song. G.
- THREE**, (S.) The number III. or 3. S.
- THREE'SCORE**, (A.) Thrice twenty.
- THRESH**, (V.) 1. To beat corn out of the ear with a flail, 2. To chastise. S.
- THRE'SHER**, (S.) 1. One who threshes corn, 2. A fish. S.
- THRE'SHOLD**, (S.) The ground timber of a door way. S.
- THRICE**, (S.) Three times.
- THRIFT**, (S.) Frugality.
- THRI'FTY**, (A.) Frugal, saving.
- THRILL**, (V.) 1. To pass with a tingling sensation, 2. To drill or bore.
- THRIVE**, (V.) 1. To grow, 2. To prosper, to grow rich.
- THROAT**, (S.) The windpipe, &c.
- THROB**, (V.) To beat with a strong pulse, to heave, to palpitate.
- THRONE**, (S.) A chair of state raised two or three steps above the ground; and covered with a canopy.
- THRONG**, (S.) A crowd, or prefs of people.
- THRONG**, (V.) To assemble in crowds.
- THRO'STLE**, (S.) A singing bird, commonly called a thrush.
- THRO'TTLE**, (V.) To choak, or stop the breath by holding the throat.
- THROUGH**, (P.) 1. From one end or side to the other, 2. By means of.
- THROUGHOUT**, (P.) Through the whole.
- THROW**, (V.) 1. To cast or fling, 2. To twist, 3. To *Throw away*, To loose, to spend in vain, to reject, 4. To *throw by*, To lay aside as of no use, 5. To *throw down*, to overturn, 6. To *throw off*, To expel to reject, to renounce, 7. To *throw out*, To exert, to bring into act, to distance, to eject, to exclude, 8. To *throw up*, to resign with anger.
- THRO'WSTER**, (S.) A flk twister.
- THROWS**, or *Throcs*, (S.) The pains of childbirth.
- THRUMS**, (S.) The ends of weavers warps.
- THRUSH**, (S.) 1. A singing bird, 2. Small white ulcers in the mouth.
- THRUST**, (V.) 1. To shove or push, 2. To intrude.
- THRUST**, (S.) 1. A shove, 2. A pass, in fencing, 3. A push.
- THUMB**, (S.) The shortest, but most useful of all the five fingers.
- THU'MBSTAL**, (S.) A cover for the thumb.
- THU'NDERBOLT**, (S.) Lightning.
- THU'NDERCLAP**, (S.) The explosion of thunder.
- THU'NDERSTRUCK**, (A.) 1. Blasted or hurt with lightning, 2. greatly amazed.
- THUMP**, (S.) 1. A blow with the fist, 2. A knock against the door, &c. with the end of a stick. S.
- THUNDER**, (S.) 1. A noise in the lower region of the air, caused by a sudden kindling and explosion of sulphureous vapours, 2. Any loud noise.
- THUN'DERING Barrels**, (S.) Barrels filled with bombs, granadoes, &c. to be rolled down a breach.
- THUR'SDAY**, (S.) The fifth day of the week, so called from the Saxon god Thor, to whose worship it was dedicated.
- THURSK**, (S.) A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 199 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are Throve-Monday, April 5, Aug. 4. and

4 and 5, October 28 and 29, December 14.

THWACK, (S.) A blow with a stick, full across the back.

THWACK, (V.) 1. To thresh, to bang, 2. To cram full.

THWART, (V.) To cross or oppose.

THYME, (S.) A fragrant herb. *G.*

THY'RSUS, (S.) 1. The tapering stalk of an herb, 2. A spear encircled with ivy or vine leaves, carried by those who attended the feasts of Bacchus. *L.*

TIA'RA, (S.) 1. A high sharp pointed cap, anciently worn by the sovereign princes of Persia, 2. A pope's triple crown.

TICE, (V.) To draw, to allure.

TICK, (S.) 1. A small insect infesting sheep, 2. The case of a bed, in which the feathers are put, 3. Trust or credit. *F.*

TICKET, (S.) 1. A bill for the payment of a seaman's wages, 2. A paper entitling a person to the chance of a prize in the lottery, 3. A note or medal to entitle the bearer to see a play, or opera, 4. A label put on goods, bags of money, &c. 5. A piece of stamped metal worn by the licensed porters of London. *F.*

TICKHILL, (S.) A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 149 miles from London, with a market on Saturday.

TICKING, (S.) A strong cloth, for the outside of the beds, the same as tick.

TICKLE, (V.) 1. To cause a titillation, by touching a person with the ends of the fingers, 2. To please.

TICKLISH, (A.) 1. Easily tickled, 2. Dangerous, critical, 3. Difficult nice.

TICKTACK, (S.) A game at tables so called.

TIDBIT, (S.) Something nice and delicate.

TIDDLE, (V.) To humour, indulge, or make much of, to fondle.

TIDE, (S.) 1. The flux and reflux of the sea, 2. Stream, course.

TIDE, (V.) To drive with the tide or stream.

TIDESMEN, or Tide Waiter, (S.) An officer who attends on ships till the customs are paid.

TIDSWALL, or Tiddeswell, (S.) A town in Derbyshire, 146 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday.

Its fairs are May 3, first Wednesday in September, and October 18.

TIDINGS, (S.) News.

TIDY, (A.) 1. Neat in dress, 2. Handy, clever.

TIE, (V.) To make a knot, 2. To fasten with a string, 3. To constrain.

TIER, (S.) 1. A row of guns in a man of war, 2. A rank.

TIERCE, (S.) 1. A vessel of wine containing 42 gallons, 2. A thrust in fencing, 3. In the Romish liturgy, one of the seven canonical hours, 4. A sequence of three cards of the same colour. *F.*

TIERCEL, (S.) A male hawk. *F.*

TIES, (S.) 1. The obligations by which we are bound to make returns of gratitude, and love, 2. In a ship, the ropes on which the yards hang.

TIFF, (S.) 1. A small quantity of punch, 2. A short squabble, or scolding bout, a pet.

TIFFANY, (S.) A sort of slight silk.

TIGER, (S.) A large, swift and fierce wild beast shaped like a cat. *F.*

TIGHT, (S.) 1. Neat, clean, 2. Sound not leaky, 3. Spoken of a rope, fast, pulled hard.

TIGHTEN, (V.) To draw strait or close.

TIGHTER, (S.) A ribband or string by which women straighten their cloaths.

TIGRESS, (S.) The female of the tyger. *F.*

TILE, (S.) A square plate of baked clay for covering houses. *S.*

TILL, (S.) A money drawer under a compteur.

TILL, (V.) To plough or dig the ground.

TILL, (P.) Until. *S.*

TILLAGE, (S.) Ploughing or digging.

TILLER, (S.) 1. The same in a boat as the helm in a ship, 2. A husbandman.

TILT, (S.) 1. A cloth to cover a boat or waggon, 2. Fighting with spears on horseback, 3. Full drive, or very fast, 4. The sloping posture of a cask of liquor, 5. A thrust.

TILT Boat, A boat in which a tilt is put up to shelter the passengers from the rain or sun.

TIMBER, (S.) 1. Wood for building, 2. In Furriery, a bundle containing 40 furs or skins.

TIMBER

TIMBER Measure, 43 solid feet make a tun of timber; and 50 feet a load.

TIM'BERED, (A.) Built, formed, made.

TIM'BREL, (S.) A musical instrument.

TIME, (S.) 1. The measure of motion and duration, 2. Any period or point of this duration, 3. Leisure opportunity, 4. In Music, the giving each note its proper length, or continued sound. *D.*

TIM'ELY, (A.) Seasonable.

TIM'ELY, (P.) 1. Seasonably, 2. Early.

TIM'ESERVING, (A.) Conforming to the present times or powers.

TIM'ED, (A.) 1. Fearful, 2. Bashful.

TIMIDITY, (S.) 1. Fear, 2. Bashfulness. *L.*

TIMOROUS, (A.) 1. Fearful, faint-hearted, cowardly, 2. Bashful.

TIMOROUSNESS, (S.) Timidity.

TIN, (S.) 1. A white metal, the lightest of all others, by the chemists called Jupiter, 2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

TIN Glass, A semimetal, called bisrauth.

TIN Plates, Tin plates of iron washed over with tin.

TIN, (V.) To cover the insides of copper vessels with tin.

TINCAL, (S.) A mineral of which Borax is made.

TINT, (S.) Colour, dye.

TIN'CTURE, (S.) 1. A stain, colour, or dye, 2. Figuratively used for an imperfect knowledge, or smattering in any art, 3. In Chemistry, a dissolution of the most fine and volatile parts of any drug, plant or mineral, in spirits of wine or any other proper liquid. *L.*

TIN'CTURED, (A.) Coloured or stained.

TIN'DER, (S.) Fine linnen burnt, to prepare it for kindling at the least spark of fire. *S.*

TINE, (S.) The tooth of a harrow, the spike of a fork.

TINGE, (V.) 1. To dye, colour or stain slightly, 2. To imbue with a taste.

TIN'GLING, (S.) A pricking pain with motion.

TINKER, (S.) One who mends brass vessels.

TIN'GLING, (S.) A noise like that of a small bell, clinking.

TINKLE, (V.) To make a sharp quick noise.

TINMAN, (S.) An artificer who makes vessels of thin iron plates covered with tin.

TINSEL, (S.) Very thin plates of brass, of which lace is sometimes made to resemble gold lace, any thing showy.

TINT, (S.) A dye, a colour.

TINY, (A.) Very little, very small.

TIP, (S.) 1. The extremity or point of any thing, 2. A draught, 3. The act of casting the bowl among the pins at skittles, or ninepins.

TIP, (V.) 1. To fasten something on the tip or extremity, 2. To strike down the pins with a cast of a bowl.

To TIP the Wink, (V.) To make a sign by winking one eye.

TIP off, 1. To fall off, 2. To die, 3. To drink all.

TIPPET, (S.) 1. A doctor of divinity's scarf, 2. A warm ornament of fur, &c. worn about a woman's neck. *S.*

TIPPLE, (V.) To drink small draughts, but often.

TIPPLER, (S.) One who drinks frequently.

TIPSTAFF, (S.) An officer who bears a staff tipped with silver, and takes into custody such persons as are committed by a court of judicature.

TIPSY, (A.) Fuddled.

TIPTOE, (S.) Standing or walking on the toes.

TIRE, (S.) 1. A woman's head dress, 2. The iron band of a cart wheel, 3. A row of great guns.

TIRE, (V.) 1. To weary or fatigue, 2. To grow weary.

TIREsome, (A.) Wearisome, fatiguing, 2. Plaguing and perplexing.

TIREWOMAN, (S.) One who cuts and curls women's hair, or dresses the head.

TISSUE, (S.) A rich stuff made of silk, interwoven with gold or silver. *F.*

TIT, (S.) 1. A small horse, 2. A wren, 3. A woman spoken in contempt.

TITHEABLE, (A.) Liable to pay.

TITHES, (S.) The tenth part of all fruits, &c. paid to the clergy. *S.*

TITHE, (V.) To take the tenth part.

TIT'HING, (S.) Ten men and their families.

TIT'HING Man, The head of a tithing.

TITILATION, (S.) Tickling, pleasure.

TITTLE

TITLE, (S.) 1. An inscription set before a book, 2. A name of dignity and honour, 3. A right or just cause for possessing any thing.

TITLEPAGE, (S.) The page containing the title of a book.

TITTER, (V.) To laugh softly.

TITTLE, (S.) A small particle, a point, a dot.

TITTLE TATTLE, (S.) 1. Silly empty chat, 2. A prattler.

TITULAR, (S.) 1. Of, or belonging to a title, 2. That has only a title.

TIVERTON, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 165 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are Tuesday fortnight after Whit Sunday, and October 10.

TOAD, (S.) An animal resembling a frog, but does not leap.

TOADSTONE, (S.) A concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad.

TOADSTOOL, (S.) A poisonous mushroom.

TOAST, (S.) 1. Bread held before the fire till it is brown, 2. A health, 3. A celebrated beauty.

TOBACCO, (S.) A West India plant, so called from its being first brought by Sir Francis Drake from the island of Tobago.

TOBACCONIST, (S.) One who cuts and sells tobacco.

TOCCA'TA, or **Toccato**, (S.) In Music, a voluntary or extempore overture. *I.*

TOD, (S.) Twenty eight pounds.

TODDY, (S.) The sap of a sort of palm tree in the East Indies.

TOE, (S.) 1. Part of the foot, 2. In a horse, the fore part of the hoof. *S.*

TOGETHER, (P.) 1. In company, 2. At once, 3. Successively. *S.*

TOIL, (V.) To labour or drudge,

TOILET, (S.) A lady's dressing table. *F.*

TOILS, (S.) Nets for catching wild beasts.

TOILSOME, (A.) Fatiguing.

TOISE, (S.) A fathom.

TOKEN, (S.) A mark, sign or testimony.

TOLERABLE, (V.) 1. That may be endured, 2. Passable, indifferent.

TOLERATE, (V.) To permit.

TOLERATION, (S.) A permission.

TOLL, (S.) 1. A tribute paid for passing through a place, for liberty to sell goods

in a fair, &c. and for grinding corn at a mill, 2. The sound of a bell.

TOMB, (S.) 1. A grave or sepulchre, 2. A monument.

TOMBOY, (S.) A romping girl.

TOME, (S.) A volume. *F.*

TOMIN, (S.) With Jewellers a weight of about three carats.

TOMKIN, (S.) The stopple of a great gun or mortar to keep out the rain.

TON, See **TUN**.

TONE, (S.) 1. In Music, the sixth part of an octave, which is composed of five tones and semitones, 2. Adrauling cut the words with a particular accent in reading, 3. The peculiar sound of a voice or instrument, 4. State, frame or disposition. *G.*

TONGS, (S.) An utensil for taking up coals, &c. *S.*

TONGUE, (S.) 1. The organ of speech, 2. A language, 3. The middle part of a balance, 4. The catch of a buckle.

TONGUEPAD, (S.) A great talker.

TONGUETIED, (S.) 1. Having an impediment to speech, 2. Not daring or being unwilling to speak.

TONSILLS, (S.) The almonds of the ears.

TONNAGE, See **TUNNAGE**.

TONSOR, (S.) Barber.

TONSURE, (S.) A shaving or cutting off the hair.

TOOL, (S.) 1. An instrument to work with, 2. A person who serves the purpose of another, a hireling.

TOOTH, (S.) 1. A bony substance with which animals chew their food, 2. One of the sharp points which stand up between the notches in a saw, 3. Taste.

TOOTHACH, (S.) A pain in a tooth.

TOOTHDRAWER, (S.) One who draws teeth.

TOOTHING, (S.) In Architecture, a corner stone left for more building.

TOOTHLESS, (A.) Without teeth.

TOOTH PICK, or *Toothpicker*, (S.) An instrument to cleanse the teeth.

TOOTH SOME, (A.) Pleasant to the taste.

TOOTHWORT, (S.) An herb.

TOP, (S.) 1. The uppermost part of any thing, 2. A boy's play thing.

TOP, (V.) 1. To be eminent, 2. To do his best, 3. To cover on the top, 4. To perform eminently; as *he Tops his part*.

TOPFUL.

- TO'PFUL**, (A.) Full to the brim.
- TO'PHEAVY**, (A.) Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.
- TO'PKNOT**, (S.) A knot of ribbands worn on a head-dress.
- TO'PMOST**, (A.) The highest.
- TOPSAIL**, (S.) The highest sail.
- TOPE**, (V.) To drink hard.
- TO'PER**, (S.) A drunkard.
- TO'PICAL**, (A.) 1. Local, 2. Relating to some general head, 3. Applied medicinally to some particular part.
- Top Mafts**, (S.) In a Ship, small masts fixed to the heads of all the masts aloft.
- Top Gallant Mafts**, Those masts that are over the top masts of the main and fore-masts.
- TO'PAZ**, (S.) A precious stone of gold colour. *G.*
- TO'PICK**, (S.) The subject of a discourse.
- TO'PING**, (S.) Hard drinking.
- TOPOGRA'PHICK**, or **Topographical**, (A.) Belonging to.
- TOPO'GRAPHY**, (S.) The art of describing particular places, or small tracts of land. *G.*
- TO'PPING**, (A.) Chief, eminent.
- TO'PSHAM**, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 175 miles from London, with a market on Saturday.
- TOPSYTU'RVY**, (P.) The bottom where the top should be.
- TORCH**, (S.) A link or flambeaux made of pitch and hards.
- TO'RCHBEARER**, (S.) A carrier of a torch.
- TO'RCHLIGHT**, (S.) The light of torches.
- TORE**, or **Tórus**, (S.) The thick and round circle of a column. *L.*
- TORE**, or **Torn**, (A.) Rent.
- TORMENT**, (V.) 1. To put to great pain, either of body or mind, 2. To tease.
- TORMENT**, (S.) Pain, misery, anguish.
- TORMENTIL**, (S.) An herb, also called fetfoil. *L.*
- TORNA'DO**, (S.) A sudden and violent storm at sea. *Sp.*
- TORPE'DO**, (S.) A sea fish, which communicates a surprising numbness to the arm of the person that touches it. *L.*
- TO'RPID**, (A.) 1. Slow, heavy, dull, 2. Numbbed. *L.*
- TO'RREFA'CTION**, (S.) 1. A scorching, 2. In Pharmacy, the laying any thing on a plate of hot metal, till it is toasted.
- TO'RRENT**, (S.) A rapid stream.
- TO'RRID**, (A.) Burning hot.
- TORRID Zone**, (S.) The region between the two tropicks.
- TO'RRINGTON**, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 192 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are May 4, July 3, and October 10.
- TO'RKTOISE**, (S.) An amphibious animal covered with a large shell, of which many curious toys are made.
- TO'RTURE**, (V.) To put to extreme pain, to torment.
- TO'RTUOUS**, (A.) Winding.
- TO'RY**, (S.) 1. An Irish robber, 2. One who adheres to the doctrines of passive obedience and nonresistance.
- TOSS**, (V.) To throw up, to winch.
- TO'SSPOT**, (S.) A drunkard.
- TO'TAL**, (S.) The amount of a sum.
- TO'TALLY**, (P.) Utterly, entirely.
- TO'TNESS**, (S.) A town in Devonshire, 196 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Easter-Monday, May 1, July 25, and October 28.
- TO'TTEK**, (V.) To shake so as to be like to fall.
- TOUCH**, (V.) 1. To lay one's hand upon, 2. To stand close together, 3. Just to land at a port without staying, 4. To paint, 5. To concern, 6. To try gold or silver on a touch stone, 7. To attain.
- TOUCH**, (S.) 1. A feeling or being in contact, 2. An attempt, 3. A stroke, 4. Exact performance of an agreement, 5. A single act of a pencil upon a picture, 6. A playing upon a musical instrument.
- TOUCH-HOLE**, (S.) The hole through which the fire is conveyed to a pistol or gun.
- Touch Stone**, 1. A black stone used to try gold or silver on, 2. Any test.
- Touch Wood**, A sort of decayed wood, that will take fire with a spark.
- TOUCHED**, (A.) Moved, affected.
- TOU'CHY**, (A.) Apt to take offence.
- TOUGH**, (A.) 1. Not tender, 2. Not brittle, or apt to break, 3. Clammy.
- TOU'PET**, (S.) A curled tuft of hair.
- TOUR**, (S.) 1. A turn or travelling about, 2. False hair for women. *F.*
- TOURNAMENT**, (S.) An exercise in which gentlemen, noblemen, and even princes formerly shewed their dexterity and

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and courage by encountering any opposers. They were clad in armour, and being mounted on horseback, endeavoured to overthrow each other with their lances, and when these were broke, they drew their swords and encountered hand to hand. That these engagements might not prove fatal to the combatants, the points of their swords and lances were usually broken. *F.*

TOU'ZLE or *Toufe*, (V.) To tumble and pull about, to tear, to hawl.

TOW, (S.) The coarsest sort of flax, or hemp fit for spinning. *S.*

TOW, (V.) To hale or drag a barge, &c. along the water with men or horses.

TO'WAGE, (S.) 1. The money paid for drawing a barge, &c. 2. The act of drawing barges.

TO'WARD, or *Towardly*. (A.) 1. Orderly, 2. Docile, easily taught,

TO'WARD, or *Towards*, (P.) 1. Inclining to, 2. Drawing near, or approaching.

TO'WCESTER, (S.) A town in Northamptonshire, 61 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are May 12, and October 29.

TO'WEL, (S.) A cloth to wipe one's hands and face on.

TO'WER, (S.) 1. A battlement either round or square, 2. A spire.

TO'WER, (V.) To soar, to fly or rise high.

TO'WERING, (A.) Soaring aloft.

TOWN, (S.) 1. A large piece of ground filled with houses, 2. By way of eminence London, 3. The inhabitants of London.

Woman of the Town, A lady of pleasure, an harlot.

TO'WNCLEK, (S.) A officer who manages the public business of a town.

TOWNHOUSE, (S.) The hall where the business of a town is transacted.

TOWN-TALK, (S.) The common talk of a town.

TO'WNSHIP, (S.) 1. The privileges belonging to a town, 2. The extent of a town's jurisdiction.

TO'WNSMEN, (S.) Inhabitants of the same town.

TOY, (S.) 1. A plaything, 2. A trifle.

TOY, (V.) To caress, to dally, to play with, to trifle.

TOYSHOP, (S.) A shop where play things and curiosities are sold.

TRACE, (S.) A footstep, sign or mark.

TRACE, (V.) 1. To follow by the footstep, 2. To follow to its source, 3. To draw out a draught of an edifice, &c.

TRA'CES, (S.) The harness of draught horses. *F.*

TRACHE'LIIUM, (S.) The herb throatwort. *G.*

TRACK, (S.) 1. The print left by the feet in walking, or the mark remaining of any thing, 2. A road, a beaten path.

TRACT, (S.) 1. An extent of ground, 2. A space of time, 3. A small treatise or discourse. *L.*

TRA'CTABLE, (A.) Easily managed.

TRA'CTATE, (S.) A treatise, or book wrote on a particular subject. *L.*

TRADE, (S.) 1. Traffic or buying and selling, 2. Improperly applied to mechanic arts or employments.

TRADE Wind, A wind which at certain seasons blows regularly one way at sea, and is consequently of great service in trading voyages. It is between the tropicks.

TRADE, (V.) Traffic.

TRA'DER, (S.) A merchant, a dealer.

TRA'DESMAN, (S.) 1. A shopkeeper, 2. A mechanic.

TRADI'TION, (S.) A story or fact delivered from father to son by word of mouth.

TRADI'TIONAL, or *Traditionary*, (A.) Of, or belonging to tradition.

TRADU'CE, (V.) To defame, disparage or slander.

TRADU'CTION, (S.) 1. Defamation, detraction, 2. Translation from one language into another, 3. Propagation.

TRA'FFICK, (V.) To buy, sell, or barter.

TRA'GACANTH, (S.) A gum, commonly called gum dragon. *G.*

TRAGE'DIAN, (S.) 1. One who acts a part in tragedies, 2. A writer of tragedies.

TRA'GEDY, (S.) 1. A play representing scenes of deep distress, 2. A mournful event.

TRA'GICAL, (A.) Mournful, disastrous.

TRA'GI'CO'MEDY, (S.) A tragedy intermixed with ludicrous scenes, and ending happily.

TRA'GICO'MICAL, (A.) Belonging to a tragicomedy.

TRA'GIUM, (S.) The herb white dittany. *G.*

TRAJE'CTORY of a Planet or Comet, &c. (S.) In Astronomy, the path or orbit it describes in its motion.

TRAIL, (V.) 1. To drag along, 2. To hang sweeping the ground. **TRAIN**,

TRAIN, (S.) 1. The long tail of a gown of state, 2. The tail of a hawk, &c. 3. Retinue, attendants, 4. A line of gunpowder, 5. A long row of things succeeding each other, 6. Process, method.

TRAIN of Artillery, The carriages, great guns, &c. that attend an army.

TRAIN Bands. See **MILITIA**.

TRAIN Oil, Oil made of the fat of a whale.

TRAIN up, (V.) To teach or instruct.

TRA'ITOR, (S.) One who is false to his prince or his country. *F.*

TRA'ITEROUS, (A.) Treacherous, treasonable, perfidious.

TRA'ITORESS, (S.) A woman who betrays.

TRA'MMEL, (S.) 1. A drag net for fishing, 2. A long net for fowling, 3. A chimney iron to hang pots on, 4. An instrument to make an horse amble.

TRAMPLE upon, (V.) To tread under foot.

TRANCE, (S.) A deprivation of sense and motion, attended with visions of an extraordinary and supernatural kind.

TRA'NQUL, (A.) Calm, peaceful.

TRANQUIL'ITY, (S.) Calmness, stillness, peace. *L.*

TRANSA'CT, (V.) To manage or dispatch an affair. *L.*

TRANSA'CTION, (S.) Any work, business or affair, done or to be done.

TRANSA'CTOR, (S.) The person who manages or performs any thing.

TRANSA'LPINE, (A.) Something coming from, or remaining on the other side of the Alps. *L.*

TRANSCEND, (V.) To surpass, or rise above. *L.*

TRANSCENDENCY, (S.) Superior excellency. *L.*

TRANSCENDENT, (A.) High, surpassing, excellent.

TRANSCRI'BE, (V.) To write, or copy out. *L.*

TRA'NSCRIPT, (S.) A written copy.

TRANSFE'R, (V.) To make over to another. *L.*

TRANSFIGURA'TION, (S.) A change of form or figure; generally applied to a supernatural change.

TRANSFI'X, (V.) To fasten by running through. *L.*

TRANSFO'RM, (V.) To change from one shape to another. *L.*

TRANSFORMA'TION, (S.) A metamorphosis or change of shape.

TRANSFU'SE, (V.) To pour from one vessel into another.

TRANSFU'SION, (S.) A pouring out.

TRANSFUSION of the Blood, Conveying the blood of one living creature into the veins of another.

TRANSGRE'SS, (V.) To go beyond the bounds prescribed. *L.*

TRANSGRE'SSION, (S.) Exceeding, or breaking in upon the settled rules of virtue, decency, &c.

TRA'NSIENT, (A.) Quick, transitory.

TRANSIT, (S.) With Astronomist, is the passing of any planet by or under a fixed star; or the moon's passing by or covering any other planet.

TRANSI'TION, (S.) A passing from one subject of discourse to another, 2. In Music, subdividing a note, to make smooth the roughness of a leap by a gradual passage. *L.*

TRA'NSITIVE, (A.) An epithet given by Grammarians to such verbs as signify an action which passes from the doer to or upon some other thing. *L.*

TRA'NSITORY, (A.) Of short duration.

TRANSLA'TE, (V.) 1. To turn out of one language into another, 2. To remove or transfer. *L.*

TRANSLA'TION, (S.) 1. A version, 2. Removing.

TRANSLU'CID, or **Translúcent**, (A.) Shining through.

TRANSMAR'INE, (A.) Coming from, or being beyond the seas.

TRANSMIGRATE, (V.) To pass from one place or body to another. *L.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION, (S.) A removing a habitation from one place to another. *L.*

TRANSMIGRATION of Souls, The passing of souls from one body into another.

TRANSMI'SSIBLE, (A.) Capable of being transmitted.

TRANSMI'SSION, (S.) 1. A passing, 2. A conveying.

TRANSMI'T, (V.) To convey, deliver or make over. *L.*

TRANSMO'GRIPHY, (V.) To transform or alter.

TRANSMUTABLE, (A.) Capable of being changed.

TRANSMUTA'TION, (S.) 1. The act of transmuting or changing, 2. Among the

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- the Alchymists, the changing or converting one metal into the form and real substance of another of another, 3. With Geometricians, the reduction of one figure or body into the same area or solidity, but of a different form. *L.*
- TRANSMUTE**, (V.) To change one matter or substance into another. *L.*
- TRANSOM**, (S.) In a Ship, a piece of timber that lies cross the Stern, immediately under the gun room port.
- TRANSPARENCY**, (S.) The being
- TRANSPARENT**, (A.) Clear, that may be seen through. *L.*
- TRANSPARENT Bodies**, In Philosophy, such as let the rays of light pass freely through them. *L.*
- TRANSPIERCE**, (V.) To pierce thro'.
- TRANSPIRATION**, (S.) The insensible passage of excrementitious matter through the pores of the skin.
- TRANSPIRE**, (V.) To exhale or breathe through the pores of the body. *L.*
- TRANSPLANT**, (V.) To move trees, plants, &c. from one place and plant them in another, 2. To remove a colony from one place to another.
- TRANSPORT**, (S.) 1. A ship hired to carry men, provisions, ammunition, &c. from one port to another, 2. A felon banished to the plantations, 3. An extacy, in which a person is as it were carried out of himself.
- TRANSPORT**, (V.) 1. To carry over to another place, 2. To fill the mind with an extacy of delight. *L.*
- TRANSPORTATION**, (S.) 1. Carriage from one place to another, 2. Banishment of malefactors.
- TRANSPORTING**, (A.) 1. Sending abroad, 2. Extatic, rapturous.
- TRANSPOSE**, (V.) To change the order.
- TRANSPOSITION**, (S.) 1. A changing the order of things, 2. In Music, writing a tune in a different key from that in which it was originally composed.
- TRANSUBSTANTIATE**, (V.) To change one substance into another. *L.*
- TRANSUBSTANTIATION**, (S.) With the papists, the change of the substance of the wafer, or host, into the real body and blood of Christ; into that very body that was crucified, and which is now in heaven.
- TRANSUDE**, (V.) To sweat through.
- TRANSVERSE**, (A.) That goes across or athwart.
- TRAP**, (S.) A device to catch wild beasts, vermin, &c. in.
- TRAPDOOR**, (S.) A door in a floor.
- TRAPSTICK**, (S.) A stick wherewith Boys drive a ball.
- TRAPEZ**, (S.) A flattern.
- TRAPEZIUM**, (S.) A square figure, whose four sides and angles are unequal, and none of its sides parallel. *G.*
- TRAPEZOID**, (S.) In Geometry, is a solid irregular figure that has all its sides unequal and none of them parallel.
- TRAPPINGS**, (S.) Ornaments, dress, embellishments.
- TRASH**, (S.) 1. Bad fruit, 2. Poultry stuff, trumpey.
- TRAVADO**, (S.) A kind of whirlwind.
- TRAVAIL**, or **TRAVEL**, (S.) The pains of childbirth. *F.*
- TRAVALLY**, or **Travilly**, (S.) A beat of drum in the morning, to summon the soldiers from their beds. *F.*
- TRAVEL**, (V.) 1. To go or be on a journey, 2. To pass, to go, to move.
- TRAVELLER**, (S.) One who takes long journeys.
- TRAVELS**, (S.) 1. A journey in foreign parts, 2. A book containing an account of the incidents of such a journey, and the most remarkable curiosities to be met with in each country.
- TRANSVERSE**, (V.) 1. To go across or through a country, 2. To cross or oppose. *F.*
- TRAVERSE**, (A.) Across, or athwart.
- TRAVERSE Sailing**, A ship's making angles backward and forward, when she cannot keep directly to her true course.
- TRAVES**, (S.) Shackles with which horses are tied, to teach them to amble. *Sp.*
- TRAVESTY**, (A.) Burlesqued, or turned to a ludicrous sense, disguised.
- TRAUMATICK**, (A.) Vulnerary, relating to wounds.
- TRAY**, (S.) 1. A shallow trough, in which the hollow part is cut out of the solid stuff, 2. A board with a ledge round it to put combs, &c. in.
- TREACHEROUS**, (A.) Unfaithful, perfidious.
- TREACHERY**, (S.) Perfidiousness.
- TREACLE**, (S.) The drossy part of sugar extracted in refining it.
- Venice TREACLE**, (S.) A physical composition of many ingredients.
- TRIAD**,

TREAD, (V.) 1. To step to walk, 2. To set the foot on, 3. To trample, in order to squeeze or press down, 4. To cover a hen and render her prolific.

TREA'DLES, (S.) Pieces of wood, belonging to looms, stocking frames, &c. moved with the feet.

TREA'SON, (S.) Disloyalty, treachery.

High TREASON, An offence against the safety of the sovereign prince or state, whether by imagination, word or deed; as to compass or imagine the death of the king, queen or prince, to levy war against them, to take part with their enemies, coin false money, &c.

Petty or Petit TREASON, The crime of a wife's killing her husband, a servant his master, or a clergyman his bishop.

TREA'SONABLE, (A.) Belonging to, or of the nature of treason.

TREA'SURE, (S.) 1. A heap of riches, 2. any thing extremely valuable. *F.*

TREA'SURER, (S.) An officer who keeps the money of a prince, state, corporation, or other community.

Lord High TREASURER of England, An office now executed by five commissioners. See *Lords of the TREASURY*.

TREASURER of the King's Household, An officer who in the absence of the lord steward, has in conjunction with the comptroller, and other officers of the green cloth, power to hear and determine causes about treason, misprison of treason, murder, &c. committed within the verge of the king's palace.

TREASURER of the Navy, An officer who by a warrant from the commissioners of the treasury, receives money out of the exchequer, and pays all the charges of the navy by a warrant from the principal officers of the navy.

TREA'SURY, (S.) The treasurer's office, or place where the public money is deposited.

Lords of the TREASURY, Gentlemen appointed as commissioners to execute the office of lord high treasurer of England, and have therefore the management of the money in the exchequer, and are a check upon all officers employed in collecting imposts, tributes, taxes, &c.

TREAT, (V.) 1. To give a feast or entertainment, 2. To discourse upon a subject, 3. To use or deal with, 4. To negotiate. *F.*

TREATISE, (S.) A book treating of some particular subject. *L.*

TREATMENT, (S.) Usage. *F.*

TREA'TY, (S.) 1. A consultation in which important matters are treated of, 2. An agreement, covenant, or convention. *F.*

TRE'BLE, (S.) 1. The highest of the four parts in any musical composition, 2. Threefold. *L.*

TREE, (S.) 1. A plant with a single woody trunk, 2. Any thing branched out.

TRE'FOIL, (S.) Three leaved grass. *L.*

TREEKS of a Cart, (S.) The iron hoops about the navet.

TRE'GANON, (S.) A town in Cardiganshire, South Wales, 171 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fair is March 5.

TREGO'NY, (S.) A town in Cornwall, 256 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Shrove Tuesday, May 3, July 25, Sept. 2, and Nov. 6.

TRE'LINGE, or *Trellis Work*, (S.) An open work of pieces of wood crossing each other; of which porticos and arbours are sometimes made in gardens.

TRE'MBLE, (V.) To quake or shiver.

TREME'NDOUS, (A.) Awful. *L.*

TRE'MOR, (S.) A trembling or shaking. *L.*

TRE'MULOUS, (A.) Shaking.

TRENCH, (S.) A ditch.

TRENCHANT, (A.) Cutting, sharp.

TRE'NCHE, (S.) A wooden plate.

TRE'NCHERMAN, (S.) A great eater.

TRE'NCHE, (S.) In Fortification, also called Lines of Approach, and Lines of Attack, are ways hollowed in the earth in form of a ditch, with parapets towards the place besieged, or works raised with gabions, fascines, woolpacks, &c. to cover the men from the fire of the besieged.

To open the TRENCHES, To begin to work upon the lines of approach.

To mount the TRENCHES, To go upon duty in the trenches.

TREND, (V.) To lie in any particular direction.

TREPA'N (S.) 1. A surgeon's instrument for opening a broken skull, 2. A snare.

TREPA'N, (S.) 1. To take or cut out a piece of a person's skull, 2. To decoy or ensnare. *F.*

TREPIDATION, (S.) A trembling. *L.*
TRE'SPASS,

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TRE'SPASS, (S.) 1. An offence or crime, 2. In Law, any offence except felony or treason. *F.*

TRE'SPASS, (V.) To offend or transgress.

TRE'SSEL, (S.) A frame or stand to support any thing upon.

TRE'SSES, (S.) Locks of hair hanging loosely down.

TRET, (S.) An allowance for the waste or refuse in any commodity.

TRE'VET, or **Trivet**, (S.) 1. An utensil made of iron, to place a pot upon, over the fire, 2. Any thing that stands on three legs.

TREY, (S.) A three at cards.

TRI'AL, (S.) 1. An examination of civil or criminal causes before a judge, 2. An essay or experiment, 3. An effort or endeavour, 4. A temptation.

TRI'ANGLE, (S.) A figure with three sides, and as many angles. *L.*

TRIANGULAR, (A.) In the form of a triangle.

TRIBE, (S.) 1. The particular descendants sprung from some remarkable person, 2. A sort or species. *L.*

TRIBULA'TION, (S.) Trouble, affliction. *L.*

TRIBU'NAL, (S.) A court of justice. *L.*

TRI'BUNES, (S.) Magistrates among the ancient Romans chose to preserve the liberties and privileges of the people against the power and encroachments of the nobles. *L.*

TRI'BUNESHIP, (S.) The office, power or dignity of a tribune.

TRI'BUTARY, (A.) Paying tribute.

TRI'BUTE, (S.) 1. What a prince or state pays to another as a token of dependence, 2. A tax. *L.*

It is a **TRICE**, (P.) Quickly, speedily.

TRICK, (S.) 1. an uncommon action performed in a dextrous manner, 2. The cards won at one lead, 3. A fraud or imposition.

TRICK, (V.) 1. To bubble or cheat, 2. To dress.

TRICKLE, (V.) To run down drop after drop, or in a slender stream.

TRIDE, (A.) With Horsemen, short and swift.

TRIDENT, (S.) The three pronged fork, which according to the poets, Neptune, the god of the sea, held in his hand, *L.*

TRIE'NNIAL, (A.) 1. Continuing three

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years, 2. That happens every third year. *L.*

TRI'FLE, (S.) A thing of little or no value.

TRI'FLE, (V.) To spend one's time to little or no purpose.

TRI'FLING, (S.) Idling, fooling, wasting time about what is in itself insignificant.

TRI'FLING, (A.) Insignificant.

TRI'GAMY, (S.) Having three wives or husbands. *G.*

TRI'GGER, (S.) A piece of iron that sets at liberty the spring of a gun lock.

TRI'GLYPH, (S.) In Architecture, a member of the frieze of the Dorick order, representing three furrows, and set directly over every pillar.

TRI'GON, (S.) A triangle. *G.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL, (A.) Belonging to

TRIGONO'METRY, (S.) The art of measuring triangles. *G.*

TRI'LA'TERAL, (A.) Having three sides. *L.*

TRILL, (S.) In Music, a shake.

TRIM, (V.) 1. To snuff a candle or lamp, 2. To shave the beard, 3. To dress up, or set off, 4. To carry it fair between two parties, 5. To set a ship or boat so even on both sides, that she does not lean one way more than another.

TRIM, (A.) Neat, spruce, smug.

TRI'MMER, (S.) 1. A piece of timber framed at right angles with the joists against the wall for chimnies and well holes, 2. One who changes sides whenever his interest seems to make it necessary.

TRI'MMINGS, (S.) Ornaments worn on cloaths.

TRINE, (S.) 1. Of or belonging to three, 2. An aspect when two planets are four signs distant.

TRING, (S.) A town in Hertfordshire, 33 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are June 29, and Sept 29.

TRINITA'RIANS, (S.) Those who profess to believe the doctrine of the trinity.

TRI'NITY, (S.) 1. One only God in three persons, 2. The herb heart's ease.

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TRINITY Sunday, The first Sunday after Whit Sunday.

TRINKET, (S.) A toy, a bauble.

TRINO'MIAL, (A.) Having three names or denominations.

TRIP, (S.) 1. A stumble or false step, 2. A short journey or voyage, 3. A herd of goats, 4. To run lightly.

TRIPA'RTENT, (S.) A number that divides another into three parts, without leaving any remainder.

TRIPA'RTITE, (A.) 1. Divided into three parts, 2. Made or done by three parties, or three persons. *L.*

TRIPARTITION, (S.) A dividing into three parts.

TRIBE, (S.) Part of the entrails of an ox cleaned and made fit for eating. *F.*

TRIPHTHONG, (S.) Three vowels together in one syllable, as in *beau*.

TRIPLE, (A.) Threefold.

TRIPLE, (V.) To make three fold, or three times as much as the first number. *L.*

TRIPPLICATE, (A.) Tripled.

TRIPPLICATE Ratio, In Mathematics, the ratio or proportion that cubes bear to each other.

TRIPL'CITY, (I.) A being triple or threefold. *L.*

TRIPOD, (S.) A threefooted stool, on which the priests of Apollo at Delphos used to sit or stand, when she gave her oracles.

TRIPOLY, (S.) 1. A stone used in polishing, 2. The herb turbit, or blue camomile.

TRIPPING, (S.) 1. Walking nimbly and lightly on the toes, 2. Stumbling, 3. Faultering in speech, 4. A light dance.

TRISYLLABLE, (S.) A word consisting of three syllables. *G.*

TRITE, (A.) Common, threadbare; as a *trite expression*.

TRITHEISM, (S.) The believing that the persons in the trinity are three distinct Gods. *G.*

TRITON, (S.) According to the poets, a sea deity, who was trumpeter to Neptune; his upper parts resembled a man, and his lower had the form of a fish. *G.*

TRITURATION, (S.) 1. Pounding in a mortar, 2. With Physicians, the supposed action of the stomach upon food. *L.*

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TRIVIAL, (A.) Trifling, insignificant. *L.*

TRIUMPH, (S.) A solemn shew among the ancient Romans at the return of a victorious general.

TRIUMPH, (V.) 2. To make a solemn and pompous entry, 2. To vanquish and overcome, 3. To glory or take pride in.

TRIUMPHAL, (A.) Belonging to a triumph.

TRIUMPHANT, (A.) Triumphant, victorious.

TRIUMVIR, (S.) One of the triumviri, three magistrates who governed ancient Rome with equal authority. *L.*

TRIUMVIRATE, (S.) The time when any triumvir enjoyed his office.

TRIUNE, (S.) Three one, a name given by some to the Almighty. *L.*

TROBRIDGE, or **Trowbridge**, (S.) A town in Wiltshire, 99 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fair is July 25.

TROAT, (V.) With Hunters to cry as a buck in rutting time.

TROCHAR, (S.) In Surgery, a pipe used in tapping for the dropsy. *F.*

TROCHEE, (S.) A foot in verse, consisting of a long and short syllable.

TROGLODITE, (S.) One who inhabits in caves of the earth.

TRO'LING, (S.) Fishing for pike with a long running line.

TRO'LOP, (S.) A flatteringly woman.

TRO'NAGE, (S.) 1. A custom or toll for weighing wool, 2. The act of weighing wool in a public market.

TROOP, (S.) 1. Several people together or going in company, 2. A small body of horse or dragoons, commonly about fifty, under the command of a captain. *F.*

Independent Troop, A troop not incorporated into any regiment.

TROOP, (V.) To move or go off.

TROOPS, (S.) Forces or armies.

TROOPER, (S.) A horse soldier.

TROPE, (S.) In Rhethoric, a word turned from its proper sense, in order to express a thought with greater elegance. *G.*

TROPHY, (S.) A monument erected in the place where some signal victory has been obtained, in order to transmit the memory of it to posterity; these monuments have either warlike instruments carved upon them, or are embellished with

with real arms, colours, &c. taken from the enemy. *G.*

TROPHY Money, *A* small sum annually paid by housekeepers, for the drums, colours, &c. of the militia.

TROPICS, *(S.)* Two circles of the sphere parallel to the equator, and the utmost boundaries of the sun's course north and south; that to the north is called the tropic of Cancer, and that to the south the tropic of Capricorn.

TROT, *(S.)* A horse's manner of going between a foot pace and a gallop. *F.*

TROT, *(S.)* Faith or truth.

TROTTERS, *(S.)* Sheep's feet boiled.

TROUBLE, *(S.)* 1. Labour or pains, 2. Disquiet of mind, 3. Affliction, sorrow.

TROUBLE, *(V.)* 1. To disturb or interrupt, 2. To bring into trouble, 3. To vex or disquiet, 4. To make a liquor thick and muddy, 5. To sue for a debt.

TROUBLESOME, *(A.)* That causes trouble, importunate, teasing.

TROUGH, *(S.)* A hollow vessel of wood or stone.

TROVER, *(S.)* An action against a person who has found goods and refuses to restore them. *F.*

TROUNCE, *(V.)* 1. To beat, 2. To punish by suing at law.

TROWERS, *(S.)* A sailors breeches.

TROUT, *(S.)* A fresh water fish.

TROWEL, *(S.)* An implement to take up and spread mortar with. *F.*

TROY Weight, *(S.)* A weight of twelve ounces to the pound, by which gold, silver, &c. are weighed.

TRUANT, *(S.)* A boy that plays instead of going to school. *F.*

TRUCE, *(S.)* A cessation of arms.

TRUCHMAN, *(S.)* An interpreter. *F.*

TRUCK, *(S.)* 1. Exchange or bartering, 2. A piece of wood on the top of a flag staff. *F.*

TRUCKLE, *(V.)* To submit.

TRUCKLE-BED, *(S.)* A bed with wheels to run under another bed.

TRUCKS, *(S.)* The solid wooden wheels fixed to the axle trees of carriages to move the ordnance at sea.

TRUDGE, *(V.)* To walk up and down very eagerly about business.

TRUE, *(A.)* 1. Sure, certain, genuine, 2. Trusty, faithful, exact.

TRUEBRED, *(A.)* Of a right breed.

TRUELOVERSKNOT, *(S.)* A knot hard to untie; curve lines drawn in an intricate manner, which are hard to trace from the beginning to the end.

TRUELOVE, *(S.)* An herb.

TRUFFLE, *(S.)* A subterraneous mushroom.

TRULL, *(S.)* A soldier's mistress, who follows a camp, a strumpet.

TRULY, *(P.)* In truth, sincerely.

TRUMP, *(S.)* 1. A winning card, 2. A trumpet.

TRUMP, *(V.)* To play a trump at cards.

TRUMP up, To forge or invent.

TRUMPERY, *(S.)* Goods of little value.

TRUMPET, *(S.)* A warlike musical instrument. *F.*

TRUMPET, *(V.)* 1. To sound a trumpet, 2. To publish abroad.

TRUNCHEON, *(S.)* 1. A short staff born by generals, &c. 2. A thick short worm bred in the maw of a horse. *F.*

TRUNDLE, *(V.)* To roll along. *F.*

TRUNDLE, *(S.)* A low wheeled carriage for drawing heavy goods.

TRUNK, *(S.)* 1. A chest or coffer, 2. The body of a tree without the branches, 3. A body without the head, 4. The shaft of a column, 5. The proboscis of an elephant, 6. A tube through which pellets are blown.

TRUNK Hose, *(S.)* large breeches formerly worn.

TRUNNIONS, *(S.)* The knobs of a piece of ordnance, with which it bears on the carriage.

TRURO, *(S.)* A town in Cornwall, 274 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are Wednesday in Midlent, Wednesday in Whitsun week, Nov. 19, and Dec. 13.

TRUSS, *(S.)* 1. A bundle of hay or straw of 56 pounds weight, 2. A spring or bandage for persons that are burthened. *F.*

TRUSS, *(V.)* 1. To gird or tie up, 2. To hang upon a tree, 3. To snatch up, as a bird of prey.

TRUST, *(S.)* 1. Confidence, reliance, 2. Any thing deposited in another's hands, 3. Charge or importance, 4. Credit.

TRUST, *(V.)* 1. To put in trust with, 2. To rely upon, 3. To give credit, 4. To expect.

TRUSTEE, *(S.)* One who has an estate

or money put into his hands for the use of another.

TRU'STY, (A.) Faithful, that may be trusted, that will not fail.

TRUTH, (S.) 1. Verity, in opposition to falsehood, 2. Certainty, 3. Fidelity. S.

TRY, (V.) To make an essay, 2. To hear a cause before a court of judicature.

TRYAL. See TRIAL.

TUB, (S.) A wooden vessel well known.

Tub of *Campfire*, From 56 to 80 lb. weight.

Tub of *Tea*, About 60 lb. weight.

Tub of *Vermillion*, From 3 to 400 lb. weight.

TUBE, (S.) A pipe. L.

TU'BERCLE, (S.) A Pimple.

TU'BEROSE, (S.) A flower.

TU'BEROUS, (A.) Full of bunches or knobs.

TU'BULATED, (A.) Made hollow like a tube. L.

TU'BULOUS, (A.) Hollow like a tube.

TUCK, (S.) A short small sword.

TUCK, (V.) To turn, or truss up.

TU'CKER, (S.) A piece of lace, cambric, or muslin, sewed round the neck of a woman's shift.

TU'DDINGTON, (S.) A town in Bedfordshire, 39 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are April 25, first Monday in June, Sept. 4, Nov. 2, and Dec. 6.

TU'ESDAY, (S.) The third day in the week; so called from Tuifco, a Saxon god, to whom this day was dedicated.

TUFT, (S.) 1. A bunch of feathers, ribbons, &c. 2. A lock of hair, 3. With Botanists, a thicket of trees, or bunch of grass. F.

TUG, (S.) 1. A hard pull, 2. A waggon to carry timber.

TUG, (V.) 1. To pull, 2. To labour.

TUITION, (S.) 1. Care of a person's education, 2. patronage, protection. L.

TU'LIP, (S.) A flower of the lilly kind, admired for its variety of colours. F.

TU'LIPANT, (S.) An Indian turbant, worn round the head instead of a hat.

TUM, (V.) To mix together wool of different colours. F.

TUMBLE, (V.) 1. To throw or roll, 2. To fall down, 3. To play tumbling tricks, 4. To rumple. F.

TUMBLER, (S.) 1. A person who per-

forms tumbling tricks, 2. A sort of hunting dog, 3. A drinking glass without a foot.

TU'MBREL, (S.) 1. A dung cart, 2. A a ducking stool.

TU'ME'FY, (V.) To swell. L.

TU'MID, (A.) Swelled, puffed up.

TU'MOUR, (S.) A swelling. L.

TU'MULT, (S.) An uproar, bustle, or riot.

TUMU'LTUOUS, (A.) Riotous.

TUN, or Ton, (S.) 1. A vessel containing 252 gallons, 2. A weight of twenty hundred, each hundred containing 112 lb. so that a tun weight is 2240 pounds, 3. Forty solid feet of timber.

TU'NBELLIED, (A.) Having a large belly.

TU'NBRIDGE, (S.) A town in Kent, famous for the medicinal wells, about five miles from the town. It is 30 miles from London, and has a market on Friday. Its fairs are Ash Wednesday, July 5, and Oct. 29.

TUNE, (S.) 1. Concord, or consonance in sound, 2. A musical composition, 3. Fittemper.

TU'NEFUL, (A.) Musical.

TU'NHOOF, (S.) Ground ivy.

TU'NICK, (S.) 1. A vest, 2. A coat worn without sleeves, 3. A thin skin or membrane. L.

TU'NNAGE, (S.) A duty of so much per tun on merchandize imported or exported.

TU'NNEL, (S.) 1. A funnel thro' which liquor is poured into a vessel, 2. The hollow part of a chimney, 3. A kind of net to catch partridges. F.

TU'NNY, (S.) A sea fish.

TUP, (S.) A ram.

TU'PPING, (S.) A ram's covering an ewe.

TU'RBANT, (S.) A cap made of fine linnen, wreathed about the head, worn by many nations in Asia.

TU'RBID, (A.) 1. Muddy, thick, 2. Troublesome, disturbed. L.

TU'RBOT, (S.) A sea fish.

TU'RBULENCY, (S.) Boisterousness.

TU'RBULENT, (A.) Boisterous, unruly.

TURF, (S.) 1. The green surface of the earth, 2. The substance found in bogs, used for fuel.

TURGE'SENCE, (S.) A being swollen.

TU'RGID, (A.) Swollen, puffed up. L.

TURK

TUKK, (S.) A native of Turkey, a large country, comprehending some of the most fruitful and finest parts both of Europe and Asia.

TU'RKEY, (S.) A fowl well known, first brought from Turkey.

TU'RKEYPOUT, (S.) A young turkey.

TU'RKISH, (A.) Of, or belonging to Turkey.

TURKOIS, (S.) A blue stone or rather bone, impregnated with the particles of copper.

TU'RMOIL, (S.) 1. A tumult, 2. A bustle or stir.

TU'RMOIL, (V.) 1. To toil, 2. To bustle or make a stir.

TURN, (V.) 1. To form any thing by cutting and working it round with a lathe, 2. To put the inside out, 3. To move round, 4. To move thus way or that, 5. To put that side upwards which was before lowest, 6. To change or convert, 7. To change the posture of the body, 8. To make of another colour, 9. To make a reverse of fortune, 10. To make giddy, 11. To insatuate, to make mad, 12. To direct to a certain purpose, 13. To double in, 14. To revolve in the mind, 15. To blunt, 16. To deviate, 17. To change sides, 18. To depend on as the chief point, 19. To make, to navigate, as *to TURN one's stomach*, 20. To turn the state of the balance, 21. *To TURN away*, to discard, 22. *To TURN back*, to return, 23. *To TURN off*, to dismiss, 24. *To TURN over*, to transfer an apprentice from one master to another, 25. *To TURN to a book*, to have recourse thereto, 26. *To be TURNED off*, to be advanced to an age beyond, 27. *To TURN over a book*, to examine one leaf after another, 28. *To TURN off*, to go out of the strait road, 29. *To TURN a penny*, to improve it.

TURN, (S.) 1. The act of turning, 2. A winding way, 3. Change from the first appearance, 4. Occasion, incidental opportunities, 5. Convenience, 6. The form, shape, cast, manner, 7. The manner of adjusting words in a sentence, 8. Change, vicissitude, alteration, 9. A walk to and fro, 10. *By TURNS*, one after another.

TURN Coat, (S.) One who goes over to another party.

TURNAMENT,. See **TOURNAMENT.**

TU'RNER, (S.) One who turns vessels, toys, &c. in wood, ivory, &c.

TU'RNIP, (S.) A root well known.

TU'RNPIKE, (S.) 1. A gate set up in a road to make horsemen and all carriages who pass through pay toll, 2. In Fortification, a piece of timber set round with long wooden spikes pointed with iron; and used to stop up breaches, &c.

TU'RPENTINE, (S.) A clear resinous kind of gum issuing from the fir, and other trees.

TU'RPITUDE, (S.) Bafeness. *L.*

TU'RRET, (S.) A little tower. *F.*

TU'RTLE, (S.) 1. A kind of dove, 2. A sea tortoise. *F.*

TU'SCAN Order, (S.) In Architecture, so called from its being first used in Tuscany, is the plainest of all the orders, its capital, base and intabature having no carving, and but few mouldings.

TU'SHES, (S.) Of a Horse, four teeth seated beyond the corner teeth upon the bars.

TUSKS, (S.) The large teeth that stand out of a bore's mouth, the Fangs.

TUTANAG, (S.) Spelter or zinc.

TU'TBURY, (S.) A town in Staffordshire, 120 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are Feb. 14, Aug. 15. and Dec. 1.

TU'TELAGE, (S.) Guardianship, protection. *L.*

TU'TELAR, or Tútèlary, (A.) Guarding, protecting. *L.*

TU'TOR, (S.) A master or teacher.

TU'TORESS, (S.) A female teacher, a governess.

TU'TTO, (A.) In Music, loud, or all together. *I.*

TU'TTY, (S.) A Recrement of *lapis calaminaris*, which sublimes to the top of the furnace in making brass.

TU'XFORD, (S.) A town in Nottinghamshire, 131 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are Sept. 23. and May 12.

TWAIN, (S.) Two.

TWANG, (S.) 1. The sound of a bow string, &c. 2. A disagreeable taste or smell.

TWANK, (V.) To make to sound,

TWEAK, (S.) Perplexity, imaginary distress.

TWEAK, (V.) To pinch, to squeeze,

TWA'TTLE, (V.) To prate idly.
TWEEZERS, (S.) Small nippers.
TWELFTH *Day* or *TWELFTH Tide*, (S.) The feast of the epiphany, so called from its being the twelfth day exclusively from Christmas day.
TWELVE, (S.) The number XII. or 12. S.
TWELVEMONTHS, (S.) A year.
TWENTY, (S.) The number XX. or 20. S.
TWICE, (P.) Two times. S.
TWIG, (S.) A small branch of a tree.
TWILIGHT, (S.) The imperfect light soon after the sun's setting and before his rising.
TWINEBORN, (A.) Born at the same birth.
TWINE, (S.) A particular sort of pack-thread. S.
TWINE, (V.) 1. To twist, 2. To encircle, 3. To wind.
TWINGE, (S.) A sudden sharp and violent pain, a twerk, a pinch.
TWINKING, (S.) Twisting or encircling.
TWINKLING, (S.) 1. A light that seems every moment in and out, 2. Opening and shutting the eyelids with a quick motion.
TWINS, (S.) Two or more children brought forth at a birth.
TWIRL, (V.) To turn swiftly round.
TWIST, (S.) 1. A small cord of silk, thread, &c. used for an edging, 2. The folding of a rope, 3. The hollow of the thigh, 4. A piece of timber, also called a girder, 5. A contortion a writhe.
TWIST, (V.) To fasten several threads together by turning one end round while the other is made fast, to writhe.
TWIT, (V.) To upbraid, or cast in one's teeth, to sneer, to flout, to reproach.
TWITCH, (S.) 1. A hasty pull, 2. A twinge, a contraction of the fibres.
TWITTER, (V.) 1. To make a sharp trembling, intermitting noise, 2. To be suddenly moved with any inclination.
TWO, (S.) The number II. or 2. S.
TWO'EDGED, (A.) Having an edge on each side.
TWOFOLD, (A.) Double.
TWOHANDED, (A.) Large, bulky.
TYMBAL, (S.) A kind of kettle drum.
TYE. See *Tie*.
TYMPANUM, (S.) In Anatomy, the drum of the ear. L.

TY'MPANY, (S.) A dry windy dropsy.
TYPE, (S.) 1. A figure or mystical shadow of a thing, 2. An example or model, 3. A printing letter.
TY'PICAL, (A.) Belonging to a type.
TY'PICALY, (P.) In a typical sense.
TYPO'GRAPHER, (S.) A printer. G.
TYPOGRA'PHICAL, (A.) Belonging to
TYPOGRAPHY, (S.) The art of printing. G.
TYR'ANNICAL, (A.) Unjust, cruel, after the manner of a tyrant.
TY'RANNIZE, (V.) To oppress, or use tyrannically. L.
TY'RANNY, (S.) 1. The government of a tyrant, 2. Tyrannical power, 3. Oppression, illegal, violence.
TYRANT, (S.) One who invades the liberties of his people, or governs with cruelty.
TY'RO, (S.) A novice, a young beginner. L.

V.

U The the twentieth letter in our alphabet, is frequently omitted by some in words ending in *our*; V consonant is sometimes used as an abbreviation, and 1. It is a numeral, and stands for five, 2. V is frequently put for *vide* or see.

VA'CANCY, (S.) 1. An empty space, 2. A post of office not filled up, 3. A chafin.
VA'CANT, (A.) 1. Empty, 2. Unemployed, 3. Not filled up.
VA'CATE, (V.) 1. To empty, 2. To annul or make void, 3. To defeat.
VACATION, (S.) 1. Leisure, or time of ceasing from study or labour, 2. The time from the end of one term to the beginning of another, 3. Vacancy of a living.
VACU'ITY, (S.) Emptiness. L.
VA'CUUM, (S.) A place devoid of all matter. L.
VA'DE' ME'CUM, (S.) i. e. go with me, a name given to any little book necessary to be carried in the pocket. L.
VA'GABOND, (S.) One who wanders about from place to place, without any honest means of procuring a livelihood.
VAGA'RY, (S.) A caprice or whim,
VAGRANT,

V A

V A

VAGRANT, (S.) An idle person who strolls from place to place.

VAG'RANT, (A.) Wandering.

VAGUE, (A.) 1. Wandering, roving, 2. Loose, indeterminate. *L.*

VAIL, (S.) A gauze or linnen cloth worn over a persons face to prevent their being seen. *F.*

AILS, (S.) The profits that arise to servants above their settled wages.

VAIN, (A.) 1. Puffed up with the idea of real, or imaginary accomplishments, 2. Empty, frivolous, ostentatious.

VAINGLO'RIOUS, (A.) Filled with

VAINGLO'RY, (S.) A high and fond conceit of our selves discovered in idle boasting, and empty impertinence.

VALE, (S.) A valley.

VALE'DICTION, (S.) A bidding farewell.

VA'LENCE, or **Vá lens**, (S.) A short ornamental border for the tester of a bed, the upper part of a window, &c.

VA'LENTINE, (S.) 1. A man or woman chosen by lot; or the first seen of a different sex on the 14th of February in the morning, who amongst the younger people is accounted the lover for the year, 2. A pair of gloves, a paper curiously cut, in a number of hearts, and other devices, sent as a present on the 14th of February.

VA'LET, or **Vá let de Chambre**, (S.) A servant who dresses a man of quality, and waits upon him in his bed chamber. *F.*

VALE'TUDINA'RIAN, (S.) 1. A sickly person, 2. One who anxiously takes care of his health. *L.*

VALE'TU'DINARY, (A.) Sick, vapour'd, filled with fear of sickness, or wholly employed about the preservation of health. *L.*

VA'LIANT, (A.) Brave, courageous.

VA'LID, (S.) 1. Strong, powerful, 2. Authentic, good in law. *L.*

VA'LIDATE, (V.) To make valid. *L.*

VALIDITY, (S.) Authenticity, or the binding force of a deed, &c.

VA'LLEY, (S.) A low ground between two or more hills. *L.*

VA'LOROUS, (A.) Courageous, valiant.

VA'LOUR, (S.) Courage, bravery. *F.*

VA'LUABLE, (A.) 1. Precious, worthy to be esteemed, 2. Weighty, important.

VALUATION, (S.) An estimate made of the value of a thing.

VALUE, (S.) 1. Worth, 2. Esteem.

VA'LUE, (V.) 1. To set a price upon, 2. To esteem, 3. To rate highly.

VALVE, (S.) 1. A lid or cover of a tube, &c. opening only one way, so that the more forcibly it is pressed the other, the more closely it shuts the aperture, 2. A folding door.

VAMP, (S.) The upper leather of a shoe.

VAMP, (V.) To mend or furbish up.

VAN, or **Vanguard**, (S.) 1. The front of an army, 2. The first line of an army when drawn up in order of battle, and which gives the enemy the first charge.

VAN, (S.) A fan to winnow corn with.

VA'NDALS, (S.) A warlike people who anciently inhabited the north of Sweden, from whence they over-run great part of Europe.

VANE, (S.) 1. A weather cock, 2. A moving sight on a mathematical instrument.

VA'NGUARD, (S.) The front, or first line of an army.

VANI'LLA, (S.) A small seed ground to powder, and used as an ingredient in making chocolate.

VA'NFOSS, (S.) In Fortification, a ditch dug without the counterscarp, and running all along the glacis.

VA'NISH, (V.) To disappear, or go out of sight. *L.*

VA'NITY, (S.) 1. An high opinion of ourselves, 2. Emptiness, unprofitableness, 3. Empty, pleasure, vain, pursuit, idle show, 4. Pety pride.

VA'NQUISH, (V.) To subdue. *F.*

VA'NQUISHER, (S.) A conqueror.

VA'NTAGE, (S.) Advantage, overplus.

VA'PID, (A.) Palled, flat, deadened. *L.*

VA'PORARY, (S.) 1. A hot house or bagnio, 2. With Physicians, a decoction of herbs, &c. poured hot into a vessel for the patient to sit over, in order to receive its fumes.

VA'POUR, (V.) To brag, bounce, and swagger.

VA'POURS, (S.) 1. Moist exhalations or steams, 2. In Physic, a disease generally attended with lowness of spirits, horror of mind, and sometimes with violent pains in the body. *L.*

VA'RIABLE,

VA'RIABLE, (A.) Uncertain, changeable.

VA'RIANCE, (S.) 1. Alteration, change, 2. A quarrel, dispute, or disagreement.

VARIATION, (S.) Change, or alteration. *L.*

VA'RIEGATE, (V.) To diversify.

VA'RIEGATED, (A.) Diversified with several colours. *L.*

VARIETY, (S.) Many sorts. *L.*

VA'RIOUS, (A.) Several, different. *L.*

VA'RLET, (S.) A rogue or rascal.

VA'RNISH, (S.) A thick glutinous liquid for glazing pictures, cabinets, &c.

VA'RY, (V.) To change or alter.

VASE, (S.) 1. In Architecture, an urn or other vessel placed on the top of cornices, pedestals, &c. 2. The body of a Corinthian or composite capital, 3. With Florists, the caps of any flower, 4. The round ball in the middle of a church candlestick. *L.*

VA'SSAL, (S.) 1. One who holds his land by homage and fealty, 2. A slave.

VA'SSALAGE, (S.) The state or condition of a vassal, slavery.

VAST, (A.) Great, large, huge, prodigious.

VAT, (S.) A large vessel used in brewing, &c. *B.*

VA'TICAN, (S.) A famous library, founded at Rome by pope Sixtus IV. *I.*

VAULT, (S.) 1. An arched roof, 2. A cellar for laying in wines, &c. 3. A place under ground for laying dead bodies in, 4. A privy. *F.*

VAULT, (V.) 1. To cover archwise with bricks, stones, &c. 2. To leap over a place, by the strength of one hand and the agility of the body. *F.*

VAUNT, (V.) To boast. *F.*

VAYVO'DES, (S.) Princes or rulers in chief, in Transylvania, Valachia, and Moldavia, who are tributaries to the grand seignior.

VBVETY, (S.) In Metaphysics, the presence, of a being in some determined place or part of space. *L.*

VBVQUITY, (S.) A being in all places at the same time. *L.*

U'DDER, (S.) The milk bag of a cow, or other animal.

VFAL, (S.) The flesh of a calf. *F.*

VEDE'TTE, (S.) In the Military Art, a sentinel on horseback, detached from the

main body of an army, to give notice of the designs of an enemy. *F.*

VEER, (V.) 1. To traverse, 2. To chop about as the wind does.

VE'GETABLES, (S.) All sorts of trees, herbs, and flowers that grow and encrease by heat and moisture.

VE'GETATE, (V.) To grow. *L.*

VEGETA'TION, (S.) The growth or increase of plants.

VE'GETATIVE, (A.) Growing, encreasing, as plants or trees.

VE'HEMENCE, or **Véhemency**, (S.) Violence, impetuosity, force.

VE'HEMENT, (A.) 1. Violent, impetuous, 2. Eager, hot, passionate. *L.*

VE'HICLE, (S.) 1. Any kind of carriage, 2. With Physicians, the liquor in which any medicine is mixed, to render it more fit to be swallowed. *L.*

VEIL, (V.) 1. To cover with a veil, 2. To hide, to conceal.

VEIL, (S.) 1. A cover to conceal the face, 2. A cover, a disguise.

VEIN, (S.) 1. A long and round pipe, that in an animal body conveys the blood, which had been carried out by the arteries, back again to the heart, 2. In Mining, such ribs, or streaks of a rock, as are full of, or strongly impregnated with ore, 3. A streak in stone or wood, 4. A Genius, disposition. *L.*

VEIN, (V.) To paint with veins or streaks like marble. *L.*

VE'INY, (A.) Full of, or having veins.

VE'JOURS, (S.) In Law, surveyors sent by a court to view a place in dispute, in order to settle the rights of the claimants.

VE'LLUM, (S.) The finest kind of parchment made of calves skin. *L.*

VELLICA'TION, (S.) Among Physicians, a twitching of the nerves. *L.*

VELO'CITY, (S.) Swiftnefs. *L.*

VELOUR, (S.) 1. A velvet rubber for a hat, 2. Velvet.

VE'LVET, (S.) A fine silk with a thick pile.

VE'NAL, (A.) 1. Mercenary, base, 2. A doing anything for gain, 3. Contained in the veins.

VENA'LITY, (S.) The being venal.

VEND, (V.) To sell, to put off. *L.*

VE'NDIBLE, (A.) Saleable.

VENDEE',

VENDEE', (S.) In Law, the person to whom any thing is sold.

VENDER, (S.) The seller.

VENEE/RING, (S.) With Joiners and Cabinet-makers, a sort of inlaid work.

VE/NEFICE, (S.) The practice of poisoning.

VE/NEFICAL, [(A.) Acting by poison, bewitching.

VE/NE'RABLE, (A.) Worthy of respect.

VE/NE'RATE, (V.) To reverence, respect or honour. *L.*

VENERA'TION, (S.) An awful and respectful reverence.

VE/NE'REAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to

VEN'ERY, (S.) 1. Carnal copulation, 2. The exercise of hunting wild beasts, called beasts of venery.

VE/NESECTION, (S.) Blood letting.

VE/NGEANCE, (S.) Revenge, punishment.

VE/NGEFUL, (A.) Revengeful.

VE/NIAL, (A.) Excusable, pardonable.

VE/NISON, (S.) The flesh of deer. *F.*

VE/NOM, (S.) Poison. *L.*

VE/NOMOUS, (A.) Poisonous.

VENT, (S.) 1. A hole to let out wind, 2. The touch hole of a cannon, 3. With Gunners, the difference between the diameter of a ball, and the diameter of the bore of a cannon, 4. The sale of any commodity, 5. A becoming public, 6. An emission, passage.

VENT, (V.) 1. To crack plates of glass in the working, 2. To wind as a spaniel does, 3. To take breath, as an otter does, 4. To sell, 5. To indulge or publish, 6. To discharge or give vent to.

VE/NTER, (S.) 1. The belly, 2. In Law, a mother; as *brothers by the same venter*, that is, by the same mother.

VE/NTILATE, (V.) 1. To give vent, 2. To fan or winnow, 3. To gather wind.

VENTILA'TOR (S.) A new and admirable invention for drawing out the foul stagnated air from ships, the close cells of prisons, and giving them fresh air.

VENTO'SITY, (S.) Wildness. *L.*

VE/NTRICLE, (S.) 1. The stomach, 2. A cavity in the brain or heart.

VENTRI'LOQUIST, (S.) One who speaks in such a manner that the voice seems to come from a distant place.

VE/NTURE, (V.) To risk, or hazard.

VE/NTURE, (S.) 1. A hazard, 2. Goods sent to sea, to be disposed of at the discretion of the person who takes charge of them. *F.*

VENTUROUS, or **Venturesome**, (A.) Daring, bold, rash, inconsiderate.

VE/NUS, (S.) 1. Among the Heathens, the goddess of love and beauty, frequently represented in a chariot drawn by doves, 2. With Astronomers, one of the seven planets, the brightest of all the heavenly bodies except the sun and moon, 3. With Chemists copper.

VERA/CITY, (S.) Truth in speech. *L.*

VERB, (S.) In Grammar, a word in every sentence which betokens being, doing, or suffering, marked in this dictionary with a (V.)

VE/RBAL, (A.) Delivered in words, or by word of mouth; literal.

VERBA'TIM, (A.) Word for word. *L.*

VE/RBERATE, (V.) To beat or strike.

VERBERA'TION, (S.) A beating or striking. *L.*

VE/RBOSE, (A.) Using many words. *L.*

VE/RDANT, (A.) Green.

VE/RDIGREASE, (S.) The green rust of copper. *F.*

VE/RDERER, (S.) A forester.

VE/RDICT, (S.) The jury's answer upon any cause committed to their examination by a court of judicature.

VE/RDITER, (S.) A bluish green colour used by painters.

VE/RDURE, (S.) Greenness.

VE/RDUROUS, (A.) Full of verdure.

VERGE, (S.) 1. The limits or extent of the power of a court, 2. A rod or wand, 3. The edge, 4. In a watch, the spindle of the balance.

VERGE, (V.) To tend, to bend downwards.

VE/RGER, (S.) 1. One who carries a white wand before a lord chief justice, 2. An officer who walks in a cathedral or collegiate church before a bishop, dean, &c. and carries a staff headed with silver.

VE/RIFY, (V.) 1. To make good, or prove to be true, 2. In Law, to record edicts or decrees in parliament. *L.*

VE/RILY, (P.) Truly.

VERISI/MILAR, (A.) Likely, probable.

VERI/SIMI/LITUDE, (S.) Likelihood, probability.

VE/RITY,

VERITY, (S.) Truth. *L.*
VE'RJUICE, (S.) The juice of crab apples, or unripe grapes. *F.*
VERMICE/LLI, (S.) An Italian paste, that appears like small worms. *L.*
VERM'ICULAR, (A.) Belonging to, or resembling worms. *L.*
VERMICULATION, (S.) 1. The breeding of worms in plants, 2. Having a wormlike motion.
VERM'ICULOSE, (A.) Full of worms.
VERMIFU'GOUS, (A.) Expelling worms.
VERM'LION, (S.) A bright red powder used by painters, cinnabar.
VE'RMIN, (S.) Several kinds of beasts and hurtful insects, as foxes, moles, hedgehogs, rats, mice, fleas, lice, bugs, &c.
VERMINATION, (S.) Generation of vermine.
VERNACULAR, (A.) Native, of one's own country.
VERNAL, (A.) Belonging to the spring.
VERNAL Equinox, In Astronomy, the time when the sun enters the equinox in the spring which is about the 21st of March, when the days and nights are of an equal length.
VE'RNIOUS Leaves, (S.) Such as come out in the spring.
VERRU'CA, (S.) 1. A wart, 2. A hillock.
VERSE, (S.) 1. Language reduced into a certain cadence and determined measure, 2. A clause of a sentence or small part of a chapter in the bible. *L.*
VE'RSIED, (A.) Skilled in any thing.
VERSED *Some of an arch*, (V.) Is that part of the diameter of a circle which lies between the right line of that arch and the circumference.
VE'RSICLE, (S.) A short verse. *L.*
VERSIFICATION, (S.) 1. The art of making verses, 2. The disposition of the long and short syllables.
VE'RSIFIER, (S.) A maker of verses, a word of contempt, to express a paltzy rhimer.
VE'RSION, (S.) A translation. *L.*
VERT, (V.) 1. Any thing that grows or bears a green leaf in a forest, and is capable of covering deer, 2. In Heraldry, green.
VE'RTEBRÆ, or **Vértébres**, (S.) The joints of the neck and back bone. *L.*

VE'RTEX, (S.) 1. The summit or uppermost part of any thing, 2. In Astronomy, that point of the heavens which is over our heads. *L.*
VE'RTIBLE, (A.) That may be turned.
VE'RTICAL, (A.) Belonging to the vertex.
VERTICAL Angles, In Geometry, those which being opposite to each other, touch only in the angular point.
VERTI'CITY, (S.) The nature or quality of the loadstone, or a needle touched by it, of pointing towards the north or south.
VERTI'CILATED Plants, (S.) Such as have their flowers intermixed with small leaves growing about the joints of the stalk, as horehound, pennyroyal, &c. *L.*
VE'RTIGINOUS, (A.) 1. Turning round, 2. Giddy.
VE'RTIGO, (S.) A giddiness or swimming of the head. *L.*
VIRTUE. See **VIRTUE**.
VERTU'MNUS, (S.) The god of gardens, and husband to Pomona.
VE'RVAIN, (S.) An herb otherwise called Juno's tears, pigeon grass, and holy herb.
VESI'CATORY, (S.) An external medicine, which serves to raise blisters. *L.*
VE'SICLE, (S.) A little bladder. *L.*
VE'SPER, (S.) The evening star. *L.*
VE'SPERS, (S.) The evening prayers in the Romish church. *L.*
VE'SPERTINE, (A.) 1. Belonging to the evening, 2. In Astronomy, setting after the sun, speaking of a star or planet. *L.*
VE'SSEL, (S.) 1. Any utensil made to contain liquor, 2. A ship, bark, &c. 3. In Anatomy, a pipe for blood or humours in an animal body.
VEST, (S.) A sort of coat worn by little boys, an outer garment.
VEST, (V.) 1. To bestow upon, 2. To put in possession, 3. To dress.
VE'STA, (S.) 1. The goddess of fire, 2. The goddess of the earth.
VE'STAL Virgins, The priestesses of Vesta, who had the charge of the sacred fire, and who if they sinned against Chastity were buried alive.
VE'STIBLE, (S.) In Architecture, 1. A large open space before the door of a house, 2. A kind of antichamber.
VE'STIGES, (S.) Footsteps, traces. *L.*
NE'ST

VE'STMENT, (S.) 1. A garment, 2. Among the Roman Catholics, a priest's upper garment worn when he says mass.

VE'STRY, (S.) 1. A room belonging to a church, where the priest's vestments and the sacred utensils are kept, 2. A meeting of the chief parishioners in the vestry.

VESTRY Clerk, A scrivener who keeps the parish accounts.

VESTRY Men, A select number of the principal inhabitants of a parish, who annually chuse officers to manage the affairs of it.

VE'STURE, (S.) 1. A garment, 2. In Law, admittance to possession.

VE'TCHES, (S.) Tares, a kind of pulse.

VET'ERAN, (S.) An old soldier who has served long in the wars.

VETER'NUS, (S.) A lethargy.

VEX, (V.) 1. To make angry, 2. To oppress, 3. To torment.

VE'XATION, (S.) Grief, trouble, torment.

VE'XATION, (A.) Causing trouble or grief, burthensome, oppressive. *L.*

U'GLY, (A.) Of a disagreeable appearance.

VIAL, or Phial, (S.) A thin glass bottle. *F.*

VIALS, (S.) Meat, food, victuals.

VIA'TICUM, (S.) 1. Necessaries for a journey, 2. Among the Roman Catholics, the sacrament given to dying persons. *L.*

VIBRATE, (V.) 1. To swing to and fro, 2. To shake or brandish. *L.*

VIBRATION, (S.) 1. A swinging to and fro, 2. A brandishing and shaking. *L.*

VICAR, (S.) 1. One who performs the duty of another, 2. A parish priest where the predial tithes are appropriated. *L.*

Grand Vicar of the Pope, A cardinal who has jurisdiction over all secular and regular priests, and over all offenders against the church of Rome.

VICARAGE, (S.) The benefice of a vicar.

VICARIOUS, (A.) 1. Subordinate, 2. Of, or belonging to a vicar. *L.*

VICE, (S.) 1. Sin, crime, 2. An instrument to hold any thing fast while it is worked upon, 3. A glazier's instrument for drawing lead.

VICE-ADMIRAL, (S.) An officer below an admiral, who commands the second squadron of the royal navy, and has

his flag on the foretopmast head of his ship.

VICE-CHAMBERLAIN, (S.) A great officer next to the Lord Chamberlain, who in his absence has the command of all officers belonging to the palace above stairs.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, (S.) A professor in an university, annually chosen to perform the office of the chancellor.

VICEGERENT, (S.) A substitute or deputy. *F.*

VICEROY, (S.) One who governs a tributary kingdom, and is accountable to the king his master. *F.*

VICEROYALTY, (S.) The dignity or office of a viceroy. *F.*

VICE-TREASURER, (S.) An under treasurer.

VICE'VERSA, (P.) On the contrary.

VICINITY, (S.) Nearness, neighbourhood.

VICIOUS, (A.) Lewd, debauched, wicked.

VICISSITUDE, (S.) Change, turn, revolution. *L.*

VICOUNT. See **VISCOUNT.**

VICTIM, (S.) 1. A beast offered up as a sacrifice, 2. Something destroyed.

VICTOR, (S.) A conqueror. *L.*

VICTORIOUS, (A.) Having obtain'd a victory, (S.) 1. The defeat of an enemy, 2. Getting the upper hand or better of one in a thing. *L.*

VICTUALLER, (S.) 1. One who is under contract to provide food, &c. for a fleet, army, &c. 2. An alehouse keeper.

VICTUALS, (S.) Food.

VIDELICET, (P.) To wit, that is. *L.*

VIDUITY, (S.) Widowhood. *L.*

VIE, (V.) To strive to equal, or excel.

VIEW, (S.) 1. A sight, 2. Design, intention, 3. A prospect, 4. A display.

VIEW, (V.) To look upon, to survey.

VIEWLESS, (A.) Unseen, not to be discerned.

VIGIL, (S.) 1. The eve or day before a religious festival, which is always a fast, 2. Devotion in the night.

VIGILANCE, (S.) Watchfulness.

VIGILANT, (A.) Watchful, diligent.

VIGOROUS, (A.) Full of vigour.

VIGOUR, (S.) 1. Strength, 2. Activity, briskness, 3. Mental force.

VILE, (V.) 1. Wicked, 2. Mean, despicable, base, worthless, sordid.

VILIFY, (V.) To derame, or represent as vile.

VILLA, (S.) 1. A village, 2. A country house. *L.*
VILLAGE, (S.) A number of country houses or cottages without any privileges granted them by charter.
VILLAGER, (S.) An inhabitant of a village.
VILLAIN, (S.) 1. Formerly a tenant, who held his farm by villanage, 2. A rogue or vile fellow. *F.*
VILLAINOUS, (A.) Base, knavish.
VILLANY, (S.) Any knavish or vile action.
VILLOUS, (A.) Shaggy, rough.
VIMINEOUS, (A.) Made of twigs.
VILLENAGE, or **Villanage**, (S.) A tenure held by doing servile work for the lord of the manner. *F.*
VINACEOUS, (A.) Of, or belonging to wine. *L.*
VINCIBLE, (A.) That may be overcome.
VINDICATE, (V.) To defend. *L.*
VINDICATION, (S.) A defence.
VINDICTIVE, (A.) Revengeful. *L.*
VINE, (S.) A plant or tree that bears grapes. *L.*
VINEGAR, (S.) Sour wine. *F.*
VINEYARD, (S.) A piece of ground, in which vines are planted in rows, and supported on sticks.
VINOUS, (A.) Having the taste or smell of wine.
VINTAGE, (S.) The harvest for grapes.
VINTAGER, (S.) A grape gatherer.
VINTNER, (S.) The keeper of a tavern.
VIOL, (S.) A musical instrument with six strings.
VIOLABLE, (A.) That may be violated.
VIOLATE, (V.) 1. To break or transgress, 2. To ravish or force a woman.
VIOLATION, (S.) The act of violating.
VIOLATOR, or **Violator**, (S.) 1. A transgressor, 2. A ravisher.
VIOLENCE, (S.) 1. Vehemence, compulsion, 2. Force, 3. Oppression, outrage, 4. An attack, an assault.
VIOLENT, (A.) 1. Fierce, vehement, 2. Sharp, 3. Not natural.
VIOLET, (S.) A well known flower.
VIO'LIN, (S.) A fiddle. *F.*
VIOLINCELLO, (S.) A small base viol.
VIPER, (S.) 1. A small snake, whose bite is mortal, but the wound may be easily cured by drinking sweet oil, and

rubbing it on the wound, 2. Any thing mischievous.
VIPEROUS, (A.) Of, or belonging to the viper.
VIRAGO, (S.) A bold undaunted woman.
VIRGIN, (S.) A maid.
VIRGIN Copper, (S.) That which comes pure from the mine.
VIRGIN Gold, (S.) Gold got out of the ore without any mixture or alloy, in which state it is extremely soft.
VIRGIN Honey, (S.) The finest honey made by young bees.
VIRGIN Mercury, (S.) That which is either found fluid in the mine, or got from the mineral earth without fire.
VIRGIN'S Milk, (S.) A chymical composition called benjamin water.
VIRGIN Oil, (S.) That which oozes out of the olive, &c. without pressing.
VIRGIN Parchment, (S.) That made of the skin of a young lamb.
VIRGINALS, (S.) A musical instrument with keys like a harpsichord.
VIRGINITY, (S.) The state of a pure maid.
VIRGO, (S.) The virgin, one of the twelve signs of the zodiack, marked thus [♍] *L.*
VIRILITY, (S.) Manhood, ability to propagate the species. *L.*
VIRTUAL, (A.) Equivalent, effectual.
VIRTUE, (S.) 1. A right and proper government of the passions and appetites, 2. Power, efficacy, 3. Medicinal efficacy.
Cardinal VIRTUES, With Moralists, prudence, justice, fortitude and temperance.
VIRTUOSO, (S.) One who has a refined taste of the polite arts, and studies these, or the infinitely more admirable productions of nature, from a love of beauty, order, and proportion.
VIRTUOSIS, (S.) The plural of virtuoso.
VIRTUOUS, (A.) One endowed with virtue, or who from right motives, lives in the practice of it.
VIRULENCE, or **Virulency**, (S.) Poison, venom, malignity, acrimony of temper.
VIRULENT, (A.) Venomous, bitter.
VIRUS, (S.) 1. Venom, 2. With Surgeons, a watery stinking matter, of a malignant and corroding quality issuing from ulcers.
VISAGE, (S.) Face or countenance.
VISARD. See **VIZARD**.

VISCERA, (S.) The bowels. *L.*

VISCERAL, or **Viscous**, (A.) Belonging to the bowels.

VISCERATE, (V.) To take out the bowels.

VISCOUNT, (S.) A title of honour next below an earl. *F.*

VISCOUNTESS, (S.) A viscount's wife.

VISCOUS, (A.) Clammy, slimy, sticky.

VISIBLE, (A.) That may be seen.

VISIR, or **Vizier**, (S.) A privy counsellor or statesman among the Turks.

Prime or Grand VISIR, In Turkey, a minister who governs the whole empire immediately under the grand seignior.

VISION, (S.) 1. Seeing or sight, 2. An apparition or ghost, 3. The appearance or presence of supernatural objects attended with divine revelations in a dream.

VISIONARY, (S.) 1. A person who pretends to receive visions, 2. A person filled with odd whims, or chimerical projects. *F.*

VISIONARY, (A.) 1. Imaginary, delusive, 2. Belonging to sight or vision.

VISIT, (S.) One person going out of compliment or affection to see another.

VISIT, (V.) 1. To go to see, 2. To afflict, or try by afflictions. *L.*

VISITATION, (S.) 1. Among the Clergy, an act of jurisdiction, by which a superior visits some college, church, &c. to see if the proper regulations are duly observed, 2. A pestilence or judgment from heaven.

VISITER, (S.) 1. One who goes to see a neighbour or friend, 2. An occasional judge.

VISITING, (S.) 1. One neighbour or friend's going to see another, 2. Afflicting punishment.

VISITOR, (S.) One authorized to inspect into the state of a church, or college.

VISTA, or **Visto**, (S.) A long view between two rows of tall trees, or avenue.

VISUAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to the sight. *L.*

VISUAL Rays, Lines of light imagined to come from the objects seen to the eye.

VITAL, (A.) 1. Belonging to, or that supports life, 2. Being the seat of life.

VITAL Spirits, The finest and most vo-

latile part of the blood; the nervous fluid.

VITALS, (S.) Such parts of the body as are the principal seat of life, as the heart, brain, lungs and liver.

VITIATE, (V.) To corrupt, debauch, or spoil. *L.*

VITIOUS, (A.) Wicked, lewd, debauched. *L.*

VITRIOUS, (A.) Glassy, belonging to, or like glass.

VITRIFY, (V.) 1. To turn into glass, to grow hard and transparent like glass.

VITRIOL, (S.) An acid salt which by corroding copper, iron or zinc, coagulates into blue, green and white pellucid bodies. They are either native or factitious.

VITRIOLATED, (A.) 1. Turned into vitriol, 2. Compounded of vitriol, or having vitriol infused into it.

VITRIOLICK, or **Vitriolous**, (A.) Belonging to, or of the nature of vitriol.

St. VITUS'S DANCE, (S.) With Physicians, a convulsive disorder attended with odd motions, and gestulations.

VIVA'CE, (A.) In Music, lively, brisk.

VIVA'CIOUS, (A.) Lively, brisk, spirited.

VIVA'CITY, (S.) Life, fire, spiritulines.

VIVA VO'CE, (P.) By word of mouth.

VIVES, (S.) A disease of horses, in which the kernels under the ears are swelled.

VIVID, (A.) 1. Full of life, 2. Of a lively colour. *L.*

VIVIFY, (V.) To enliven, to animate.

VIVIPAROUS, (A.) Bringing forth young ones alive, and not by spawn or eggs.

VIXEN, (S.) 1. A brawling turbulent scold, 2. A froward cross child.

VIZ, (P.) A contraction of the Latin word *videlicet*, which signifies, to wit, or that is.

VIZARD, or **Vizard**, (S.) A mask. *Sp.*

VIZIER. See **VISIR**.

U'LCER, (S.) A running sore.

U'LCERATED, (A.) Turned into an ulcer.

U'LCEROUS, (A.) 1. Belonging to an ulcer, 2. Full of ulcers.

U'LLAGE, (S.) In Gauging, what a cask wants of being full.

ULTE'RIOR, (A.) On the farther side.
U'LTIMATE, (A.) Final, last, utmost.
ULTRAMAR'INE, (S.) The finest blue used by painters, made of lapis lazuli.
ULTRAMAR'INE, (A.) Brought from beyond sea.
ULTRAMU'NDANE, (A.) Beyond the world, or that part which is visible to us. *L.*
U'LVERTON, (S.) a town in Lancashire, 24 miles from London; with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are Holy Thursday, and first Tuesday after October 23.
UMBER, (S.) 1. A brown mineral colour, used by painters, 2. A fish, otherwise called a grayling.
UMBILICAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to the naval.
UMBILICAL Vein, That by which the child receives nourishment in the womb.
U'MBLES, or **Húmbles**, (S.) The edible part of a deer's entrails.
UMBRAGE, (S.) 1. A shade or shadow, 2. Suspicion, distrust. *L.*
UMBRA'GEOUS, (A.) A Shady.
UMBRE'LLA, or **Umbré'lo**, (S.) 1. A kind of screen carried over the head, as a shelter from the sun and rain, 2. A wooden frame covered with cloth to keep off the sun from a window. *L.*
UMBRI'FE'ROUS, (A.) Casting a shadow.
UMBROSE, (A.) Casting a deep shade.
U'MPIRAGE, (S.) The office of an
U'MPIRE, (S.) A person chosen by two or more arbitrators, to decide a controversy that has been referred to their decision.
UN, A particle which gives a quite different sense to the word to which it is prefixed.
UNBA'SHED, (A.) Not shamed.
UNA'BLE, (A.) Incapable, or not able.
UNABSO'LVED, (A.) Without absolution.
UNACC'EPTABLE, (A.) Disagreeable, displeasing. *L.*
UNACCOMPLISHED, (A.) Unfinished.
UNACCOU'NTABLE, (A.) Not to be accounted for.
UNACCU'STOMED, (A.) Not accustomed, or used to.
UNACQUA'INTED, (A.) Not acquainted with.
UNA'CTIVE, (A.) Sluggish, dull, not active.

UNADMI'RED, (A.) Not regarded with honour.
UNADMO'NISHED, (A.) Not admonished.
UNAD'DORNED, (A.) Without ornaments.
UNADVI'SED, (A.) Without either advice or deliberation.
UNAFFE'CTED, (A.) 1. Unmoved, 2. Natural, without affectation. *L.*
UNAFFE'CTING, (A.) That does not move the passions.
UNAI'DED, (A.) Unassisted. *F.*
UNALL'IED, (A.) Not in alliance with.
UNALIENABLE, (A.) That cannot be alienated.
UNAL'TERABLE, (A.) Not to be altered, or changed.
UNAMA'ZED, (A.) Not surprized or amazed.
UNAMIABLE, (A.) Unlovely.
UNANI'MITY, (S.) A being
UNA'NIMOUS, (A.) Of one mind.
UNANNEA'LED, (A.) Unanointed, or without extreme unction.
UNA'NSWERABLE, (A.) That cannot be answered, denied or objected to.
UNAPPA'RENT, (A.) Not appearing.
UNAPPEA'SABLE, (A.) Not to be appeased.
UNAPPREHE'NSIVE, (A.) 1. That cannot apprehend or understand, 2. Without fear.
UNAPPRO'ACHABLE, (A.) That cannot be come at or approached to.
UNA'PT, (A.) Unready, not disposed to dull.
UNA'RMED, (A.) Without arms or weapons.
UNARTFUL, (A.) Wanting skill.
UNA'SKED, (A.) Not asked.
UNASSA'YED, (A.) Untried.
UNASSI'STED, (A.) Without assistance.
UNASSU'RED, (A.) Not assured.
UNATA'INABLE, (A.) Not to be obtained.
UNATTE'MPTED, (A.) Not yet attempted.
UNATTE'NDED, (A.) Without attendants.
UNAVAI'ABLE, (A.) Unsuccessful.
UNAVA'ILING, (A.) Useless, vain.
UNAUGME'NTED, (A.) Not increased.
UNAVOI'DABLE, (A.) Inevitable.
UNAUTHORISED, (A.) Not suppoed by authority.

UNAWA'RES, (P.) 1. Unexpected, not looked for, 2. Through an oversight or mistake.

UNBA'R, (V.) To take away a bar.

UNBECOMING, (A.) Incident, unseemly.

UNBEF'TTING, (A.) Not becoming.

UNBEFRIE'NDED, (A.) 1. Not having friends, 2. Not dealt with in a friendly manner.

UNBEGO'TTEN, (A.) Not begotten.

UNBEGU'N, (A.) Not yet begun.

UNBELIE'F, (S.) Incredulity.

UNBE'ND, (V.) 1. To straiten, 2. To slacken or relax, 3. To unstring a bow.

UNBENE'VOLENT, (A.) Unkind, without benevolence.

UNBENI'GN, (A.) Unfavourable.

UNBI'ASSED, (A.) Unprejudiced.

UNBI'ND, (V.) 1. To untie, 2. To set loose from the power of a contract.

UNBLA'MEABLE, (A.) Not to be blamed.

UNBLEMISHED, (A.) Free from reproach.

UNBLE'ST, (A.) Not blessed, unhappy.

UNBLOO'DY, (A.) Not stained with blood,

UNBODIED, (A.) 1. Incorporeal, 2. Freed from the body.

UNBOI'LED, (A.) Not boiled.

UNBO'LT, (V.) To draw back a bolt.

UNBOO'TED, (A.) Without boots.

UNBO'RN, (A.) Not born.

UNBORROWED, (A.) Genuine, native, one's own.

UNBO'SOM, (A.) To open the mind freely.

UNBOU'GHT, (A.) Not bought.

UNBOU'ND, (A.) 1. Untied, 2. Set at liberty, 3. Wanting a cover.

UNBOU'NDED, (A.) Unlimited.

UNBRA'CE, (V.) To untie, to slacken the braces, to make the clothes loose.

UNBRACE *a Mallard*, In carving at table, to cut it up.

UNBRI'BED, (A.) Not bribed.

UNBRI'DLED, (A.) 1. Without a bridle, 2. Unruly, 3. Licentious.

UNBRO'KEN, (A.) 1. Whole, 2. Wild, untaught, spoken of a horse, not tamed.

UNBU'CKLE, (V.) To loose a buckle.

UNBUI'LT, (A.) Not erected or built.

UNBU'RIED, (A.) Not buried.

UNBU'RNT, (A.) 1. Not consumed by fire, 2. Not scorched.

UNBURTHEN, (V.) To disclose, to throw a load off the mind,

UNBU'TTON, (V.) To undo buttons.

UNCALCI'NED, (A.) Free from Calcination.

UNCA'LLED, (A.) Not called.

UNCANO'NICAL, (A.) Not conformable to the canons of the church.

UNCA'SE, (V.) 1. To take out of a case, 2. To strip off the cloaths, 3. To flea off the skin.

UNCAU'GHT, (A.) Not caught.

UNCENSURED, (A.) Free from censure.

UNCERTAIN, (A.) Not certain, doubtful, not sure of the consequence.

UNCERTAINTY, (S.) Dubiousness.

UNCHAI'N, (V.) To take off a chain.

UNCHA'NGABLE, (A.) Unalterable.

UNCHA'RITABLE, (A.) Void of charity.

UNCHA'STE, (A.) Immodest, not chaste.

UNCHEARFULNESS, (S.) Melancholly, gloominess of temper.

UNCHE'WED, (A.) Not chewed.

UNCHRI'STENED, (A.) Not baptized.

UNCHRI'STIAN, (A.) Contrary to the rules of christianity.

UNCHU'RCHED, (A.) 1. Not gone to church since her lying in, 2. Excommunicated.

U'NCIA, (S.) An ounce.

UNCIRCUMCISED, (A.) Not circumcised.

UNCIRCUMSCRIBED, (A.) Unbounded, unlimited.

UNCIRCUMSPECT, (A.) Unwary, inconsiderate. *L.*

UNCIVIL, (A.) Not civil or courteous.

UNCLA'D, (A.) Unclothed.

UNCLA'SP, (V.) To unclose a clasp.

UN'CLE, (S.) A father's or mother's brother. *F.*

UNCLEA'N, (A.) Foul, filthy, polluted.

UNCLENCH, (V.) To open the closed hand.

UNCLE'FT, (A.) Not cleft or split.

UNCLOA'TH, (V.) To take off the cloaths.

UNCLO'SE, (V.) To open.

UNCLOU'DED, (A.) Not covered with clouds, free from obscurity.

UNCLOY'ED, (A.) Not satiated, tired or glutted, 2. Unfopped, as a piece of ordnance that has been nailed up.

UNCO'IF, (V.) To take off the coif.

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UNCO'IL,

UNCO'IL, (V.) To open any thing coiled.
 UNCOLLE'CTED, (A.) Not collected.
 UNCO'MBED, (A.) Not combed.
 UNCO'MELY, (A.) Unhandsome, unseemly.
 UNCO'MFORTABLE, (A.) Unpleasant, disagreeable.
 UNCO'MMON, (A.) Unusual.
 UNCOMPA'CT, (A.) Not closely cohering.
 UNCOMPELLED, (A.) Free from compulsion.
 UNCOMPLETE, (A.) Not perfect.
 UNCOMPOUNDED, (A.) Unmixed.
 UNCONCE'RNED, (A.) 1. Unaffected, 2. Having no share in.
 UNCONCO'CTED, (A.) Crude, indigested.
 UNCONDE'MNED, (A.) Not condemned.
 UNCONFINED, (A.) 1. Not limited, 2. Free at liberty.
 UNCONFIRMED, (A.) Not confirmed.
 UNCONNE'CTED, (A.) Not connected.
 UNCO'NQUERABLE, (A.) Not to be conquered.
 UNCO'NQUERED, (A.) Not conquered.
 UNCONSCIONABLE, (A.) Unreasonable, unjust.
 UNCO'NSECRATED, (A.) Not consecrated.
 UNCONSTRAINED, (A.) 1. Uncompelled, 2. Free, easy, without stiffness or constraint.
 UNCONSUMED, (A.) Not consumed.
 UNCONTESTED, (A.) Not disputed or contested.
 UNCONTRO'LABLE, (A.) Not to be opposed or controlled.
 UNCONTROLED, (A.) Without control.
 UNCONVERSABLE, (A.) Unf sociable, not fit for conversation.
 UNCO'RD, (V.) To pull off the cord.
 UNCORRE'CTED, (A.) 1. Unpunished, 2. Unamended.
 UNCORRUPTED, (A.) Not corrupted.
 UNCO'VER, (V.) To take off the cover.
 UNCOUPLE, (V.) To separate.
 UNCO'URTLY, (A.) Uncivil, unmannerly, inelegant of manners.
 UNCO'UTH, (A.) Rude, rough, unpolished, 2. Strange, hard to understand.
 UNCREA'TED, (A.) Not created.
 UNCROWNED, (A.) 1. Not crowned, 2. Deposed or deprived of his crown.
 UNCTION, (S.) An anointing. *L.*
 UNCTUOUS, (A.) Oily, greasy,

UNCULTIVATED, (A.) Not cultivated.
 UNCURED, (A.) Not cured.
 UNCURL, (V.) To let a curl fall, to make strait.
 UNCUSTOMABLE, (A.) Not liable to pay custom.
 UNCUSTOMARY, (A.) Unusual.
 UNCUSTOMED, (A.) That has not paid custom.
 UNCUT, (A.) Entire, not cut.
 UNDAM, (V.) To open wounds.
 UNDA'MAGED, (A.) Not made worse.
 UNDEBAU'CHED, (A.) Not corrupted by debauchery.
 UNDAUNTED, (A.) Intrepid, resolute, not daunted.
 UNDE'CAGON, (S.) A geometrical figure with eleven sides and as many angles. *G.*
 UNDECA'YING, (A.) Not liable to decay.
 UNDECAYED, (A.) Not having under gone decay.
 UNDECEIVABLE, (A.) Not to be deceived.
 UNDECEIVE, (V.) To disabuse.
 UNDECE'DED, (A.) Undetermined.
 UNDECLINED, (A.) In Grammar, means such nouns as do not vary their endings.
 UNDEFA'CED, (A.) Not disfigured.
 UNDEFENDED, (A.) Not defended.
 UNDEF'LED, (A.) Not defiled or polluted.
 UNDEFINED, (A.) Not circumscribed or explained by a definition.
 UNDEFORMED, (A.) Not disfigured.
 UNDEFIED, (A.) Not challenged.
 UNDEFRA'YED, (A.) Not paid.
 UNDEJE'CTED, (A.) Not dejected.
 UNDELIGHTFUL, (A.) Not giving pleasure.
 UNDEMO'LISHED, (A.) Not thrown down.
 UNDEPLO'RED, (A.) Not lamented.
 UNDENI'ABLE, (A.) Indisputable.
 UNDEPRA'VED, (A.) Not depraved or corrupted.
 U'NDER, (P.) 1. Below, or beneath, 2. Less, or not so much.
 UNDERACTION, (S.) An action not essential to the main story.
 UNDER-BEARER, (S.) A person appointed to carry a corpse distinct from the Bearer.

UNDER-

UNDER-CLERK, (S.) A subordinate clerk.
UNDERBI'D, (V.) To offer less for a thing than it is worth.
UNDERBI'ND, (V.) To bind beneath.
U'NDERFLO'W, (V.) To flow beneath.
U'NDERFOO'T, (A.) 1. Lying on the ground, 2. Trampled upon.
UNDERGO, (V.) To bear or suffer.
UNDERGROUND, (A.) Within the earth.
UNDERIVED, (A.) Not borrowed.
UNDERLI'NE, (V.) To make a line below a word or sentence.
UNDERPART, (S.) A low part in acting a play.
UNDERPETTICOAT, (S.) A petticoat worn under another.
UNDERPLOT, (S.) That part of a play that is not the most essential.
U'NDERHAND, (A.) Clandestine.
U'NDERLAY, (V.) To put under.
UNDERLA'YER, (S.) A prop to shore up any thing.
UNDERLING, (S.) One who acts under another.
UNDERMI'NE, (V.) 1. To make hollow beneath, 2. To circumvent.
UNDERMOST, (A.) The lowest.
UNDERNEATH, (P.) Below or beneath.
UNDERPRO'P, (V.) To support with a prop.
UNDERRA'TE, (V.) To set too low a price upon.
UNDERSE'CRETARY, (S.) A subordinate secretary.
UNDERSE'LL, (V.) 1. To sell for less than the value, 2. To sell for less than another.
UNDERSE'RVANT, (S.) A lower servant.
UNDERSHERIFF, (S.) A deputy sheriff.
UNDERSO'NG, (S.) The burthen of a song.
UNDERSTA'NDING, (S.) 1. The intellect, 2. Comprehension, 3. Knowledge.
UNDERSTA'NDING, (A.) Knowing, skilful.
UNDERTA'KING, (S.) An attempt, enterprize.
UNDERTA'KE, (V.) 1. To engage to do or perform, 2. To take in hand.
UNDERSTRA'PPER, (S.) An underling.
UNDERTA'KER, (S.) 1. A person who contracts to do or perform something,

2. One who provides necessities for the decent interment of the dead.
UNDERTAKERS of the King, The purveyors deputies.
UNDERTENANT, (S.) One who holds of another tenant.
U'NDERVA'LUE, (V.) To slight, to set a less value upon the person or thing than it is worth.
U'NDERWOOD, (S.) All sorts of wood not large enough to be called timber.
U'NDERWO'RK, (V.) To work for an under price.
U'NDERWRITE, (V.) To write under.
UNDERWRIT'ER, (S.) An insurer.
UNDESCRIBED, (A.) Unseen.
U'NDERWRI'TTEN, (A.) Written under.
U'NDESE'RVED, (A.) Unmerited.
UNDESE'RVING, (A.) Not having merit.
UNDESI'RABLE, (A.) Not to be wished.
UNDESIRED, (A.) Not solicited.
UNDESTROYED, (A.) Not destroyed.
UNDESI'GNING, (A.) Without design.
UNDETERMINED, (A.) 1. Undecided, 2. Irresolute, uncertain.
UNDIMI'NISHED, (A.) Not diminished.
UNDISCE'RNABLE, (A.) Not to be discerned.
UNDISCHA'RGED, (A.) Not discharged.
UNDI'SCIPLINED, (A.) Untaught, not brought under proper discipline.
UNDISCO'VERED, (A.) Not discovered.
UNDISGUISED, (A.) Open, artless, plain.
UNDISPRO'VABLE, (A.) Not to be disproved.
UNDISTI'NGUISHABLE, (A.) Not to be distinguished.
UNDISTI'NGUISHED, (A.) Not distinguished.
UNDISTU'RBED, (A.) 1. Untroubled, 2. Uninterrupted.
UNDIVIDED, (A.) Not divided, parted or shared.
UNDO', (V.) To untie, 2. To take in pieces, 3. To disannul, 4. To ruin.
UNDO'UBTED, (A.) Not to be doubted.
UNDRE'SS, (S.) A dishabille.
UNDRE'SS, (V.) To pull off the cloaths.
UNDR'IED, (A.) Not dried.
UNDU'E, (A.) Not right or regular.
UNDULA'TION, (S.) A motion like that of waves. L.

UNDULATORY Motion, (S.) The same as undulation.

UNDU'TIFUL, (A.) Disobedient, perverse, rebellious.

UNEASINESS, (S.) 1. Disquietude, restlessness, 2. Dissatisfaction, 3. Pain.

UNEASY, (A.) 1. Not easy, 2. Disturbed, 3. In pain, 4. Peevish.

UNEATEN, (A.) Not eaten.

UNEDIFIED, (A.) Not edified.

UNEMPLOYED, (A.) Not employed.

UNENDOWED, (A.) Not endowed, or having no settled revenue.

UNENGAGED, (A.) Not engaged.

UNENJOYED, (A.) Not possessed.

UNENLIGHTENED, (A.) Not enlightened.

UNENLARGED, (A.) Not enlarged.

UNENSLAVED, (A.) Free, not enthralled.

UNENTERTAINING, (A.) Not yielding delight.

UNENVIED, (A.) Free from envy.

UNEQUAL, (A.) Not equal, disproportionate.

UNERRING, (A.) Infallible, that cannot err, certain.

UNESSENTIAL, (A.) Not being of the last importance, not constituting the essence.

UNEXAMINED, (A.) Not examined.

UNEVANGELICAL, (A.) Not conformable to the rules of the gospel.

UNEVEN, (A.) Not even.

UNEXAMPLED, (A.) Without example.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE, (A.) Not to be objected against.

UNEXECUTED, (A.) Not executed.

UNEXHAUSTED, (A.) Not exhausted.

UNEXPECTED, (A.) Unlooked for.

UNEXPERT, (A.) Wanting skill or knowledge.

UNEXPLORED, (A.) Not searched out, not tried, not known.

UNEXPRESSIVE, (A.) 1. Not having the power of expressing, 2. Inexpressible, unutterable.

UNEXPERIENCED, (A.) 1. Without experience, 2. Untried.

UNEXTENDED, (A.) Not extended.

UNEXTERRMINABLE, (A.) Not to be exterminated.

UNEXTINGUISHABLE, (A.) Not to be extinguished.

UNEXTINGUISHED, (A.) Not extinguished.

UNEXTIRPATED, (A.) Not extirpated.

UNFADED, (A.) Not withered.

UNFADING, (A.) Not liable to wither.

UNFAIR, (A.) Unjust, disingenuous.

UNFAITHFUL, (A.) False, disloyal.

UNFALSIFIED, (A.) Not falsified, disguised or corrupted.

UNFASHIONABLE, (A.) Not in the fashion.

UNFASHIONED, (A.) Unformed.

UNFASTEN, (V.) To undo what was fast.

UNFATHOMABLE, (A.) Not to be fathomed.

UNFAVOURABLY, (A.) Unkindly, so as not to countenance.

UNFEATHERED, (S.) Naked of feathers.

UNFEATURED, (A.) Deformed, wanting regularity of features.

UNFED, (A.) Not fed.

UNFEE'D, (A.) Having not received his fee or reward, unpaid.

UNFEE'LING, (A.) Insensible.

UNFEIGNED, (A.) Undissembled.

UNFEL'T, (A.) Not felt.

UNFENCED, (A.) Not fenced, or secured with fences.

UNFERMENTED, (A.) Not fermented.

UNFILLED, (A.) Not filled.

UNFERTILE, (A.) Not fertile, unfruitful.

UNFETTERED, (A.) Without fetters.

UNFINISHED, (A.) Not finished.

UNFIT, (A.) Not fit.

UNFIXED, or **Unfixt**, (A.) Not fixed.

UNFLEDGED, (A.) Not covered with feathers.

UNFOLD, (V.) 1. To open, 2. To explain, 3. To let sheep out of a fold.

UNFORCED, (A.) Not forced.

UNFORESEEN, (A.) Not seen beforehand.

UNFORBIDDING, (A.) Giving no omens.

UNFORFEITED, (A.) Not forfeited.

UNFORMED, (A.) 1. Not put into form, 2. Not yet produced.

UNFORMED Stars, With Astronomers, those stars that are not formed into any constellation.

UNFORTIFIED, (A.) Not fortified.

UNFORTUNATE, (A.) 1. Not fortunate, 2. Unhappy.

UNFOUN'D,

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UNFOUN'D, (A.) Not found.
 UNFRAMED, (A.) Not framed.
 UNFRE'QUENTED, (A.) Not frequent-
 ed, not resorted to, rarely visited.
 UNFRIE'NDLY, (A.) Unkind, not like
 a friend.
 UNFROZEN, (A.) Not congealed to ice.
 UNFRUIT'FUL, (A.) Barren.
 UNFURL, (V.) To expand, to unfold,
 to open.
 UNFU'RNISHED, (A.) Without furni-
 ture.
 UNGA'FN, (A.) Awkard.
 UNGA'FNFUL, (A.) Unprofitable.
 UNGA'FNLY, (P.) Awkardly.
 UNGA'RNISHED, (A.) Not garnished.
 UNGA'THERED, (A.) Not gathered.
 UNGENTEE'L, (A.) 1. Clumsy, 2. Un-
 civil, 3. Unpolite.
 UNGENTLE, (A.) 1. Untractable, 2.
 Severe, rigorous.
 UNGE'NEROUS, (A.) Not generous.
 UNGEOMETRICAL, (A.) Not agreea-
 ble to the laws of geometry.
 UNGILDED, (A.) Not overlaid with
 gold.
 UNGI'RD, (V.) To undo a belt, girth, or
 girdle.
 UNGLU'E, (V.) To loosen what is
 glued.
 UNGLU'ED, (A.) 1. Not glued, 2. Com-
 ing in pieces where it is glued.
 UNGO'DLY, (A.) 1. Without any reve-
 rence of God; or regard to his laws.
 UNGO'DLY, (S.) The wicked and pro-
 phane.
 UNGO'VERNABLE, (A.) Unruly.
 UNGRA'CEFUL, (A.) Not graceful.
 UNGRA'CIOUS, (A.) Void of grace,
 offensive.
 UNGRA'FTED, (A.) Not grafted.
 UNGRAMA'TICAL, (A.) Contrary to
 the rules of grammar.
 UNGRANTED, (A.) Not granted.
 UNGRA'PPLE, (V.) To loose from a
 grapple.
 UNGRA'TEFUL, (A.) 1. Unthankful,
 2. Unpleasant.
 UNGRA'VELLED, (A.) 1. Not spread
 over with gravel, 2. That has the gravel
 taken away.
 UNGUA'RDED, (A.) 1. Without guards,
 2. Unwatched.
 UNGUENT, (S.) An ointment. L.
 UNHA'LLOWED, (A.) Profane, not
 hallowed.

UNHA'ALTER, (V.) To take off the
 halter.
 UNHA'ND, (V.) To loose, or let go.
 UNHA'RMFUL, (A.) Innocent.
 UNHA'NDSOME, (A.) Ungenerous, un-
 genteel, not beautiful.
 UNHA'NDY, (A.) Clumsy, awkward in
 doing any thing.
 UNHA'PPY, (A.) 1. Unfortunate, 2.
 Miserable.
 UNHA'RBOUR, (A.) To dislodge a
 deer, &c.
 UNHARMO'NIOUS, (A.) Dissonant jar-
 ring, unmusical.
 UNHA'RNESS, (V.) To take off the
 harness.
 UNHA'SP, (V.) To undo a halp.
 UNHEA'LED, (A.) Not healed.
 UNHEA'LTHFUL, or Unhealthy, (A.)
 1. Unwholesome, causing diseases, 2.
 Sickly, in an ill state of health.
 UNHEA'RD, (A.) Not heard.
 UNHEARD of, (A.) 1. Not heard of, 2.
 Extraordinary, 3. Unprecedented.
 UNHEE'DED, (A.) Not regarded.
 UNHEE'DFUL, (A.) Unmindful.
 UNHE'LPED, (A.) Unassisted.
 UNHEWN, (A.) Not hewn.
 UNHI'NGE, (V.) 1. To take off the
 hinges, 2. To disorder.
 UNHO'LY, (A.) Impious, profane.
 UNHO'NOURED, (A.) Not regarded with
 veneration, not treated with respect.
 UNHOO'DWINK, (V.) To remove any
 thing that obstructs the sight.
 UNHOO'K, (V.) To take off a hook.
 UNHOOP, (V.) To divest of hoops.
 UNHO'PED, (A.) Not expected; more
 than what was looked for.
 UNHO'PEFUL, (A.) That gives no
 grounds for hope.
 UNHO'RSE, (V.) To throw a person off
 his horse.
 UNHOU'ZLED, (A.) Without the sacra-
 ments.
 UNHU'RT, (A.) Without hurt.
 U'NICORN, (S.) A beast like a horse
 said to have one horn; but though there
 are several animals with only one horn,
 and who may therefore be called by this
 name; yet none has been found that re-
 semble a horse. L.
 Sea UNICORN, (S.) A fish about eighteen
 or twenty feet long, with a head like a
 horse, and a white horn in the middle of
 the forehead.

UNIFORM, (A.) Regular; in one common method or form. *L.*

UNIFORMITY, (S.) Regularity, similitude, resemblance. *L.*

UNIFORMLY, (A.) After an uniform manner.

UNIMAGINABLE, (A.) Not to be imagined.

UNEMPLOYED, (A.) 1. Idle, having nothing to do, 2. Not used.

UNIMPORTANT, (A.) Not important.

UNIMPROVED, (A.) Not made more knowing, not made better.

UNINDEARED, (A.) Unbeloved, not having gained the affections.

UNINDEBTED, (A.) Not indebted.

UNINFLAMMABLE, (A.) That cannot be made to flame, or be set on fire.

UNINFORMED, (A.) Untaught, unaminated.

UNINHABITED, (A.) Not inhabited.

UNINHABITABLE, (A.) Impossible to be inhabited.

UNINJURED, (A.) Unhurt.

UNINSPIRED, (A.) Not enlightened from heaven.

UNINSTITUTED, (A.) Not instituted.

UNINSTRUCTED, (A.) Without instruction.

UNINTELLIGIBLE, (A.) Not to be understood.

UNINTERESTED, (A.) Not having interest.

UNINTERRUPTED, (A.) Continual, without interruption.

UNINTHRALED, (A.) Not enthralled.

UNINTRENCHED, (A.) Not intrenched.

UNINVITED, (A.) Without being invited.

UNION, (S.) 1. Conjunction, or joining together, 2. A being cemented or grown together, 3. Harmony, concord, agreement, 4. In Painting, &c. the symmetry

or agreement between the several parts of a piece, so as to make them conspire to form one great and regular design,

5. In Metaphysics, the concurrence of several beings, in order to constitute one individual. *L.*

UNJOYOUS, (A.) Not gay, not cheerful.

UNISON, (S.) When two or more voices or instruments produce the same sound.

UNIT, (S.) A term in arithmetic, signifying one, or the first place in a number of figures joined together,

UNITARIANS, (S.) A name assumed by those who disbelieve the doctrines of the trinity, in opposition to the trinitarians.

UNITE, (V.) To join or make one, as to piece together, to join one's self to a party, or to produce unanimity, or a concord of affections.

UNITY, (S.) 1. A more genteel and better term for oneness, 2. An union of affections and passions.

UNJUDGED, (A.) Not judged or tried.

UNIVERSAL, (A.) General, belonging or extending to all. *L.*

UNIVERSALITY, (S.) The being universal.

UNIVERSE, (S.) 1. The whole system of material beings, 2. The earth. *L.*

UNIVERSITY, (S.) A society of learned men, established by public authority, to instruct youth in the knowledge of languages, arts and sciences.

UNIVOCAL, (A.) Consisting of one sound, voice, name, or meaning.

UNJUST, (A.) Not just.

UNJUSTIFIABLE, (A.) Not to be justified.

UNKENNEL, (V.) To rouse out of its kennel.

UNKIND, (A.) Shewing no kindness.

UNKING, (V.) To dethrone.

UNKISSED, (A.) Not kissed.

UNKLE, (S.) See *UNCLE*.

UNKNOWNABLE, (A.) Not to be known.

UNKNOWNING, (A.) Ignorant.

UNKNOWNGLY, (P.) Without knowing.

UNKNOWN, (A.) Not known.

UNLABOURED, (A.) Speaking of the style of a book, easy, free, that does not seem to have cost the author much pains.

UNLACE, (V.) To draw the lace out of the holes of the stay on other things.

UNLACE a Coney, Among Carvers at table, to cut it up.

UNLADEN, (A.) Having the lading taken out.

UNLAMENTED, (A.) Unbewailed, not lamented.

UNLAWFUL, (A.) Contrary to law.

UNLEARN, (V.) To forget.

UNLEARNED, (A.) Ignorant.

UNLEASH, (V.) To let the leash or line slip

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slip which hunting dogs are tied with, that they may pursue the game.

UNLEA'VENED, (A.) Not fermented with leaven.

UNL'ICENSED, (A.) Not having a licence.

UNLICKED, (A.) Shapeless, not formed.

UNLIGHTED, (A.) Not set on fire.

UNLI'KE, (A.) Not alike.

UNLI'KELY, (A.) Improbable, not likely.

UNLI'MITED, (A.) Indeterminate, without limits or bounds, unconfined.

UNLIQUIFIED, (A.) Unmelted.

UNLOA'D, (V.) To disburthen.

UNLO'CK, (V.) To undo or open a lock.

UNLOO'KED for, (A.) Unexpected, not looked for.

UNLOO'SE, (V.) To loosen.

UNLO'VELY, (A.) Disagreeable, unamiable.

UNLU'CKY, (A.) 1. Unfortunate, 2. Mischievous, 3. Inauspicious.

UNLU'TE, (V.) To take off the lute from a chemical vessel.

UNMAD'E, (A.) Not made.

UNMA'INED, (A.) Not deprived of any essential part.

UNMAKE, (V.) To deprive of qualities.

UNMA'N, (V.) To grow soft and effeminate, 2. To discharge seamen from a particular ship, 3. To desert.

UNMANAGEABLE, (A.) Not easily governed.

UNMANLI'KE, *unmanly*, (A.) Unbecoming a man; effeminate.

UNMA'NNERLY, (A.) Rude, clownish.

UNMANU'RED, (A.) Not manured or dunged.

UNMA'RKED, (A.) 1. Not having a mark, 2. Not observed.

UNMA'RRIED, (A.) Not married.

UNMA'SK, (V.) To take off a mask.

UNMA'ST, (V.) To take down a mast.

UNMA'STERED, (A.) Unconquered.

UNMA'TCHED, (A.) Not matched or paired.

UNMA'TTED, (A.) Not matted.

UNMEA'NING, (A.) Without meaning.

UNMEA'SURABLE, (A.) Not to be measured.

UNMEET, (A.) Not fit.

UNME'LTED, (A.) Not melted.

UNME'RCIFUL, (A.) Cruel, void of pity.

UNME'RCIFULLY, (P.) Without mercy

UNMI'LKED, (A.) Not milked.

UNMI'NDED, (A.) 1. Unheeded, 2. Neglected.

UNMI'NDFUL, (A.) Not mindful, forgetful.

UNMI'NGLED, or Unmixt, (A.) Simple, not mingled or mixt.

UNMIXED, or *unmixt*, (A.) Pure, not mingled with any thing.

UNMOLE'STED, (A.) Without being molested or disturbed.

UNMQO'R, (V.) To weigh anchor.

UNMOR'TGAGED, (A.) Not mortgaged.

UNMOUR'NED, (A.) Not lamented.

UNMU'SICAL, (A.) Without harmony.

UNMO'VED, (A.) 1. Not stirred or removed, 2. Unaffected, unconcerned.

UNMU'FFLE, (V.) To take off a muffler.

UNNA'I'L, (V.) To draw out the nails.

UNNA'I'LED, (A.) Not nailed.

UNNA'TURAL, (A.) 1. Not agreeable to nature, 2. Void of natural affection.

UNNA'VIGABLE, (A.) Not to be sailed in.

UNNE'CESSARY, (A.) Needless, not necessary.

UNNEI'GHBORLY, (A.) Not kind, not like a neighbour.

UNNE'RVATE, (A.) Weak, feeble.

UNNE'RVe, (V.) To weaken, to infirm.

UNNU'MBERED, (A.) 1. Not numbered, 2. Impossible to be numbered.

UNOBNO'XIOUS, (A.) Not liable, or exposed to.

UNORSER'VANT, (A.) Not obsequious, not attentive.

UNOBSERVED, (A.) Not regarded.

UNOBS'TRUCTED, (A.) Not hindered.

UNOBTAINED, (A.) Not gained.

UNO'BVIOUS, (A.) Not readily occurring.

UNO'CCUPIED, (A.) Not occupied.

UNOFFENDING, (A.) Harmless, innocent.

UNOPENING, (A.) Not opened.

UNO'RGANIZED, (A.) Without organs, or parts proper to nourish the rest.

UNOWNED, (A.) Having no owner.

UNOPPO'SED, (A.) Without opposition.

UNPA'CK, (V.) To undo the packing.

UNPAID, (A.) Not paid.

UNPAINTED, (A.) Not painted.

UNPAI'RED, (A.) Unmatched.

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UNPALATABLE, (A.) Nauseous, disgusting.
 UNPA'RALLELLED, (A.) Unequall'd.
 UNPA'RDONABLE, (A.) Not to be pardoned.
 UNPARLIAME'NTARY, (A.) Contrary to the rules of parliament.
 UNPASSABLE, (A.) Admitting no passage.
 UNPAWNED, (A.) Not pledged.
 UNPEA'CEABLE, (A.) Unquiet, troublesome.
 UNPE/G, (V.) To take out a peg.
 UNPENETRA'TING, (A.) Not penetrating.
 UNPE'NSIONED, (A.) Not having a pension.
 UNPEO'PLED, (A.) Left without inhabitants.
 UNPERCE'IVED, (A.) Not observed, not heeded, not known.
 UNPERFORMED, (A.) Not performed.
 UNPE'RISHABLE, (A.) Incorruptible.
 UNPHILOSOPHICAL, (A.) Contrary to the rules of philosophy.
 UNPIERCED, (A.) Unpenetrated, not pierced.
 UNPIN, (V.) To take out a pin.
 UNPINIONED, (A.) Not pinioned.
 UNPI'TIED, (A.) Without exciting pity.
 UNPLA'CED, (A.) Having no place of dependance.
 UNPLAIT, (V.) To take out the plaits.
 UNPLEA'SANT, (A.) Disagreeable.
 UNPLI'ANT, (A.) Inflexible.
 UNPLOU'GHED, or Unplowed, (A.) not plowed.
 UNPOE'TICAL, (A.) Not according to the rules of poetry.
 UNPOLISHED, (A.) 1. Not polished, 2. Not smoothed and brightened by education.
 UNPOLITE, (A.) Rude, not polite.
 UNPO'LLED, (A.) 1. Not polled or shaved, 2. Not voted at an election.
 UNPOLLU'TED, (A.) Undesiled.
 UNPOPULAR, (A.) Not proper to please the people.
 UNPRA'ISED, (A.) Not celebrated.
 UNPRECA'RIOUS, (A.) Not precarious.
 UNPRACTISED, (A.) Unskilled.
 UNPRECEDENTED, (A.) Without precedent or example.
 UNPREFE'RRED, (A.) Not preferred.
 UNPREJUDICED, (A.) Not prejudiced.
 UNPREMEDITATED, (A.) Not meditated or studied beforehand.
 UNPREPARED, (A.) 1. Not prepared, 2. ready, 3. In Physic, not made up.
 UNPREPOSSE'SSED, (A.) Not preposseffed.

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UNPRE'SSED, (A.) Not pressed.
 UNPRETENDING, (A.) Not claiming any distinction.
 UNPRINTED, (A.) Not printed.
 UNPROFANED, (A.) Not violated.
 UNPROL'FIC, (A.) Barren.
 UNPROFITABLE, (A.) Yielding no profit.
 UNPRO'MISING, (A.) Having a bad appearance.
 UNPROFITIOUS, (A.) Not favourable, inauspicious.
 UNPROPPED, (A.) not supported, not upheld.
 UNPROTE'CTED, (A.) Not protected.
 UNPRO'SPEROUS, (A.) Unsuccessful.
 UNPROVED, (A.) Not proved.
 UNPROVIDED, (A.) Not provided with.
 UNPROVO'KED, (A.) Without provocation.
 UNPRUNED, (A.) Not pruned.
 UNPUBLISHED, (A.) Secret, not given to the public.
 UNPUNISHED, (A.) Without punishment.
 UNQUALIFIED, (A.) not qualified.
 UNQUE'NCHABLE, (A.) Unextinguishable.
 UNQUESTIONABLE, (A.) Not to be doubted, or called in question.
 UNQUIET, (A.) Restless, uneasy.
 UNRA'TED, (A.) Not rated, or not having the price charged.
 UNRAVEL, (V.) To disentangle.
 UNREA'SONABLE, (A.) Contrary to the dictates of reason.
 UNREA'CHED, (A.) Not attained.
 UNREAD, (A.) 1. Not read, 2. Untaught.
 UNREA'DY, (A.) Not prepared, awkward.
 UNRECLAIMED, (A.) Not reclaimed or reformed.
 UNRECOMPENSED, (A.) Unrewarded.
 UNRECORDED, (A.) Not kept in remembrance by public monuments.
 UNRECOVERED, (A.) Not recovered.
 UNREDEEMABLE, (A.) Not to be redeemed.
 UNREDUCED, (A.) Not reduced.
 UNREEVE a Rope, (V.) To pull it out of a block or pulley.
 UNREFINED, (A.) Not refined.
 UNREFORMABLE, (A.) Not to be reformed.
 UNREFRACTED, (A.) Not refracted.
 UNREFRESHED, (A.) Not refreshed.
 UNREGENERATE, (A.) Not brought to a new life.

UNRE-

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UNREGA'RDED, (A.) Not regarded.
 UNRELE'NTING, (A.) That does not relent.
 UNRELIE'VED, (A.) Not relieved.
 UNREMA'RKABLE, (A.) Not worthy of notice.
 UNREMI'TTED, (A.) 1. Not pardoned, 2. Not sent back.
 UNREMO'VED, (A.) Not removed.
 UNREPA'ID, (A.) Not recompensed.
 UNREPA'ired, (A.) Not repaired.
 UNREPEA'LEABLE, (A.) That cannot be repealed.
 UNREPEA'LED, (A.) Not repealed.
 UNRE'PENTING, (A.) Not repenting.
 UNREPI'NING, (A.) Not peevishly complaining.
 UNREPROACHED, (A.) Not reproached.
 UNREQU'ESTED, (A.) Not asked.
 UNREQUIT'TED, (A.) Not requited.
 UNRESE'RVED, (A.) Frank, open, not reserved.
 UNRESI'STED, (A.) Not resisted.
 UNRESO'LVED, (A.) 1. Not determined, 2. Not solved, or answered.
 UNRESTO'RED, (A.) Not restored.
 UNRESTRA'INED, (A.) Unlimited.
 UNREVEA'LED, (A.) Not revealed.
 UNREVE'NGED, (A.) Not revenged.
 UNREWA'RDED, (A.) Not rewarded.
 UNRI'DDLE, (V.) To solve a difficulty.
 UNRI'GGED, (A.) Without rigging.
 UNRI'GHTEOUS, (A.) Wicked, unjust.
 UNRIP, (V.) To cut open.
 UNRI'PE, (A.) Not ripe.
 UNRI'VALLED, (A.) Without a rival.
 UNRI'VET, (V.) To take out a rivet.
 UNRO'LL, (V.) To open a roll.
 UNROMA'NTIC, (A.) Not romantic.
 UNRU'FFLED, (A.) Tranquil, not ruffled.
 UNRU'LY, (A.) Ungovernable.
 UNSA'DDLE, (V.) To take off a saddle.
 UNSA'FE, (A.) Not safe.
 UNSA'ID, (A.) Not spoken.
 UNSA'LEABLE, (A.) Not fit for sale.
 UNSA'LTED, (A.) Not salted.
 UNSA'NTIFIED, (A.) Unholy.
 UNSA'TIABLE, (A.) Not to be satisfied.
 UNSATISFA'CTORY, (A.) Not satisfactory.
 UNSA'TISFIED, (A.) Not satisfied.
 UNSA'VOURY, (A.) Insipid not savoury, unpleasing.
 UNSA'Y, (V.) To recant or retract.

UNSCREE'NED, (A.) Not covered, not protected.
 UNSCRE'W, (V.) To turn back a screw.
 UNSCRI'PTURAL, (A.) Not to be found in the holy scriptures.
 UNSEA'L, (V.) To open a seal.
 UNSEA'LED, (A.) Not sealed.
 UNSEA'RCHABLE, (A.) Inscrutable, not to be found out by searching.
 UNSEA'SONABLE, (A.) Not seasonable.
 UNSEA'SONED, (A.) Not seasoned.
 UNSEE'LING, (S.) In Falconry, the taking away a thread run through the eye-lids of an hawk.
 UNSEE'MLY, (A.) Indecent, unbecoming.
 UNSEE'N, (A.) Not yet seen.
 UNSELFISH, (A.) Not selfish.
 UNSE'NT, (A.) Without being sent.
 UNSERV'ICEABLE, (A.) 1. Of no use, 2. That will not last long.
 UNSE'T, (A.) Not set.
 UNSE'TTLED, (A.) Not settled.
 UNSHA'CKLE, (V.) To take off shackles.
 UNSHA'DED, (A.) 1. Open, having no shade, 2. Without the shades in painting, needlework, &c.
 UNSHA'KEN, (A.) 1. Not shaken or moved, 2. Resolute.
 UNSHA'VED, or Unshaven, (A.) Not shaved.
 UNSHEA'TH, (V.) To draw out of the sheath.
 UNSHIP, (V.) To take out of a ship.
 UNSHO'D, (A.) Without shoes.
 UNSHO'RN, (A.) Not sheared, or clipped.
 UNSI'GHTLY, (A.) Unpleasant to the sight.
 UNSIN'KING, (A.) Not sinking.
 UNSI'NNING, (A.) That does not commit sin.
 UNSKI'LFUL, (A.) Without skill.
 UNSMO'KED, (A.) Not smoked.
 UNSLA'CKED, (A.) Not slackened.
 UNSO'CIABLE, (A.) Not sociable.
 UNSOILED, (A.) Not polluted, not stained.
 UNSOLD, (A.) Not exchanged for money.
 UNS'OLDER, (V.) To melt off the solder.
 UNSOLLI'CITOUS, (A.) Not solicitous.
 UNSOLVED, (A.) Not explained.
 UNSORTED, (A.) Not separated into sorts.
 UNSOUGHT, (A.) Not sought.
 UNSO'UND, (A.) Not sound, dishonest.
 UNSOUNDNESS, (S.) 1. Errorneousness of belief, 2. Unhealthiness, 3. Corruption, 4. Want of thought, want of solidity.
 UNSOURED,

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UNSOURD, (A.) 1. Not made four, not made morose.

UNSOWN, (A.) Not having received feed.

UNSPEAK, (A.) To forbid what had been before spoke, to unsay, to recant.

UNSPEED, (A.) Not having succeeded.

UNSPEAKABLE, (A.) Unutterable.

UNSPENT, (A.) Not spent.

UNSPOTTED, (A.) without spot.

UNSTABLE, (A.) Inconstant, not fixed.

UNSTAINED, (A.) Without stain.

UNSTANCH'D, (A.) Not stanch'd or stopp'd.

UNSTANTUTABLE, (A.) Contrary to the statutes of an university.

UNSTAY'D, or **Unstaid,** (A.) Not settled in judgment.

UNSTAY'DFAST, (A.) Not fixed, firm or steadfast.

UNSTEADY, (A.) Not steady, inconstant.

UNSTIRR'D, (A.) Unmov'd.

UNSTITCH, (V.) To pick out stitches.

UNSTOCK a *Gun,* (V.) To take it off its stock.

UNSTOP, (V.) To remove a stoppage.

UNSTRIKE the *Head,* With Falconers, to draw the string of a hawk's hood, that it may be soon pulled off.

UNSTRUNG, (A.) Unfurnished with strings.

UNSTUDIED, (A.) Not laboured, not premeditated.

UNSUBSTANTIAL, (A.) Not real, not solid.

UNSTUFFED, (A.) Not stuffed.

UNUBDUED, (A.) Unconquered.

UNSUCCESSFUL, (A.) Not to be suffered or borne.

UNSUITABLE, (A.) Unfit, not suitable.

UNSU'LLIED, (A.) Without soil or blemish.

UNSURMOUNTABLE, (A.) Not to be surmounted.

UNSUNG, Not celebrated in Verse, not sung.

UNSUSCEPTIBLE, (A.) Incapable, not ready to admit.

UNSUSPECTED, (A.) Not suspected of doing any particular thing.

UNSUSPECTING, (A.) Not imagining that any ill is designed.

UNSWA'THE, (V.) To undo a swathe.

UNSWORN, (A.) Not sworn.

UNTA'CK a *Curlew,* (V.) To cut it up.

UNTAINTED, (A.) Sweet, not tainted.

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UNTALKED of, (A.) Not mentioned in the world.

UNTAMEABLE, (A.) Not to be tamed.

UNTANGLE, (V.) To unravel any thing.

UNTA'KEN, (A.) Not apprehended.

UNTA'MED, (A.) Not tamed.

UNTANNED, (A.) Not tanned.

UNTASTED, (A.) Not tasted.

UNTAU'GHT, (A.) That has not been taught, uneducated, ignorant.

UNTEA'CHABLE, (A.) Not to be taught.

UNTE'NANTABLE, (A.) Not tenable.

UNTENANTED, (A.) Having no tenant.

UNTENDE'D, (A.) Not having attendance.

UNTE'RRIFIED, (A.) Not terrified.

UNTHA'NKFUL, (A.) 1. Ungrateful, 2. Not deserving thanks.

UNTHA'WED, (A.) Not thawed, but still frozen.

UNTHINKING, (A.) Thoughtless.

UNTHOUGHT of, (A.) Not thought of.

UNTHREA'D, (V.) To pull out the thread.

UNTHRIFTY, (A.) Wasteful, lavish.

UNTIE, (V.) To undo a knot.

UNTILLED, (A.) Uncultivated.

UNTIMELY, (A.) 1. Unseasonably, 2. Before the time.

UNTO'LD, (A.) 1. Not said, 2. Uninformed, 3. Not counted.

UNTOUCH'D, (A.) Not touched, or meddled with.

UNTO'WARD, (A.) 1. Stubborn, 2. Unlucky, 3. Awkward.

UNTRACTABLE, (A.) 1. Unmanageable, 2. Unapt to learn.

UNTRAVELLED, (A.) Not having seen foreign parts.

UNTRY'D, (A.) Never tried.

UNTRIMMED, (A.) Not trimmed.

UNTRO'D, (A.) Never walked in before.

UNTROUBLED, (A.) Not troubled.

UNTRUE, (A.) False.

UNTRU'SS, (V.) To undo a truss, to ungird.

UNTRU'TH, (S.) A falsehood.

UNTU'NEABLE, (A.) Unmusical.

UNTWINE, or **Untwist,** (V.) To undo what is twisted.

UNWAPL, (V.) To take off the wail.

UNWA'NQUISHED, (A.) Unconquered.

UNWA'RIED,

V O

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UNVA'RIED, (A.) Without variety.
 UNVE'RSED, (A.) Not verfed or skilled in.
 UN'USEFUL, (A.) Of no ufe.
 UNU'SUAL, (A.) Not ufual or common.
 UNU'TTERABLE, (A.) Unfpeakable.
 UNWA'LLED, (A.) Without walls.
 UNWARILY, (A.) Without caution, carelefsly.
 UNWA'RLIKE, (A.) Not like war.
 UNWA'RMED, (A.) Not made warm.
 UNWA'RRANTABLE, (A.) Unjuftifiable.
 UNWA'RRANTED, (A.) Not fecured by authority.
 UNWA'RY, (A.) Not wary or cautious.
 UNWA'SHED, (A.) Not wafhed.
 UNWA'STED, (A.) Not wafhed.
 UNWA'TCHED, (A.) Not watched.
 UNWA'TERED, (A.) Not moiftened with water.
 UNWA'VERING, (A.) Firm, not waver-
 ing.
 UNWEA'VED, (A.) Not weaved.
 UNWEA'RIED, (A.) Not wearied.
 UNWEA'VE, (V.) To undo what was wove.
 UNWE'DDED, (A.) Unmarried.
 UNWE'LCOME, (A.) Not welcome, difagreeable, not defired.
 UNWHO'LEsome, (A.) Not wholefome.
 UNWIE'LDY, (A.) Too heavy and cum-
 berfome.
 UNWILLING, (A.) Not willing.
 UNW'IND, (V.) To undo what was wound.
 UNW'ISE, (A.) Void of wifdom.
 UNW'ISHED for, (A.) 1. Not wifhed for or defired, 2. Unexpected.
 UNW'ITTINGLY, (A.) Without defign.
 UNWONTED, (A.) Unaccuftomed.
 UNWO'RKMANLIKE, (A.) Not like an expert workman.
 UNWO'RN, (A.) Never worn.
 UNWO'RTHINESS, (S.) A want of merit.
 UNWO'RTHY, (A.) 1. Undeferving, 2. Below or not fit for, 3. Bafe, infamous.
 UNWOU'ND, (A.) Not wound up.
 UNWOU'NDED, (A.) Without a wound.
 UNWO'VEN, (A.) Not woven.
 UNWRA'P, (V.) To undo what was wrapped up.
 UNWREA'THED, (A.) Not wreathed.

UNWRINKLED, (A.) Smooth, with-
 out wrinkles.
 UNWRITTEN, (A.) Not written.
 UNWROU'GHT, (A.) Unworked, not wrought.
 UNYIE'LDING, (A.) Not yielding.
 UNYOKE, (V.) To take off the yoke from a beaft, &c.
 VOCA'BULARY, (S.) A fmall dictio-
 nary. *L.*
 VO'CAL, (A.) Of, or belonging to the voice.
 VOCA'TION, (S.) 1. An employ, or calling, 2. In Divinity, the influences of the bleffed Spirit on the hearts of men, in calling them from fin to repentance.
 VO'CATIVE *Cafe*, (S.) In Grammar, the fifth cafe, ufed in calling or fpeaking to.
 VOCIFERA'TION, (S.) A talking or crying out aloud. *L.*
 VOIC'FEROUS, (A.) Noify, loud, *L.*
 VOGUE, (S.) 1. Popular, applaufe, 2. Mode, faihion.
 VOICE, (S.) 1. A found that comes out of the mouth, 2. A vote, 3. Approbation.
 VOID, (S.) An empty fpace.
 VOID, (A.) 1. Empty, 2. Of no force or effect, 3. Unfubftantial.
 VOID, (V.) 1. To depart from a place, 2. To evacuate by ftool, &c. *F.*
 VOI'DABLE, (A.) Poffible to be voided. *F.*
 VOI'DANCE, (S.) The want of an incumbent upon a benefice.
 VOI'DER, (S.) A bafket to take away the plates, knives, &c. from table.
 VO'LANT, (A.) In Heraldry, flying. *F.*
 Camp VOLANT. See FLYING Camp.
 VO'LARY, (S.) A large bird-cage, in which birds have room to fly about.
 VO'LATILE, (A.) 1. Brifk, airy, light, 2. In Chemistry, apt to fly out in vapour.
 VOLAT'ILITY, (S.) A being volatile.
 VOLCA'NO, (S.) A burning mountain that throws forth flame, fmoke, ftones and afhes, and fometimes prodigious torrents of melted minerals.
 VOLITION, (S.) The act of willing, or determining any particular action by choice. *L.*
 VOI'LEY, (S.) A general difcharge of mufkets.
 VO'LUBLE, (A.) 1. Fluent and quick of fpeech, 2. Eafy to be rolled.

VOLUB'ILITY,

VOLUBILITY, (S.) A quick and ready utterance.

VO'LUME, (S.) 1. A book fit to be bound up by itself, 2. A poetical word for a wave.

VOLUMINOUS, (A.) 1. Consisting of several volumes, 2. Of a large volume, bulky.

VO'LUNTARY, (S.) In Music, an extempore overture.

VO'LUNTARY, (A.) Willing, without compulsion.

VO'LUNTARILY, (P.) Freely, without being asked.

VOLUNTEER, (S.) 1. One who freely enlists for a soldier, 2. One who goes to the wars without taking pay.

VOLU'PTUARY, (S.) A voluptuous person.

VOLU'PTUOUS, (A.) Sensual, luxurious, addicted to, or practising, all the refinements of sensual pleasure.

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS, (S.) Sensuality.

VOLU'TE, or Volúta, (S.) An ornament in the Ionick, Corinthian and Composite capitals, representing the bark of a tree wreathed into a spiral scroll.

VO'MIT, (S.) 1. In Physic, a portion to cause a person to vomit, 2. What has been vomited.

VO'MIT, To cast up.

VORA'CIOUS, (A.) Ravenous, greedy.

VORA'CITY, or Voraciousness, (S.) Ravenousness.

VO'RTEX, (S.) 1. A rapid, violent and circular motion of the air, 2. In the Cartesian Philosophy, the air or some celestial matter moving like a whirlpool round each planet; and carrying it round the sun. *L.*

VO'TARESS, (S.) A woman who has devoted herself to the performance of a religious vow.

VO'TARY, (S.) 1. One under the obligation of a religious vow, 2. One devoted or wholly given up to love, wine, &c. *L.*

VOTE, (S.) 1. Advice or opinion given in a matter in debate to be determined by a number of voices, 2. A suffrage.

VOTES, (S.) A printed account of the proceedings of the house of commons.

VOTE, (V.) To give one's vote.

VO'TIVE, (A.) Of, or belonging to a vow. *L.*

VOUCH, (V.) 1. To maintain or affirm, 2. To pass one's word for, 3. In law, to

call a person into court to make good his warranty. *F.*

VOUCHEE', (S.) A person vouched for.

VOUCHER, (S.) 1. One who promises in another's behalf, 2. An authentic deed to prove an allegation, 3. Authority or proof brought from an author.

VOUCHSA'FE, (V.) To condescend to grant.

VOUSSOI'RS, (S.) In Architecture, the stones that form an arch. *F.*

VOW, (S.) A solemn promise. *L.*

VO'WEL, (S.) A letter that will of itself express a sound; of these there are six, *a, e, i, o, u, y*, some of which must necessarily be placed in every word; *y* is sometimes a consonant.

VO'YAGE, (S.) A journey by sea.

UPBraid, (V.) To reproach with benefits received, or enjoyed. *S.*

UPHO'LD, (V.) To support or maintain. *D.*

UPHO'LSTERER or Upholder, (S.) One who makes chamber furniture. *D.*

UPLANDS, (S.) A high country.

UPLIFT, (V.) To raise aloft.

U'PPER, (A.) 1. Superior in dignity, 2. Higher in place.

U'PPERMOST, (A.) The highest. *S.*

UPPINGHAM, (S.) A town in Rutlandshire, 90 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are March 7, and July 7.

U'PPISH, (A.) Proud, haughty.

U'PBRIGHT, (A.) 1. Strait, perpendicular, 2. Sincere, honest, just.

U'PBRIGHT, (S.) 1. The front of a building, 2. The draught or model of it.

U'PRISING, (S.) A rising up.

U'PROAR, (S.) A tumultuous and riotous noise.

U'PSHOT, (S.) The issue, end or event.

U'PSIDE, (S.) That side that lies uppermost.

U'PSTART, (S.) One who from a mean original suddenly becomes rich, proud and insolent.

U'PTON, (S.) A town in Worcestershire, 101 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are on first Thursday after Midlent, Thursday in Whitson-week, July 10, and Thursday before St. Matthew, Sept. 21.

U'PWARD, or U'pwards, (P.) 1. Above, on high, 2. Towards the upper parts, 3.

Backwards, with respect to more ancient times. *S.*

URANIA, (S.) One of the muses, said to be the inventress of astronomy and divine poetry. She is represented as a beautiful woman clothed in an azure robe, and her head adorned with a coronet of stars. *G.*

U'RBANE, (A.) 1. Of, or belonging to a city, 2. Polite, civil, courteous. *L.*

U'RBANISTS, (S.) A sort of nuns.

URBA'NITY, (S.) Courtesy, civility.

U'RCHIN, (S.) 1. A hedge hog, 2. A dwarf, 3. A little unlucky boy or girl.

U'RETERS, (S.) Two pipes that convey the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. *G.*

URE'THRA, (S.) The passage through which the urine is discharged. *G.*

URGE, (V.) 1. To move or press earnestly, 2. To vex or provoke, 3. To insist upon in discourse. *L.*

U'RGENCY, (S.) 1. The eagerness with which any thing is pressed or enforced, 2. The necessity a person is under of having a thing done immediately. *L.*

U'RGENT, (A.) Pressing, cogent.

U'RINAL, (S.) A kind of glass bottle in which sick people make water. *L.*

U'RINARY, (A.) Of, or belonging to

U'RINE, (S.) the water that comes from the bladder. *L.*

U'RINOUS, (A.) 1. Of the nature of urine, 2. Full of urine. *L.*

URN, (S.) 1. A vessel used by the ancients for several purposes, 2. A measure among the ancient Romans, containing four gallons.

U'ROMANCY, (S.) Guessing at the nature of a disease by the urine. *G.*

URSA Major, (S.) In Astronomy, the great bear, a northern constellation, consisting of 215 stars. *L.*

URSA Minor, (S.) In Astronomy, the lesser bear, also called Charles's wain, a constellation near the north pole, consisting of fourteen stars. *L.*

U'RSULINES, (S.) An order of nuns, that observe the rules of St. Augustine.

U'SAGE, (S.) 1. Use, or practice, 2. Treatment. *F.*

U'SANCE, (S.) The time of one month allowed for the payment of a foreign bill of exchange after acceptance. *F.*

Double U'SANCE, (S.) The space of two months allowed on the same account.

USE, (S.) 1. The design for which any thing was made, 2. Utility or service, 3. The enjoyment of a thing for a while, 4. Interest paid for the use of money, 5. Usage, habit, custom. *F.*

USE, (V.) 1. To occupy or employ, 2. To treat or entertain, 3. To accustom, 4. To frequent, 5. To be wont or accustomed. *F.*

U'SEFUL, (A.) Serviceable, profitable.

U'SHER, (S.) An under master to a school.

Gentleman U'SHER, (S.) An officer who waits upon a person of quality.

U'SHER of the Black Rod, (S.) See **BLACK ROD.**

U'SHER in, (V.) To introduce or bring in.

USK, (S.) A town in Monmouthshire, 130 miles from London, with a market on Mondays and Fridays. Its fairs are Monday after Trinity, and Oct. 18.

USQUEBAUGH, (S.) A spirituous liquor, first made in Ireland.

U'STION, (S.) 1. In Surgery, a burning or searing with a hot iron, 2. In Pharmacy, preparing ingredients by burning them. *L.*

U'SUAL, (A.) Common, ordinary. *F.*

USUCA'PTION, (S.) The right of enjoyment from long possession. *L.*

USUFRU'CTUARY, (S.) One who has the use and profit of a thing, but not the property and right. *L.*

U'SURER, (S.) One who lends upon exorbitant interest.

USU'RIOUS, (A.) 1. Belonging to usury, 2. Gripping, covetous.

USU'RP, (V.) To seize upon by violence. *L.*

USURPA'TION, (S.) The act of usurping.

USU'RPER, (S.) One who seizes what is another's right.

U'SURY, (S.) An illegal and unreasonable interest.

UTE'NSIL, (S.) A tool, vessel, or any thing for use. *L.*

U'TERINE, (A.) Belonging to the

U'TERUS, (S.) The womb. *L.*

UTI'LITY, (S.) Benefit, advantage

U'TMOST, (A.) Extreme

U'TTER, (A.) Total, entire council ad-

UTTER Barrister, (S.) About the bar.

U'TTERED, (V.) 1. To speak or express, 2. To

W A

2. To tell or discover, 3. To put off or disperse.

U'TTERANCE, (S.) 1. Delivery, or manner of speaking, 2. The sale of commodities.

U'TTERLY, (P.) Totally, entirely.

U'TTERMOST, (A.) The farthest, the most extreme.

U'TTOXETER, (S.) A town in Staffordshire, 126 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are May 6, July 31, and Sept. 19.

VU'LCAN, (S.) The god of fire, who forged thunder bolts for Jupiter.

VULCA'NEAN, (A.) Of, or belonging to Vulcan.

VULCANO. See **VOLCANO**.

VU'LGAR, (S.) The rude multitude, the rabble.

VU'LGAR, (A.) 1. Common, ordinary, 2. low, mean, base.

VULGAR *Fractions*, Common fractions, so called in distinction to decimal fractions.

VULGA'TE, (S.) The Latin translation of the Bible, authorized and approved by the church of Rome.

VU'LNERABLE, (A.) Capable of being wounded.

VU'LNERARY, (A.) 1. Of, or belonging to a wound, 2. Good to heal wounds.

VU'LTURE, (S.) A ravenous bird of prey. *L*.

VU'LTURINE, (A.) Rapacious, cruel, of the nature of a vulture.

U'VULA, (S.) The little piece of red spungy flesh that hangs down from the palate, and serves to cover the entrance of the windpipe. *L*.

U'XBRIDGE, (S.) A town in Middlesex, 13 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are July 31, and Oct. 10.

UXO'RIOUS, (A.) Ridiculously, and doatingly fond of a wife. *L*.

VYE. See **VIE**.

W.

W The twenty-first letter in the English alphabet, is used as an abbreviation of west, as **N. W.** North West.

WA'BBLE, (V.) 1. To bubble up in

W A

boiling, 2. To totter as a top when almost done spinning, 3. To wriggle about, as an arrow sometimes does in the air.

WAD, (S.) 1. Hay, straw, hemp, &c. rammed over the gunpowder in a piece of ordnance, 2. Flocks of silk, coarse flannel or cotton, 3. A bundle of straw or hay.

WAD Hook, (S.) With Gunners, a rod with a screw to draw out the wad from a gun.

WA'DDING, (S.) A coarse, slight, wool-len stuff put between the inside and outside of a coat, &c.

WA'DDLE, (V.) To totter as a duck does.

WA'DDLES, (S.) The stones of a cock.

WADE, (V.) To walk through a river or pond. *S*.

WA'FER, (S.) 1. A thin sort of paste dried, and used by apothecaries to wrap up bolusses, &c. 2. A round bit of thin dried paste for sealing a letter, 3. Among the Roman Catholics, a thin round cake stamped with the figure of a lamb, and given in the sacrament as the host, or real body of Jesus Christ.

WAF, (S.) A signal made to ships or boats to come on board.

WAF, (V.) To convey or carry over.

WAG, (S.) A droll, arch fellow.

WAG, (V.) To move or shake.

WA'GA, (S.) A quantity of wool or cheese, of 256 lb. weight.

WAGE, (V.) 1. To lay a wager, 2. To make war, 3. In Law, to give security.

WA'GER, (S.) 1. A bet, 2. In Law, an offer of making oath that the defendant does not detain the goods of, nor owes any thing to, the plaintiff.

WA'GES, (S.) The hire or reward paid for the service or labour of another. *F*.

WA'GGERY, (S.) Wantonness, frolicksome or merry pranks, roguish tricks.

WA'GGING, (S.) Stirring, shaking.

WA'GGISH, (A.) Wanton, sportive, frolicksome.

WA'GGLE, (V.) To move continually up and down.

WA'GCON, (S.) A kind of long carriage with four wheels. *D*.

WAGGONER, (S.) 1. The driver of a waggon, 2. A northern constellation, also called Charles's wain.

WAF, (S.) Any thing lost and claimed by no body.

WA'FAIRING,

WAYFARING. See **WAYFARING.**

WAIL, (V.) To wail, to moan, to lament.

WAIN, (S.) A cart or waggon.

WAINFLEET, (S.) A town in Lincolnshire, 124 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are the third Saturday in May, July 5. Aug. 24, and Oct. 24.

WAINSCOT, (S.) The wood work with which the walls of rooms are lined.

WAIR, (S.) A piece of timber two yards long, and one foot broad.

WAIST, (S.) The middle part of the body.

WAPSTCOAT, (S.) A man's garment, worn under the coat. See **WASTE**.

WAIT, (V.) 1. To stay for, 2. To attend upon.

WAITER, (S.) One who attends upon another, 2. A round board or silver plate used to set glasses upon.

WAITES, (S.) In a corporate town, a band of music, that attends upon the mayor.

WAIVE, (V.) To quit or forsake.

WAIVE, (S.) A woman who has lost the benefit of the law by contemptuously refusing to appear in court.

WAI'WARD. See **WAYWARD.**

WAKE, (S.) The smooth water which a ship leaves after when under sail, 2. In Ireland, a sitting up to watch the dead, when the friends of the deceased of both sexes spend the night, in play, laughter, and obstreperous mirth.

WAKE, (V.) To watch, or forbear sleep, to rouse from sleep.

WAKEFIELD, (S.) A town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 172 miles from London; with a market on Thursday for provisions, and on Fridays for woollen clothes, great quantities of which are made in and near this town. Its fairs are July 4, and 5, and Nov. 12.

WAKEFUL, (A.) Not inclined to sleep.

WAKES, (S.) A country feast observed on the saint's day to whom the church is dedicated, or the Sunday after, and continued for several days with rural diversions, mirth, feasting and hospitality.

WALDEN, or Saffron Waldon, (S.) A town in Essex, famous on account of the great quantities of the best saffron growing near it. It is 42 miles from London,

and has a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Midlent Saturday, and Nov. 1.

WALES, (S.) Once a distinct kingdom, tho' now only a principality belonging to England, is about 120 miles from north to south, and about 80 from east to west, containing 12 counties, four cities, 55 market towns, and 1016 parishes; but the Welch cities are far from deserving the name.

WALES, (S.) 1. The outer timbers in a ship's sides, on which men set their feet when they clamber up, 2. Rising parts in cloth.

WALK, (S.) 1. A path, 2. An excursion, or short journey on foot, 3. Gait.

WALK, (V.) To go on foot.

WALL, (S.) A partition of stone, brick, earth, the side of a building.

WALL EYE, (S.) In a Horse, a light disagreeable eye.

WALLET, (S.) A travelling bag, with the mouth or entrance in the middle, to carry goods in each end.

WALLINGFORD, (S.) A town in Berkshire, 46 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. Its fairs are on Tuesday before Easter, June 14, Sep. 29, and Dec. 29.

WALLOP, (S.) A roll of fat or flesh.

WALLOP, (V.) To boil.

WALLOW, (V.) 1. To roll and tumble in the dirt, 2. To live viciously.

WALNUT, (S.) A large nut well known.

WALSALL, (S.) A town in Staffordshire, 113 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are on Feb. 24, Whit-Tuesday, and Tuesday before Oct. 10.

WALSHAM NORTH, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 100 miles from London, with a market on Thursday.

WALSINGHAM, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 116 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fair is on Whitsun Monday.

WALTHAM ABBY, (S.) A town in Essex, 13 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are on May 14, Sept. 23 and 26.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD, (S.) A town in Leicestershire, 91 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fair is on Sept. 19.

WAMBLING, (S.) Rumbling, or moving up and down irregularly.

WAD,

WAN, (A.) Pale. S.
 WAND, (S.) A long slender staff, D.
 WANDER, (V.) To straggle about.
 WANE, (S.) Disease or decline.
 WANT, (S.) Deficiency, necessity, poverty.
 WANT, (V.) 1. To need or lack, 2. To desire to see, have or possess. S.
 WANTAGE, (S.) A town in Berkshire, 59 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are on the first of March, July 18, and Sept. 17.
 WANTON, (S.) A lascivious person, a strumpet.
 WANTON, (A.) 1. Sportive, jocund, full of play, 2. Light, lascivious.
 WA'PENTAKE, (S.) A division of a county, the same as an hundred. S.
 WAR, (S.) 1. A state of hostility between two nations, states, or parties, 2. Fighting, combat.
 WA'RBLE, (V.) To dwell upon a note by shaking, trilling, or making several undulations of the same note, to sing.
 WARBLER, (S.) 1. A singer, 2. Singing bird.
 WARD, (S.) 1. A division or part of a city committed to the special charge of one alderman, 2. A division in a forest, 3. An apartment in an hospital, prison, &c. 4. An orphan under guardianship, 5. Part of a lock.
 WARD, (V.) 1. To watch, 2. To keep off a blow or thrust.
 WA'RDEN, (S.) A guardian or keeper.
Lord WARDEN of the Cinque Ports, The governor of those havens, who has the authority of an admiral, and sends out writs in his own name.
WARDEN of the Fleet, The principal keeper of the Fleet prison in London.
WARDEN of the Mint, An officer who purchases bullion of the merchant, and oversees the other officers.
WARDEN of an University, The head of a college.
 WARDEN *Pear*, (S.) A fine large baking pear.
 WA'RDENSHIP, (S.) The office of a warden.
 WA'RDER, (S.) A beadle who keeps watch in the day time.
 WA'RDERS, or *Yeoman Warders of the Tower*, Officers who wait at the gate of the tower of London, to take account of all

who come in and out, and attend state prisoners.
 WA'RDNOTE, (S.) A court in a ward or district.
 WA'RDROBE, (S.) A place where a prince's or great person's garments are kept.
 WARE, (S.) A town in Hertfordshire, 21 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fair is on the first Tuesday in September.
 WA'REHAM, (S.) 1. A town in Dorsetshire, 106 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are on April 7, July 5, and Sept. 11.
 WA'RFARE, (S.) 1. A state of war, 2. A military expedition.
 WA'REHOUSE, (S.) A house to put wares in.
 WARES, (S.) Commodities, goods, merchandize.
 WA'RINESS, (S.) Caution, heedfulness.
 WA'RLIKE, (S.) 1. Stout, valiant, 2. Belonging to war, or the affairs of war.
 WARM, (A.) 1. A temperate degree of heat, 2. Eager, resolute, feeling the force of any of the passions.
 WA'RMING *Pan*, (S.) An utensil well known.
 WA'RMISTER, (S.) A town in Wiltshire, 100 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its affairs are on April 11, Aug. 10, and Oct. 28.
 WARMTH, (S.) 1. Moderate heat, 2. An ardour in the passions and desires.
 WARN, (V.) 1. To admonish, or give advice to provide against the approach of danger, 2. To summon to appear in a court of justice, 3. To give previous notice.
 WA'RNING, (S.) A giving a person notice to provide for himself.
 WARP, (S.) 1. The yarn, silk, &c. put into a loom, in order to be wove, 2. A hawser, or any other rope used in warping a ship.
 WARP, (V.) 1. To draw out or wind the warp in length, in order to its being wove in a loom, 2. To cast, or bend, 3. To tow a ship, 4. To draw aside.
 WA'RRANT, (V.) 1. To secure, to maintain, 2. To assure or promise.
 WA'RRANT, (S.) An order, authentic permission, or power.
 WARRANT of *Attorney*, A deed by which a per-

a person appoints another to do something in his name.

Clerk of the WARRANTS, An officer in the common pleas, who enters all warrants of attorney for plaintiff and defendant.

WA'RRANTABLE, (A.) That may be warranted or defended.

WA'RRANTY, (S.) A deed of security for the performance of a contract.

WA'RREN, (S.) 1. A privileged place for keeping and breeding hares, rabbits; partridges, pheasants, &c. 2. A place for preserving fish in the midst of a river, to the end that they may be taken at pleasure.

WA'RRENER, (S.) A keeper of a warren.

WA'RRINGTON, (S.) A town in Lancashire, 182 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are July 18, and St. Andrew, Nov. 30.

WA'RRIOR, or **Warrior**, (S.) A soldier inured to war.

WART, (S.) A hard excrescence on the skin.

WA'RWICK, (S.) The county town of Warwickshire, 84 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are May 12, July 5, Sept. 4, and Nov. 8.

WA'RWICKSHIRE, (S.) An inland county, about 35 miles long from north to south, 26 broad from east to west, and 125 in circumference; containing 17 market towns, 158 parishes, and sending eight members to parliament.

WA'RY, (A.) Cautious, prudent.

WASH, (S.) 1. The act of washing linen, 2. Dish water, &c. given to hogs, 3. A lotion for washing, or beautifying, 4. Ten strikes of oysters, 5. A watry place.

WASH, (V.) 1. To clean by rubbing in water with soap, &c. 2. To bathe, 3. With Painters, to lay on water colours on prints.

WASHBALL, (S.) A ball made of soap.

WASHES, (S.) The marshes in Lincolnshire.

WA'SHY, (A.) Weak, feeble, watery.

WASP, (S.) A stinging fly. *S.*

WA'SPISH, (A.) Peevish, fretful, snappish, malignant.

WA'SSEL, (S.) 1. A going about at Christmas, Twelfth-tide, &c. with a bowl, singing a Christmas carol, wishing health and prosperity, and begging for good cheer

or money, 2. A mixture of roasted apples, sugar and ale.

WA'SSELERS, (S.) Those who go a wasseling.

WASTE, (S.) 1. That part of a ship which lies between the main and foremast, 2. Spoil, havock, 3. In Law, spoil, or decay of a house or land, to the prejudice of the heir, &c. 4. The imperfect sheets of a book.

WASTE, (V.) 1. To spend or consume, 2. To decay, 3. To spoil or lay waste.

WASTE, (A.) 1. Good for little, 2. Uncultivated, 3. Destroyed, ruined.

Waste Book, Among merchants, a memorandum book.

WA'STEFUL, (A.) Lavish, prodigal.

WATCH, (S.) 1. A guard for the night, 2. The fourth part of the night, 3. The time a soldier or seaman is upon guard, 4. A pocket clock. *T.*

WATCH, (V.) 1. To keep awake, 2. To observe or mind what another is doing, 2. To wait for a fit opportunity, 4. To guard, especially in the night. *T.*

WA'TCHET, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 153 miles from London, with a market on Saturday.

WA'TCHFUL, (A.) 1. Wakeful, 2. Vigilant, attentive, 3. Having a careful eye over.

WATCH-HOUSE, (S.) The place where the watch is set.

WATCHMAN, (S.) One set to watch and keep guard.

WATCHMAKER, (S.) One whose trade is to make watches.

WATCHTOWER, (S.) A tower on which a sentinel is placed to look out.

WA'TER, (S.) 1. A well known fluid, 2. Urine, 3. The lustre of precious stones 4. A gloss imitating waves, and set on silk, mohair, &c. *S.*

Water Bailiff, An officer who gathers the toll of fish, &c.

Water Bears, A sort of bears that live on what they catch in the water.

Water Betony, An herb.

Water Colours, Colours ground and used with gum water.

Water Gage, 1. An instrument for measuring the quantity and depth of any water, 2. A wall or bank to keep off the water.

Water, Game, A wench to carry off a stream of water.

WATER LILY, A flower.

WATER Measure, A measure that exceeds the Winchester measure about three gallons in a bushel, used for selling coals in the pool, &c.

WATERAGE, (S.) Money paid for a passage by water.

WATERED, (A.) 1. Sprinkled, or soaked in water, 2. Having drank, or been led to the water, 3. Made like glossy waves, as silks.

WATER-FALL, (S.) A cataract, a cascade.

WATER-FOWL, (S.) Birds that swim in the water.

WATER-GRUEL, (S.) A little oatmeal boiled in a good deal of water.

WATERMAN, (S.) A boatman.

WATERMARK, (S.) As *bigb WATER-MARK*, the height to which the tide flows.

WATERMILL, (S.) A mill turned by water.

WATER-RAT, (S.) A rat that burrows in holes of banks.

WATER-WORKS, (S.) A play of fountains, and other devices.

WATERISH, (A.) Like to, or of the nature of water.

WATERY, (A.) 1. Full, or having water, 2. Subject to water, as the eyes.

WATFORD, (S.) A small town in Hertfordshire, 17 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fair is Trinity-Monday and Tuesday.

WATLINGTON, (S.) A small town in Oxfordshire, 43 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Lady-day, and St. Michael Oct. 10.

WATTLES, (S.) 1. Hurdles made of split willows, 2. The gills of a cock, 3. The red flesh that hangs under the neck of a turkey cock.

WATTON, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 90 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are July 29, Sept. 29, and Oct. 28.

WAVE, (S.) A billow or surge.

WAVE Offerings, (S.) Among the Jews, loaves paid as the first fruits of every year's increase.

WAVE, (V.) 1. To make like the waves of the sea, 2. To move backwards and forwards, 3. To put off or omit, 4. To forego or renounce.

WA'VER, (V.) To float as it were in uncertainty, to be irresolute, to fluctuate.

WA'VERING, (A.) Fickle, uncertain.

WA'VESON, (S.) A term in the Admiralty Law, for such goods as after a shipwreck are found floating on the water.

WA'VY, (A.) In the form of waves.

WAX, (V.) 1. To grow or become, 2. To increase, 3. To cover or rub with wax.

WAX, (S.) A yellowish matter extracted from the honey combs of bees.

Sealing Wax, (S.) A hard substance used for sealing letters, &c.

WAY, (S.) 1. A road or space to go from one place to another, 2. Course, run or rake of a ship, 3. Track or trace, 4. Means, expedient, 5. Manner, method, 6. Condition. *B.*

WAYFA'RING, (A.) Travelling.

WAYLAY, (V.) To lie in wait for one by the way.

WA'YWISER, (S.) A mathematical instrument fixed to a coach or chaise, to shew how far it goes in a day.

WA'YWARD, (A.) Froward, peevish.

WA'YWOOD, (S.) The governor of a principality in Muscovy.

WEAK, (A.) 1. Feeble, 2. Of a poor spirit, as liquor, 3. Simple, silly, foolish.

WEAKEN, (V.) 1. To make weak, 2. To grow weak.

WEAKNESS, (S.) 1. Feebleness, 2. Infirmary, 3. Want of cogency, 4. Foolishness.

WEAK-SIDE, (S.) Foible, infirmities.

WEAL, (S.) Benefit, advantage, publick interest.

WEALD, (S.) The woody part of a country, a wood, a grove.

WEALTH, (S.) Riches, money.

WEALTHY, (A.) Rich, opulent.

WEAN, (V.) 1. To take a child from the breast, 2. To wear off one's desires by abstaining from the gratification of them.

WEA'PON, (S.) An offensive or defensive instrument.

WEAR, (S.) 1. A large dam in a river, fitted for taking fish, or conveying the stream to a mill, 2. The act of wearing.

WEAR, (V.) 1. To have on, 2. To hold out, 3. To decay or wear away. *S.*

WE'ARER, (S.) One who wears any thing.

WEA'RIED, (A.) Tired. *S.*
WEA'RINESS, (S.) The being tired.
WEARING, (S.) 1. The being clothed with, 2. Decaying, or growing worse.
WEA'RISOME, (A.) Fatiguing, tiresome.
WEA'RY, (A.) Tired.
WEARY, (S.) To tire, to harass, to subdue by labour.
WEASAND, (S.) The wind pipe.
WEA'THER, (A.) 1. A male sheep gelt, 2. The disposition of the air with respect to heat or cold, sunshine or rain, snow, hail, &c.
WEATHER *Beaten*, Grown rough or tarnished by being exposed to the inclemencies of the weather.
WEATHER Board, That side of a ship that lies to the windward.
WEATHER Cock, A vane to shew which way the wind blows.
WEATHER Gage, 1. The advantage of the wind, 2. Any thing that shews the weather.
WEATHER Glass. See **BAROMETER**.
WEATHER Wife, Having skill in foretelling the changes of the weather.
WEA'THER, (V.) 1. To endure the rage of a storm, &c. 2. To face and overcome a difficulty.
WEATHER a Point, To go to the windward of a point or head-land.
WEATHER a Hawk, To set her abroad to take the air.
WEAVE, (V.) 1. To make cloth, silk, &c. in a loom, 2. To work hair together for periwigs, 3. To intermix.
WEA'VER, (S.) One who weaves cloth, silk, ribbons. *L. S.*
WEB, (S.) 1. Cloth while weaving in the loom, 2. A cobweb, 3. A pearl in the eye. *S.*
WEBFOO'TED, (A.) Having the toes joined together by a thin skin, as swans, geese, &c.
WED, (V.) To marry.
WE'DDED, (A.) 1. Married, 2. Attached to. *S.*
WE'DDING, (S.) Marriage. *S.*
WEDGE, (S.) 1. A piece of wood or iron to split wood with, 2. An ingot or bar of gold, silver, &c. *S.*
WEDGED in, Hindered from getting out.
WE'DLOCK, (S.) Marriage, the matrimonial tie. *S.*
WE'DNESDAY, (S.) The fourth day is

the week, so called from Woden one of the Saxon gods worshipped on this day.
WEED, (S.) 1. Any rank and wild herb that grows without cultivation, 2. A garment worn by a widow, 3. Among Miners, the degeneracy of a vein of fine metal into an useless marcasite.
WEEK, (S.) The space of seven days.
WEEKDAY, (S.) Any day except Sunday.
WEEKLY, (A.) Once a week.
WEEN, (V.) To think, to suppose.
WEE'NING, (S.) Belief, opinion.
WEEP, (V.) 1. To cry or shed tears, 2. To shed moisture.
WEEPERS, (S.) White linnen on the sleeves of a mourning coat.
WEE'SEL, or **Weasel**, (S.) A long slender creature that feeds on mice. *S.*
WEET, (V.) To know.
WEE'VIL, (S.) A small black insect that lives on corn. *S.*
WEFT, (S.) 1. A thing woven, 2. Any thing without an owner.
WEIGH, (S.) A weight of 25lb. avoirdupois.
WEIGHT of Corn, 40 bushels.
WEIGH, (V.) 1. To try the weight of any thing, 2. To have a certain weight, 3. To heave up, as to weigh anchor, 4. To examine, judge or consider.
WEIGHT, (S.) 1. The ponderosity or heaviness of a thing, 2. Importance, consequence, 3. A piece of metal, stone, &c. to weigh withal, 4. A piece of metal fastened to a jack, clock, &c. 5. In Mechanics, any thing to be raised or moved by a machine, or whatever resists the motion to be produced. *S.*
WEIGHTY, (A.) 1. Heavy, 2. Important.
WEILD. See **WILDB**.
WELCH, (A.) Of, or belonging to Wales.
WELCH Rabbit, (S.) Toasted bread and cheese.
WE'LCOME, (A.) Agreeable, acceptable.
WE'LCOME, (S.) 1. A happy coming, 2. A kind reception.
WE'LCOME, (V.) 1. To bid welcome, 2. To treat in a kind and friendly manner, 3. To give an assurance that we have freely given what the other ought as freely and cheerfully to receive. *S.*
WELD, (S.) An herb whose stalk and root are used in dying yellow, &c.

WELD, (V.) To join two pieces of iron together by heating them in the fire.

WELDING, *Heu*, (S.) A degree of heat given to bars of iron, which fits them for being joined together, and for being as fast and strong in the joined place as in any other.

WELFARE, (S.) Health and prosperity.

WELKIN, (S.) The firmament or sky.

WELL, (S.) 1. A hole in the ground furnished with a spring of water. 2. In Military affairs, a hole sunk into the ground either to prepare a mine, or to find and ruin one. *S.*

WELL *Hole*, 1. In a building, the hole left for the stairs to come up. 2. A hole from the top of the stairs to the bottom.

WELL (A.) In health. 2. Wholly, entirely. 3. Right, with some degree of perfection.

WELL *born*, Of a good family.

WELL *bred*, (A.) Polite.

WELL *nigh*, (A.) Almost.

WELL *willer*, (S.) A friend to.

WELL *wisher*, (S.) One who wishes good to another.

WELL *set*, Of a strong make of body.

WELLINGBOROUGH, (S.) A town in Northamptonshire, 65 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are Easter-Wednesday and Whit-Wednesday.

WELLINGTON, (S.) A town in Shropshire, 135 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are March 29, June 22, and Nov. 17.

WELLINGTON, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 151 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are Thursday before Easter, and Holy Thursday.

WELLS, (S.) A small city in Somersetshire famous for the medicinal springs that rise in and around it. It is 120 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are May 30, June 24, Oct. 10, and 14, Nov. 17, and 30.

WELCHPOOLE, (S.) A town in Montgomeryshire, N. Wales, 153 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are the second Monday in March, and Monday before Easter, June 5, first Monday after St. Peter, June 29, Sept. 12, and November 16.

WELF, (S.) 1. A fold or doubling down

of cloth in making a garment. 2. A flap of leather that joins the sole of a shoe and the upper leather together.

WELTER, (V.) To wallow or roll.

WEM, (S.) A town in Shropshire, 148 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are May 6, Holy Thursday, June 29, and Nov. 22.

WEN, (S.) An indolent swelling or excrescence, filled with matter.

WENCH, (S.) 1. A girl or maid. 2. A contemptuous name for a girl, in any mean station. 3. A whore.

WENCHER, (S.) A whoremaster.

WENCHING, (A.) Whoring, or following common wenches.

WENDOVER, (S.) A town in Buckinghamshire, 39 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are May 12, and Oct. 2.

WENLOCK, (S.) A town in Shropshire, 166 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are May 12, July 5, Oct. 17, and Dec. 4.

WEST, (S.) One of the four cardinal points of the compass, and that at which the sun sets at the equinoxes.

WESTBURY, (S.) A town in Wiltshire, 95 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are first Friday in Lent, and Whit-Monday.

WESTMINSTER, (S.) A city on the west side of London, to which it joins, and of which it is generally reckoned a part. This city is famous for its being the residence of the king, prince, foreign ambassadors, and most of the nobility and gentry.

WESTMORELAND, (S.) An inland, and barren county, is 30 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and about 120 in circumference; containing 8 market towns, 26 parishes, and sending but four members to parliament.

WESTRAM, (S.) A town in Kent. 24 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fair is September 19.

WESTERLY, or Westward, (A.) Towards the west. *S.*

WESTERN, (A.) Lying west.

WET, (A.) Moist, damp, rainy.

WET, (V.) To moisten, sprinkle with, or dip in any liquid.

WETHERBY, (S.) A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 174 miles from London, with a market on Thursday.

- day. Its fairs are Holy Thursday, Aug: 5, and November 22.
- WETSHOD, (A.)** Having water in the shoes.
- WETTISH, (A.)** Somewhat wet.
- WEY, (S.)** 1. A measure of five chaldron, and the greatest measure for dry goods, 2. A weight of an uncertain standard; in Suffolk it is 256 lb. of cheese or butter; but in Essex only 136 lb.
- WEYMOUTH, (S.)** A town in Dorsetshire, 132 miles from London, with a market on Tuesdays and Fridays.
- WHALE, (S.)** The largest of all fishes.
- WHARF, (S.)** An open place on the water side, for shipping off and landing goods.
- WHARFAGE, (S.)** A fee for laying goods on a wharf, or for shipping them off.
- WHARFINGER, (S.)** The owner or keeper of a wharf.
- WHEAL, or Whelk, (S.)** 1. A small swelling occasioned by a blow with a rod or whip, 2. A pustule.
- WHEAT, (S.)** The best sort of corn for bread, &c. S.
- WHEAT'EAR, (S.)** A small bird so called.
- WHEAT'EN, (A.)** made of wheat.
- WHEEDLE, (V.)** To coax, flatter, or draw on by fair words.
- WHEEL, (S.)** A round utensil for various uses, that turns round on an axis.
- WHEEL, (V.)** 1. To drive or push along by a Wheel, 2. To turn about.
- WHEELBARROW, (S.)** A sort of hand-cart with one wheel. S.
- WHELK, (S.)** A pimple.
- WHEELWRIGHT, (S.)** A maker of wheels for carts, waggons, &c.
- WHEEZE, (V.)** To make a noise in the throat in breathing.
- WHELM, (V.)** 1. To turn the open part of any thing downwards. 2. To cover, to bury.
- WHELP, (S.)** The young of a dog, lion, tiger, &c. S.
- WHE'RRET, (S.)** A box on the ear.
- WHE'RRY, (S.)** A boat to convey persons up and down a river.
- WHET, (V.)** To sharpen.
- WHE'THER, (P.)** Which of the two.
- WHE'TSTONE, (S.)** A stone for sharpening edge tools.
- WHEY, (S.)** The thinnest part of curdled milk.
- WHIFF, (S.)** 1. A puff or blowing out of the mouth, 2. A puff of wind.
- WHIFFLE, (V.)** 1. To play on a pipe, 2. To idle or trifle away the time.
- WHIFLER, (S.)** 1. A piper in a company of soldiers, 2. A young freeman of the city of London, who, on any public procession, goes before and waits upon the company to which he belongs, 3. A meer trifling inconsiderable fellow.
- WHIG, (S.)** A name first given to some in Scotland, who kept their meetings in the fields, from their common food being sour milk; a party name in the last reigns given to those who maintained, that liberty was the birthright of every man, and that kings being created for the good of the people, and the preservation of liberty, could not have a divine right to become tyrants, or to subvert that constitution they had sworn to protect.
- WHIGGISM, (S.)** The principles of the whigs.
- WHILE, (V.)** To loiter.
- WHIM, or Whimsy, (S.)** An odd conceit.
- WHIMPER, (V.)** To cry, or make a pretence of crying.
- WHIMSY, (S.)** A Freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.
- WHIMSICAL, (A.)** Full of whimsies.
- WHIMWHAM, (S.)** A toy.
- WHINE, (V.)** 1. To speak in a crying, drizzling tone, 2. To make a mournful crying noise.
- WHINE, (S.)** With Hunters, the cry of an otter.
- WHIPNIARD, (S.)** A large crooked sword.
- WHIPNLE, (V.)** To begin to cry.
- WHIPNNY, (V.)** To neigh like a horse.
- WHIP, (S.)** A scourge with a single thong.
- WHIP, (V.)** 1. To lash or scourge, 2. To sew in a particular manner, 3. To go or run quickly, 4. To take suddenly.
- WHIPCORD, (S.)** A cord of which lashes are made.
- WHIPHAND, (S.)** Advantage over.
- WHIPLASH, (S.)** The lash of a whip.
- WHIPSAW, (S.)** A large saw.
- WHIPSTER, (S.)** 1. A nimble fellow, 2. A sharper.
- WHIPSTAFF, (S.)** In a Ship, a staff fastened

fasciated to the helm, by which the steer-
man guides the ship.

WHIRL, (S.) A turning round swiftly.

WHIRL Bone, The round bone of the
knee.

WHIRL Pool, A gulph in the sea, where
the water continually turns round.

WHIRL Wind, A violent wind that whirls
round with a strong and rapid motion.

WHIRLIGIG, (S.) A child's plaything.

WHIRRING, (A.) Word imitating a
sound as the *Whirring Pheasant*.

WHISK, (S.) 1. A brush made of small
twigs, 2. The sound of a switch moved
through the air.

WHISK, (V.) 1. To brush with a whisk,
2. To move up and down swiftly, 3. To
give a brush with a slight and swift mo-
tion, as a woman with her petticoats, a
fox with his tail, &c.

WHISKER (S.) A tuft of hair growing
on a man's upper lip.

WHISPER, (V.) To speak softly.

WHIST, or **Whisk**, (S.) A game at cards.

WHIST, (P.) Hush.

WHISTLE, (S.) 1. A small pipe to
whistle with, 2. The sound, 3. The noise
of winds.

WHISTLE, (V.) 1. To blow a whistle,
2. To sing as birds do, 3. To imitate
their singing, or play tunes with the
lips and breath, 4. To sound shrill.

WHIT, (S.) A very small matter.

WHITBY, (S.) A seaport town in the
N. Riding of Yorkshire, 227 miles from
London, with a market on Saturday.

WHITCHURCH, (S.) A town in Hamp-
shire, 58 miles from London, with a
market on Friday. Its fairs are April
23, June 20, July 7, and October 19.

WHITCHURCH, (S.) A town in Shrop-
shire, 152 miles from London, with a
market on Friday. Its fairs are Whitfun-
Monday, and Oct. 28.

WHITE, (S.) 1. A mark to shoot at,
2. The colour of snow, milk, 3. Part of
an egg, not the yolk.

WHITEHAVEN, (S.) A seaport town
in Cumberland, 290 miles from London,
with a market on Thursday. Its fair is
Aug. 1.

WHITEN, (V.) 1. To make white, 2.
To grow white.

WHITE-POT, (S.) Milk, eggs, white
bread, sugar and spice baked together in
a pot,

WHITE-LINE, (S.) In printing, a void
space between two lines.

WHITENESS, (S.) 1. The state of being
white, 2. Purity.

WHITEWASH, (S.) 1. A mixture to
whiten the walls of houses, 2. A wash to
make the skin seem fair.

WHITLEATHER, (S.) An ox or cowhide
dressed with allum.

WHITHER, (P.) To what place.

WHITING, (S.) A sea fish, 2. A
substance made of chalk.

WHITISH, (A.) Somewhat white.

WHITLOW, (S.) A painful swelling at
the end of the finger.

WHITSTER, (S.) One who whitens
linnen cloth, &c.

WHITSUNDAY, (S.) A festival kept
seven weeks after Easter, in remembrance
of the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the
apostles.

WHITSUNTIDE, (S.) The Whitfun-
holidays.

WHITTAIL, (S.) A bird.

WHITTLE, (S.) A broad short knife.

WHITTLE, (V.) To cut a stick with
a knife.

WHIZZ, (V.) To make a noise like iron
quenched in water.

WHIZZING, (S.) A word expressive of
the sound made by a bullet flying thro'
the air, or that of water when a hot iron
is put into it.

WHOLESALE, (S.) The sale of a consider-
able quantity at once.

WHOLE, (S.) The total of all the
parts of a thing.

WHOLE, (A.) 1. All, 2. Entire, not
broken.

WHO'LLY, (P.) Altogether.

WHO'LESOME, (A.) 1. Conducive to
health, 2. Salutary.

WHOO, (S.) A bird.

WHOO, (V.) 1. To cry out as shepherds
do to their sheep; a word expressive of
the sound, 2. To shout loudly.

WHORE, (S.) A prostitute. *L. S.*

WHO'REDOM, (S.) Unlawful commerce
between the two sexes.

WHOREMA'STER, or **Whoremonger**,
(S.) One who follows whores.

WHO'RTLE, (S.) A kind of shrub.

WICK, (S.) The cotton, tow or rush of
a candle, lamp, &c.

WICCOMB, *High Wiccomb*, or *Chipp-
ing Wiccomb*, (S.) A town in Buck-
inghamshire,

inghamshire, 32 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fair is Sept. 25.

WICKED, (A.) Impious, unjust, or debauched.

WICKEDNESS, (S.) Whatever is a violation of our duty to God, our neighbour, or ourselves.

WICKER, (S.) An osier twig.

WICKET, (S.) A small door within a large one.

WICKWARE, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 101 miles from London, with a market on Monday. Its fairs are April 5, and July 2.

WIDE, (A.) Large, broad. S.

WIDE, (P.) 1. Quite, entirely, as *to set a door wide open*, 2. At a great distance from, as *wide from the mark*.

WIDEN, (V.) To make wider.

WIDGEON, (S.) A silly sort of bird.

WIDOW, (S.) A woman whose husband is dead. S.

WIDOWER, (S.) A man whose wife is dead.

WIDOWHOOD, (S.) The state and condition of a widow, as long as she lives single.

WIDTH, (S.) Breadth or wideness. S.

WIELD, or **Weild**, (V.) To sway, to manage.

WIELDY, (A.) Easy to be managed.

WIFE, (S.) A married woman.

WIG, (S.) 1. A light bun or cake, 2. A periwig.

WIGAN, (S.) A town in Lancashire, 195 miles from London, with a market on Mondays and Fridays. Its fairs are Oct. 13, Holy Thursday, and June 27.

WIGHT, (S.) A man or woman.

Isle of WIGHT, (S.) An island in Hampshire, separated from it by a very small and rapid channel: It is about 20 miles long from east to west, and about twelve miles over, containing four market towns and 52 parishes.

WIGHTON, (S.) A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 181 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are May 14, and Sept. 25.

WIGTON, (S.) A town in Cumberland, 288 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fair is March 25.

WILD, (A.) 1. Desert, uninhabited, 2. Any thing growing without cultivation, 3. Savage, fierce, 4. Hair-brained, 5. Extravagant; impertinent, 6. Inconstant,

WILDER, (V.) To lose in an unknown track.

WILDGOOSECHASE, *Chase*, (S.) A pursuit of something unlikely to be caught.

WILDING, (S.) A four apple.

WILDERNESS, (S.) 1. A wild uninhabited tract of land, 2. A place in a garden planted with trees, and containing many intricate turnings.

WILDFIRE, (S.) 1. Gunpowder rolled up wet and set on fire, 2. A disease in sheep, 3. A disease also called the running worm.

WILDS, (S.) Uninhabited places.

WILE, (S.) A cunning artful stratagem.

WILFUL, (A.) Obstinate, headstrong, done with design.

WILL, (S.) 1. That faculty or operation of the mind, by which we determine or resolve to do or forbear an action, 2. A testament or last will.

WILL with the Wisp, (S.) A fiery exhalation that appears in the night over marshy grounds, and frequently misleads travellers.

WILLING, (A.) Inclined or disposed to do a thing.

WILLOW, (S.) A tree well known.

WILTTON, (S.) A town in Wiltshire, 87 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are May 4, Sept. 12, and Nov. 2.

WILTSHIRE, (S.) An inland county, in the diocese of Salisbury, 39 miles long, about 30 broad, and 140 in circumference; containing 23 market towns, 304 parishes, and sending 34 members to parliament.

WILY, (A.) cunning, sly.

WIMBLE, (S.) A tool to bore holes with.

WIMONDHAM, or **Windham**, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 100 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are Feb. 2, May 6, and Sept. 7.

WIN, (V.) 1. To get the prize, 2. To be a gainer at any sport, play or game, 3. To get or acquire, 4. To gain by conquest.

WINBURN, (S.) A town in Dorsetshire, 98 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are Good Friday, and Sept. 14.

WINCE, or **Winch**, (V.) 1. To shrink from pain, 2. To throw out the hind feet as a horse.

WINCE, (S.) A handle to turn a mill, or jack, a windlass.

WINCHCOMB, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 87 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are May 16, and July 28.

WINCHELSEA, (S.) A town in Suffex, 71 miles from London, but though it has no market it sends two members to parliament. Its fair is May 14.

WINCHESTER, (S.) A city and bishop's see in Hampshire, 67 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Its fairs are first Monday in Lent, and Oct. 24.

WIND, (V.) 1. To blow a horn, 2. To turn, twist or roll about, 3. In Hunting, to scent the game.

WIND, (S.) 1. A stream or current of air, 2. Air retained and rarified in the body of an animal, 3. Breath.

WIND Bound, (A.) Detained by a contrary wind.

WIND Fall, 1. Fruit blown down by the wind, 2. An advantage coming unexpectedly.

WIND Gall, In Horses, a windy swelling on the leg.

WIND Gun, An instrument to discharge a bullet, by letting loose the air pent up within it.

WIND Mill, A mill driven by the wind.

WIND Pipe, The pipe in the throat thro' which the breath passes.

WINDAGE of a Gun, (S.) The difference between the diameter of the bore and the diameter of the ball.

WINDING, (S.) A flexure, a meander.

WINDLASS, or Windlefs, (S.) A machine used in raising large weights.

WINDOW, (S.) 1. An opening in the wall of a house to let in the light and air, 2. The glass contained in it.

WINDSOR, (S.) A town in Berkshire, famous for the fine situation of its castle which is one of the royal palaces; it is 24 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are Easter-Tuesday, June 5, and Oct 13.

WINDWARD, (A.) Towards the wind.

WINDWARD Tide, A tide that runs against the wind.

WINDY, (A.) 1. Much wind, 2. Causing wind, 3. Filled with wind.

WINE, (S.) The juice of the grape, and also of several other fruits.

Spirits of WINE, The spirituous part of wine.

WING, (S.) 1. That part of a bird used in flying, 2. The fore leg of a rabbit, &c. See WINGS.

WING, (V.) 1. To raise, elevate or take flight, 2. In Carving, to cut up a partridge, &c.

WINGED Seeds, (S.) With Botanists, such as by being covered with down, are transported by the wind to a great distance.

WINGS, (S.) 1. In an Army, the horse on the flanks, at the end of each line on the right and left, 2. In Fortification, the larger sides of hornworks, crown-works, &c. 3. In Civil Buildings, the additional sides projecting out from the front.

WINK, (V.) 1. To shut the eyes, 2. To give a sign by shutting one eye.

To WINK at, To seem not to see.

WINNOW, (V.) 1. To separate corn from chaff by wind, 2. To sift, to examine.

WINSLOW, (S.) A town in Buckinghamshire, 44 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are Holy Thursday and Aug. 21.

WINTER, (S.) The coldest of the four seasons of the year. S.

WINTER, (V.) To abide in a place, during the winter.

WINTRY, (A.) Brumal, belonging to the winter.

WIPE, (S.) 1. An act of cleansing, 2. A blow, a stroke, a jeer, a gybe, a sarcasm.

WIPE, (V.) 1. To rub off gently, 2. To throw out a satirical banter or reflection on a person in his hearing.

WIRE, (S.) Silver, copper, or iron drawn out into thread.

Good WIRE, (S.) A roll of silver double washed with gold, and drawn into wire.

WIPEDRAW, (V.) 1. To draw out into wire, 2. To spin out or prolong, 3. To decoy a person by fair pretences, 4. To draw from a person his secrets.

WIRES, (S.) In Gardening, the long threads which run from strawberries and other plants, and take root in the earth.

WIRKSWORTH, (S.) A town in Derbyshire, 118 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are May 2, and September 3.

WISBICH, (S.) A town in Cambridge-shire, 88 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Saturday and Monday before Palm-Sunday, and Monday before Whit-Sunday, Saturday before ditto, July 25, Aug. 1. and 2.

WISDOM, (S.) Knowledge and judgment, conducted by prudence and discretion.

WISE, (A.) Knowing and discreet.

WISE, (S.) 1. The sage, the prudent, 2. Manner or fashion.

WISEACRE, (S.) A fool, a dunce.

WISH, (S.) 1. The thing desired, 2. The desire expressed.

WISHFUL, (A.) Shewing desire.

WISTFUL, (A.) Attentive.

WISH, (V.) To desire, or crave after.

WISP, (S.) A handful of hay or straw.

WISTON, (S.) A town in Pembroke-shire, South Wales, 191 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fair is November 8.

WIT, (S.) 1. An unexpected conjunction of ideas proceeding from the discovery of some occult relation between images in appearance remote from each other, 2. A man of fancy, 3. A man of judgment.

To **WIT**, (P.) Namely, or that is.

WITCH, (S.) A poor unhappy old woman, supposed by the ignorant to hold a correspondence with the devil, and to perform many supernatural actions by his means. S.

WITCHCRAFT, (S.) 1. The black art, or dealing with the devil, 2. The supposed art of bewitching, &c. of whatever crimes the ignorant and superstitious are disposed to lay to the charge of a poor decrepid old woman. S.

WITHA'L, (A.) Along with the rest; likewise, at the same time.

WITHAM, (S.) A town in Essex, 37 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are Monday before Whit Sunday, and September 14.

WITHDRAW, (V.) 1. To draw or take away, 2. To with-hold or. discontinue. 3. To retire. S.

WITHDRAWINGROOM, (S.) A room near another to retire to.

WITHER, (V.) To dry and grow shrivelled, to fade, to pine away.

WITHERED, (A.) Faded, dried and shrivelled.

WITHERS, (S.) In a Horse, the joining of the shoulder bones, at the bottom of the neck and mane.

WITHERWRUNG, (A.) Hurt or strained in the withers.

WITH-HOLD, (V.) To keep back. S.

WITHTA'ND, (V.) To resist, or oppose. S.

WIT'HY, (S.) Ozier willow.

WIT'LESS, (A.) Without wit.

WITTLING, A pretender to wit.

WITNESS, (S.) 1. One who sees a thing done, 2. One who testifies what he knows in behalf of another. S.

WITNESS, (V.) 1. To attest or bear witness, 2. To subscribe a writing as a witness who saw it executed. S.

WITNEY, (S.) A town in Oxfordshire, that carries on a considerable manufacture of blankets, &c. It is 63 miles from London, and has a market on Thursday. Its fairs are Thursday in Easter-week, June 29, and Nov. 23.

WIT, (S.) Good sense, or judgment.

WITTICISM, (S.) A mean attempt at wit.

WIT'TOL, (S.) A contented cuckold.

WITTINGLY, (P.) Knowingly.

WIT'TY, (A.) Full of wit, sarcastic.

WIT'WAL, (S.) A bird.

WIVELSCOMB, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 154 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are May 12, and September 25.

WIZARD, (S.) A man, who according to the ignorant, the weak and the foolish, deals with the devil, and practises enchantments.

WO, or **Woe**, (S.) Calamity, misery, affliction.

WOAD, (S.) A plant used in dying blue.

WO'DEN, (S.) The chief god of the ancient Saxons, to whom they barbarously offered human sacrifices.

WO'FUL, (A.) 1. Calamitous, unhappy, 2. Doleful, melancholy.

WOLD, (S.) A campaign ground, hilly, and void of wood.

WOLF, (S.) 1. A fierce beast of the dog kind, 2. A sort of eating ulcer.

WOLFDOG, (S.) A large dog for guarding sheep.

WOLVERHAMPTON, (S.) A town in Staffordshire, whose inhabitants are principally employed in making locks; it is

217 miles from London, and has a market on Wednesday. Its fair is July 10.

WO'LVISH, (A.) Fierce, ravenous, like a wolf.

WOMAN, (S.) 1. The female of man, 2. A female attendant on a person of rank.

WOMANISH, (A.) Soft, effeminate, like a woman.

WOMB, (S.) The matrix of a woman.

WO'MEN, (S.) The plural of woman.

WO'NDER, (S.) A prodigy, something strange and uncommon.

WO'NDER, (V.) To be in admiration at the extraordinariness of a thing.

WO'NDERFUL, or Wónderous, (A.) Admirable, strange, astonishing.

WONDERSTRUCK, (A.) Amazing.

WONDEROUS, (A.) Strange, surprizing.

WONT, (V.) To be accustomed, or used to.

WOO, (V.) To court, or make love to.

WOO'BURN, or Wóburn, (S.) A town in Bedfordshire, 44 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are July 13, and October 6.

WOOD, (A.) Mad.

WOOD, (S.) 1. A place filled with large trees, 2. The substance of trees.

WOO'DBINE, (S.) A honeysuckle.

WOO'DBRIDGE, (S.) A town in Suffolk, 75 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are Lady-day March 25, and St. Matthew Sept. 21.

WOO'DCOCK, (S.) A sort of wild fowl.

WOO'DEN, (A.) 1. Made of wood, 2. Clumsy.

WOODHOLE, (S.) A place where wood is laid up.

WOO'DMONGER, (S.) A timber merchant.

WOODLOUSE, (S.) A hoglouse.

WOODPIGEON, (S.) A pigeon that perches on trees.

WOO'DSTOCK, (S.) A town in Oxfordshire, 60 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fairs are March 25, Tuesday in Whitsun-week, Tuesday after Nov. 1. Oct. 2, and Dec. 17.

WOO'DY, (A.) 1. Filled with woods, 2. Of the nature of wood.

WOO'ER, (S.) One who courts or pays his addresses to a woman.

WOOF, (S.) In Weaving, the thread shot across the wharp.

WOOL, (S.) The soft hairy substance that grows on the backs of sheep.

Wool Drivers, Persons who buy wool in the country, and carry it to the clothiers, or to market towns, to sell it again.

Wool Staple, A city, town, or any place appointed for the sale of wool.

Wool Winders, Persons who wind up the fleeces of wool, in order to its being packed and sold.

WOO'LEN, (A.) Made of wool.

WOO'LLY, (A.) Mixed with, like to, or of the nature of wool.

WOOLPACK, (S.) 1. A large bag of wool, 2. The seat of the Judges in the house of lords.

WOOLWICH, (S.) A town in Kent, 9 miles from London, with a market on Friday.

WOOSTED. See WORSTED.

WOO'TON BASSET, (S.) A town in Wiltshire, 78 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are May 4, Nov. 13, and Dec. 19.

WORCESTER, (S.) A city and bishop's see in Worcestershire, 112 miles from London, with a market on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Its fairs are Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Saturday in Easter week, Aug. 15, and Sept. 19.

WORCESTERSHIRE, (S.) An inland county of a triangular form, 130 miles in circumference, containing one city and ten market towns, 152 parishes, and sending 9 members to parliament.

WORD, (S.) 1. An intelligible sound expressed, in order to declare the sentiments of the mind, 2. In Scripture, it sometimes means Jesus Christ, and at others the declarations or preachings of the apostles, 3. Premise.

WORD, (V.) To express or indite. S.

WO'RDY, (A.) Abounding in words.

WORK, (S.) 1. Labour in any mechanic art or employment, 2. The produce of that labour, 3. A book, or the product of study, 4. Deed, or action. S.

WORK, (V.) 1. To labour, or be at work, 2. To operate, or produce the effect, 3. To ferment, 4. To beat, swell or rage, 5. To be tossed.

WOR'KHOUSE, (S.) 1. A place where any

any manufacture is carried on, 2. A place where the poor of a parish and vagabonds are set to labour.

WORKMAN, (S.) An artificer.

WORKMANLIKE, (A.) Like a skilful artificer.

WORKMANSHIP, (S.) The thing produced by the artificer.

WORKS, (S.) A military term for all the fortifications about the body of a place.

WORKSOP, (S.) A town in Nottinghamshire, 133 miles from London, with a market on Wednesday. Its fairs are March 20, June 21, and Oct. 3.

WORKWOMAN, (S.) A woman that works for hire.

WORLD, (S.) 1. The universe, the heavens and earth, 2. The terrestrial globe, 3. The people who inhabit it, 4. A great number, a great deal, 5. The earth.

WORLDLING, (S.) A covetous worldly-minded person.

WORLDLY, (A.) Wholly taken up with obtaining riches, and in fordid, selfish and groveling pursuits.

WORM, (S.) 1. An insect without legs, 2. A pipe of a spiral form used in distillations, 3. A square spiral rib running round a piece of iron, &c. and forming a screw.

WORM a Dog, (V.) To take out a worm from under his tongue.

WORMWOOD, (S.) A plant well known.

WORRY, (V.) 1. To shake and tear in pieces with the teeth, 2. To tease or vex.

WORSE, (A.) More bad. *S.*

WORSHIP, (S.) 1. Adoration, 2. A title of honour, 3. Of ironical respect.

WORSHIP, (A.) 1. To adore, 2. To kneel or bow to.

WORSHIPFUL, (A.) 1. Worthy of respect, 2. A term of ironical respect.

WORST, (A.) The superlative of bad.

WORST, (S.) An exceeding bad state.

WORSTED, (S.) A town in Norfolk, 118 miles from London, with a market on Saturday.

WORSTED, (S.) A kind of woollen thread first made at the above town, from whence it took its name.

WORT, (S.) 1. An herb, 2. New ale or beer before it is fermented.

WORTH, (S.) 1. Merit or desert, 2. Price or value. *S.*

WORTHLESS, (A.) Of no value.

WORTHILY, (P.) Meritoriously.

WORTHY, (A.) 1. Deserving; applied either to rewards or punishments, 2. Of great worth.

WORTHY, (S.) A man very eminent for any quality, particularly valour.

WOT, (V.) To know.

WOTTON UNDER EDGE, (S.) A town in Gloucestershire, 99 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fair is September 25.

WOVEN, (A.) Weaved.

WOULD, (V.) A word that generally signifies will or intention conditionally, as *I would do it, if I could.*

WOUND, (S.) A cutting or piercing the flesh, breaking a bone, &c.

WOUND, (A.) Rolled round. See **WIND.**

WRACK, (S.) A sea weed.

WRACK, or Wreck, (S.) 1. The perishing of a ship at sea, 2. The part of a ship cast on shore.

WRANGLE, (V.) To dispute in a quarrelsome manner.

WRAP, (V.) To infold, or wind about.

WRA'PPED, or Wrapt, (A.) Infolded, wound about, or inclosed.

WRA'PPER, (S.) 1. A coarse cloth in which fine linnen, muslins, silks, &c. are commonly inclosed, 2. A thick strong paper in which reams of paper are inclosed.

WRATH, (S.) Violent anger, indignation.

WRA'THFUL, (A.) Full of wrath or indignation.

WREAK, (V.) To vent or discharge.

WREATH, (S.) Any thing twisted round with the ends fastened together, as a chaplet of flowers, a civic crown, &c.

WREATH, (V.) 1. To twist, 2. To crown with a wreath.

WREN, (S.) A small bird.

WRENCH, (S.) A sprain or strain.

WRENCH, (V.) 1. To sprain or strain, 2. To force out, 3. To force open.

WRE'NCHED, (A.) Wrung, or forced open.

WREST, (V.) 1. To wring, twist about, or pull from one by violence, 2. To force the sense of a passage.

WRE'STLE, (V.) To use the exercise of wrestling.

W R

Y A

WRE'STLER, (S.) One who wrestles.
WRE'STLING, (S.) A combat between two persons, in which each by the dextrous management of the legs, &c. strives to throw the other to the ground.
WRETCH, (S.) A miserable, forlorn creature.
WRE'TCHED, (A.) 1. Miserable, 2. Pitiful, sorry, scurvy.
WRE'XHAM, (S.) A town in Denbighshire, N. Wales, 167 miles from London, with a market on Mondays and Thursdays. Its fairs are March 23, Holy Thursday, June 16, and September 19.
WR'GGLE, (V.) To turn here and there like a snake, or eel, in getting along.
WRIGHT, (S.) An artificer or mechanick in wood, as a shipwright, wheelwright, &c.
WRING, (V.) 1. To gripe, or squeeze, 2. To twist round, S.
WRINKLE, (S.) A crease or fold, as in a garment, the skin, &c.
WRINKLE, (V.) To cause creases or folds. S.
WRINTON, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 125 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday.
WRIST, (S.) That part of the arm to which the hand is joined.
WRISTBAND, (S.) That part of the shirt which is buttoned round the wrist. S.
WRIT, (S.) 1. A written order or precept from the king, or a court of judicature, 2. A warrant to arrest a person. S.
Holy WRIT, The holy scriptures.
WRITE, (V.) 1. To enter down in writings, 2. To tell by letter, 3. To compose books.
WRITER, (S.) 1. One who practises the art of writing, 2. An author.
WRITE, (V.) To write or twist.
WRITING, (S.) 1. The art or act of expressing ideas by characters, and rendering them visible to the eye, 2. A written paper or parchment.
WRITINGMASTER, (S.) One who teaches to write.
WRONG, (S.) Injury, injustice. S.
WRONG, (V.) To defraud, or cheat.
WRONG, (A.) False, untrue, not right.
WRONGFUL, (A.) Unjust.

WRONGHEAD, or *wrongheaded*, (A.) One of a perverse understanding.
WROTE, (A.) Expressed by a pen, pencil, &c. in words, letters, or characters.
WROTH. See **WRATH**.
WROTHAM, or **Worham**, (S.) A town in Kent, 25 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fair is May 4.
WROUGHT, (A.) 1. Worked, 2. Embellished with ornaments, 3. Excited by degrees.
WRUNG, (A.) 1. Squeezed, griped, 2. Twisted.
WRY, (A.) A contraction of awry, crooked or distorted.
WRY'NECK, (S.) A bird so called.
WYCHE, or **Wich**, (S.) A salt spring; from whence several towns take their names, as Northwich, &c.
WYE, (S.) A town in Kent, 57 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are March 24, and Nov. 2.

X.

X The twenty-second letter of our alphabet, is used as a numeral, and stands for ten. It begins no word in the English language.

Y.

YACHT, or **Yatch**, (S.) A small ship with one deck, richly adorned and contrived for swiftness and pleasure. F.
YARD, (S.) 1. A measure of three feet, 2. A piece of ground before or behind a house, 3. The penis of a man, 4. A long pole across the mast of a ship, on which the sail hangs.
YARD Arm, That half of the yard that lies on either side of the mast.
YARD Land, A quantity of land which varies in different places.
YA'RMOUTH, (S.) A sea port town in Norfolk, 123 miles from London, with a market on Saturday. Its fairs are Friday and Saturday in Easter week.
YA'RMOUTH, (S.) A town in the Isle of

of Wight, 92 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fair is July 5.

YARN, (S.) Linnen or woollen, as it is spun, and without having two or more threads twisted together.

YA'RROW, (S.) The herb milfoil.

YA'RUM, (S.) A town in the N. Riding of Yorkshir, 212 miles from London, with a market on Thursday. Its fairs are Thursday before April 5, Holy Thursday, August 2, and October 9.

YATCH. See **YATCH**.

YAWL, (S.) A ship boat.

YAWN, (V.) 1. To gape by an involuntary motion, proceeding from sleepiness, or seeing another stretch open their jaws in the same manner, 2. To open wide.

YAWS, (S.) A disease among the blacks, something like the foul disease among the whites.

YA'XLEY, (S.) A town in Huntingdonshire, 72 miles from London, with a market on Tuesday. Its fair is Ascension-Thursdai.

YEA, (P.) Yes.

YEAN, (V.) To bring forth lambs as an ewe does.

YEAR, (S.) The time in which the sun takes its annual course through the twelve signs of the zodiack, or which the earth takes in its annual orbit; which is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 15 seconds. S.

Lunar YEAR, A space of time comprehending twelve lunar months, which is about eleven days less than the solar year.

YEA'RLING, (S.) A beast of a year old.

YEA'RLY, (A.) Annually, or every year.

YEARN, (V.) 1. To commiserate, or feel a kind of sympathetic pity, 2. To work; as beagles do.

YEAST, (S.) The froth in the working of new ale, beer, &c,

YELK. See **YOLK**.

YELL, (V.) To make a dreadful howling noise.

YE'LLOW, (S.) A colour so called.

YE'LLOWS, (S.) A disease in horses, the same as the jaundice in men.

YELP, (V.) To cry like a dog, fox, &c.

YEO'MAN, (S.) A freeholder, or one who has as much land of his own as will

intitle him to vote for member of parliament.

YEOMAN in the King's Court, An officer in a middle station between an usher and a groom, as the *Yeoman of the Scullery*, of the *Chandlery*, of the *Stirrup*, &c.

YEOMAN of the Guards, One belonging to a particular body of foot guards dress'd after the manner of Henry the Eighth's reign, who attend on the king's person both at home and abroad.

YEOMAN Trader, An usher in a prince's court.

YEOMAN Warders. See **WARDERS**.

YEO'MANRY, (S.) The state or condition of a yeoman.

YEO'VIL, (S.) A town in Somersetshire, 124 miles from London, with a market on Friday. Its fairs are June 28, and Nov. 17.

YERK, (V.) 1. To jerk or whip, 2. To throw out the hinder legs as a horse does.

YE'RKER, (S.) In the Excise Office, one who re-examines the officers books.

YE'STERDAY, (S.) The day before the present.

YE'STERNIGHT, (S.) Last night.

YEW, (S.) A well known tree.

YIELD, (V.) 1. To give or grant, 2. To produce or bring forth, 3. To surrender, 4. To comply with or submit to.

Y'NCA, (S.) The title of the ancient kings of Peru in South America.

YOAK, or **Yoke**, (S.) 1. A piece of wood, which the sellers of milk wear on their shoulders to hang their pails to, &c.

2. The frame of wood put over the necks of oxen, when they are put to the plough, 3. Slavery or bondage, 4. A couple, as of oxen.

Yoke Fellow, (S.) One who bears the same yoke or burthen with another, and is bound by the same band of union and fellowship, as a husband and wife.

YOLK, (S.) The yellow substance in the middle of an egg.

YON, (P.) Yonder.

YONDER, (P.) There, speaking of, or pointing to a place at a considerable distance.

YORE, (P.) Ancient times.

YORK, (S.) A city and archbishop's see, and the principal place in Yorkshir, is 192 miles from London, and is reckoned the second city in England. Its markets

kets are on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Its fairs are Whit-Monday, July 10, August 12, November 22, and every other Thursday in the year.

YORKSHIRE, (S.) The largest county in England, is divided into three ridings, viz. the east, west, and north ridings, and is famous for producing the finest horses, and for being the principal seat of the woollen manufacture; it is 360 miles in circumference, and contains one city, 49 market towns, 563 parishes, and sends 30 members to parliament.

YOUNG, (A.) Youthful, not old, having had but a short existence.

YOUNGER, (A.) Not so old as another.

YOUNGSTER, (S.) A lad or young man.

YOUTH, (S.) 1. The state or condition of young people, 2. Young people in general, 3. A young man or boy.

YOUTHFUL, (A.) Young, vigorous, belonging to youth.

YULE, (S.) The time of Christmas.

Z.

Z The last of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet, in physicians bills or prescriptions, is used to signify a dram.

ZA'CCHO, (S.) A term in Architecture for the lowest part of a pedestal of a column.

ZA'HAB, (S.) An Hebrew coin, worth 1*l.* 10*s.* sterling.

ZA'MORIN, (S.) The title of sovereign princes in Malabar in the East Indies.

ZA'NY, (S.) A buffoon, or one who excites laughter by antick tricks and minick gestures.

ZA'PHAR, or Zaffer, (S.) A mineral used by potters to make a blue or sky colour.

ZEAL, (S.) An earnest passion, or fervour of soul, especially when employed about the interest of religion, the affairs of a party, &c. *G.*

ZEALOT, (S.) A great stickler for a party, or scheme of religion.

ZEALOUS, (A.) Full of zeal. *G.*

ZE'CHIN, (S.) A Venetian gold coin, worth 7*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

ZE'NITH, (S.) The point of the heavens directly over our heads. *A*

ZE'PHYRUS, (S.) Favonius, or the west wind.

ZEST, (S.) 1. The juice of the peel of an orange, lemon, &c. 2. The woody shell of a walnut, 3. Flavour, relish.

ZINK, (S.) A marcasite, also called spelter.

ZOCCO, or Zoccle. See *Socle*.

ZO'DIAC, (S.) A broad imaginary zone which cuts the equator obliquely, and contains the constellations or stars which form the twelve celestial signs.

ZO'PLUS, (S.) A grammarian of Anapolis, who wrote against the works of Homer, Plato, and other approved authors; from whence his name has been given to any ignorant, snarling, ill natured critic.

ZONE, (S.) 1. A girdle anciently worn by virgins at their marriage, and which the bridegroom untied the first night, 2. In Geography, a space contained between two lines, each of which is parallel to the equator. The surface of the earth is divided into five zones, the torrid or burning zone, which extends on each side the equator, the two temperate zones, and the two frigid zones which surround the north and south poles.

ZOO'GRAPHY, (S.) A description of animals in general.

ZOO'LOGY, (S.) A treatise concerning living creatures.

ZOOPHY'TES, (S.) Vegetables that partake both of the nature of plants and animals.

ZOO'TOMY, (S.) The dissection of the bodies of beasts.

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